

### Nature and distribution of known offenses

The data presented in this section describe the nature and extent of criminal activity in the United States. The level of crime is measured through officially recorded data, victimization surveys, and through self-reports of criminal involvement. It is well documented that many crimes are not reported to the police. Therefore, surveys of the population and selected subgroups have been used to augment the data provided through official law enforcement records. Two methods have been most commonly used: (1) surveys of households to determine the rate of criminal victimization and characteristics of victims and (2) surveys of the general population to determine the proportion and characteristics of persons who have committed criminal offenses. The former are referred to as victimization surveys and the latter involve self-reported criminal activity.

This section begins with information from the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), which is conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the Bureau of Justice Statistics. The NCVS is an annual national probability survey of households in the United States. Detailed information is provided on the extent and nature of completed and attempted crimes, frequency of occurrence, characteristics of victims and offenders, victim-offender relationships, the circumstances surrounding criminal incidents, and reasons for reporting or not reporting these crimes to the police. Results from the National Opinion Research Center's General Social Survey also provide trend data concerning victimization experiences.

The next segment includes information from the Monitoring the Future Project. This project conducts nationwide surveys of secondary school students. Information on victimization experiences (both at school and elsewhere) and involvement in delinquent activity has been gathered annually since 1975 by the University of Michigan's Institute for Social Research. This segment also contains information from surveys on drug use and related attitudes of eighth and tenth graders, high school seniors, college students, and young adults in the United States. Data are presented on most recent use of alcohol, drugs, and cigarettes. Drugs examined include marijuana/hashish, inhalants, hallucinogens (LSD, PCP), cocaine (powder, crack), heroin, stimulants, sedatives, tranquilizers, alcohol, steroids, and cigarettes. Additionally, these data include involvement in moving violations and traffic crashes while

under the influence of alcohol or drugs. In addition, this segment incorporates self-report data collected by PRIDE, Inc. on student alcohol and drug use, and data on high school students involved in risk-related behavior from a national survey conducted by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Also included in this section are data on drug use among the Nation's population age 12 and older from the National Household Survey on Drug Abuse. Figures for various types of drugs are presented as well as data reported problems associated with alcohol, drug, and cigarette use. New this year is a table presenting the prevalence of illegal activities among those reporting current drug use. Data from the Drug Abuse Warning Network (DAWN) focuses on drug abuse-related emergency department episodes. In addition, data from The Gallup Organization on alcohol use and related problems are included. Information also is presented on alcohol-related driving behavior including involvement in motor vehicle crashes. Data are presented on reported prevalence of delinquent behavior from the National Youth Survey (NYS) Project. The NYS is an ongoing self-report panel study involving a national probability sample of adolescents in the United States. Various types of delinquent behavior are tabulated including assault, robbery, theft, destruction of property, drug sales, white collar crime, and drug use.

The final part of the section presents data on officially recorded crime. The Federal Bureau of Investigation collects information on crimes known to the police through the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program. The number and rate of offenses known to police are tabulated by State and for large U.S. cities for eight index crimes. A ranking of States according to violent crime rates is provided. Also, data are presented for the 50 States on the involvement of firearms and other weapons in violent crime. Data on bias-motivated (hate) crimes are included as are offenses occurring in Federal parks. Information on murder offenders and victims based on the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Supplementary Homicide Reports (SHR) is detailed in this section. In addition, data are presented on homicides occurring in the workplace and rates of suicide for various subgroups of the population.

Trend data from the UCR Program are provided for the offenses of robbery, assault, burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft. Information on financial institution fraud and Federal bank robberies is provided in this section. Also presented are the number

of law enforcement officers assaulted and killed in the United States, including detailed data on the circumstances of the incidents.

This section concludes with information presented on bombings and other explosives incidents, arson and loss due to incendiary or suspicious fires, information on terrorist incidents and casualties resulting from terrorism, and results of airline passenger screening.

Table 3.1

**Estimated number, percent distribution, and rate of personal and property victimization**By type of crime, United States, 1994<sup>a</sup>

Type of crime	Number of victimizations	Percent of all victimizations <sup>b</sup>	Rate per 1,000 persons or households
All crimes	42,361,840	100%	NA
Personal crimes	11,349,640	26.8	53.1
Crimes of violence	10,860,630	25.6	50.8
Completed violence	3,205,410	7.6	15.0
Attempted/threatened violence	7,655,220	18.1	35.8
Rape/sexual assault	432,750	1.0	2.0
Rape/attempted rape	316,160	0.7	1.5
Rape	167,550	0.4	0.8
Attempted rape <sup>c</sup>	148,610	0.4	0.7
Sexual assault <sup>d</sup>	116,590	0.3	0.5
Robbery	1,298,750	3.1	6.1
Completed/property taken	795,130	1.9	3.7
With injury	287,620	0.7	1.3
Without injury	507,510	1.2	2.4
Attempted to take property	503,620	1.2	2.4
With injury	121,790	0.3	0.6
Without injury	381,830	0.9	1.8
Assault	9,129,120	21.6	42.7
Aggravated	2,478,150	5.8	11.6
With injury	678,580	1.6	3.2
Threatened with weapon	1,799,570	4.2	8.4
Simple	6,650,970	15.7	31.1
With minor injury	1,466,060	3.5	6.9
Without injury	5,184,900	12.2	24.3
Purse snatching/pocket picking	489,010	1.2	2.3
Completed purse snatching	90,160	0.2	0.4
Attempted purse snatching	23,160	0.1	0.1
Pocket picking	375,690	0.9	1.8
Total population age 12 and older	213,747,270	X	X
Property crimes	31,012,200	73.2	307.6
Household burglary	5,482,720	12.9	54.4
Completed	4,572,900	10.8	45.4
Forcible entry	1,725,540	4.1	17.1
Unlawful entry without force	2,847,360	6.7	28.2
Attempted forcible entry	909,820	2.1	9.0
Motor vehicle theft	1,763,690	4.2	17.5
Completed	1,172,300	2.8	11.6
Attempted	591,390	1.4	5.9
Theft <sup>e</sup>	23,765,790	56.1	235.8
Completed	22,743,840	53.7	225.6
Less than \$50	9,377,150	22.1	93.0
\$50 to \$249	7,874,230	18.6	78.1
\$250 or more	4,251,340	10.0	42.2
Amount not available	1,241,130	2.9	12.3
Attempted	1,021,950	2.4	10.1
Total number of households	100,807,650	X	X

Note: The National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) is conducted annually for the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. These estimates are based on data derived from a continuous survey of a representative sample of housing units in the United States. For the 1994 survey, approximately 90,000 residents in 48,000 housing units were interviewed about the crimes they had experienced in the previous 6 months. Response rates were 95% of eligible housing units and 92% of individuals in interviewed households. The 1994 NCVS data presented in the previous edition of SOURCEBOOK were preliminary and have been revised by the Source. Therefore, some of the data in this series of tables will differ from last year's SOURCEBOOK.

Readers should note that murder is not measured by the NCVS because of the inability to question the victim. The NCVS has undergone a redesign and all data presented are based on the redesigned survey. The redesign was implemented during 1993 and data based on the redesign are not comparable to data prior to 1993. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 9.

<sup>a</sup>Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

<sup>b</sup>Percent distribution is based on unrounded figures.

<sup>c</sup>Includes verbal threats of rape.

<sup>d</sup>Includes threats.

<sup>e</sup>Includes crimes previously classified as "personal larceny without contact" and "household larceny."

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1994*, NCJ-162126 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1997), Table 1.

Table 3.2

**Estimated rate (per 1,000 persons age 12 and older) of personal victimization**

By type of crime and selected characteristics of victim, United States, 1995

Victim characteristics	Type of crime							Personal theft
	All crime	Crimes of violence				Assault		
		All crimes of violence	Rape/sexual assault	Robbery	Total	Aggravated	Simple	
<b>Sex</b>								
Male	54.4	53.2	0.3	7.5	45.3	11.9	33.5	1.3
Female	38.5	36.4	2.8	3.2	30.4	5.9	24.6	2.1
<b>Age</b>								
12 to 15 years	110.9	107.1	2.2	9.5	95.4	15.4	80.1	3.8
16 to 19 years	110.3	107.7	5.7	9.0	93.0	24.4	68.6	2.7
20 to 24 years	79.8	78.8	3.0	10.8	65.0	15.4	49.6	1.1
25 to 34 years	55.9	54.7	2.0	6.9	45.8	11.7	34.1	1.2
35 to 49 years	35.6	33.8	1.4	4.7	27.7	6.8	20.9	1.8
50 to 64 years	15.6	14.0	0.1	1.8	12.1	2.6	9.5	1.6
65 years and older	6.9	5.9	0.0	1.3	4.6	1.3	3.3	1.0
<b>Race</b>								
White	44.6	43.1	1.6	4.2	37.3	8.2	29.1	1.4
Black	58.4	55.4	1.6	12.5	41.3	12.6	28.7	3.1
Other	43.8	40.9	1.2	6.3	33.4	9.2	24.2	2.9
<b>Ethnicity</b>								
Hispanic	56.1	53.4	1.3	10.6	41.5	13.6	27.9	2.6
Non-Hispanic	45.0	43.4	1.6	4.8	37.0	8.2	28.8	1.6
<b>Household income</b>								
Under \$7,500	74.6	71.0	3.5	11.8	55.7	16.5	39.2	3.6
\$7,500 to \$14,999	49.7	48.4	1.6	9.1	37.7	10.0	27.7	1.3
\$15,000 to \$24,999	49.2	47.7	1.6	6.5	39.5	9.1	30.4	1.5
\$25,000 to \$34,999	48.1	46.4	1.5	5.1	39.8	8.9	30.8	1.7
\$35,000 to \$49,999	45.8	44.2	1.8	3.6	38.9	8.8	30.1	1.5
\$50,000 to \$74,999	44.1	42.7	1.2	3.1	38.4	8.5	29.9	1.5
\$75,000 and over	37.9	36.2	0.8	2.4	33.0	5.5	27.6	1.7
<b>Region</b>								
Northeast	41.1	38.5	1.3	6.2	31.0	5.5	25.5	2.6
Midwest	46.7	45.2	2.3	4.3	38.6	7.9	30.7	1.5
South	39.6	38.4	0.9	4.3	33.1	8.4	24.8	1.3
West	61.5	59.7	2.1	7.2	50.4	13.5	36.9	1.8
<b>Residence</b>								
Urban	59.9	56.8	2.0	9.7	45.1	11.7	33.4	3.1
Suburban	43.5	42.1	1.6	4.0	36.6	8.1	28.4	1.4
Rural	35.5	34.9	1.2	2.6	31.1	6.6	24.5	0.6

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 9.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Changes in Criminal Victimization, 1994-95*, Bulletin NCJ-162032 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, April 1997), p. 3. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.3

**Estimated number and rate (per 1,000 persons age 12 and older) of personal victimization**By type of crime and sex of victim, United States, 1994<sup>a</sup>

Type of crime	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
All personal crimes	11,349,640	53.1	6,374,020	61.7	4,975,620	45.1
Crimes of violence	10,860,630	50.8	6,166,290	59.7	4,694,340	42.5
Completed violence	3,205,410	15.0	1,648,820	16.0	1,556,590	14.1
Attempted/threatened violence	7,655,220	35.8	4,517,470	43.7	3,137,750	28.4
Rape/sexual assault	432,750	2.0	25,570	0.2	407,190	3.7
Rape/attempted rape	316,160	1.5	15,350 <sup>b</sup>	0.1 <sup>b</sup>	300,810	2.7
Rape	167,550	0.8	4,890 <sup>b</sup>	0.0 <sup>b</sup>	162,670	1.5
Attempted rape <sup>c</sup>	148,610	0.7	10,460 <sup>b</sup>	0.1 <sup>b</sup>	138,150	1.3
Sexual assault <sup>d</sup>	116,590	0.5	10,220 <sup>b</sup>	0.1 <sup>b</sup>	106,370	1.0
Robbery	1,298,750	6.1	842,070	8.1	456,680	4.1
Completed/property taken	795,130	3.7	487,300	4.7	307,830	2.8
With injury	287,620	1.3	175,950	1.7	111,670	1.0
Without injury	507,510	2.4	311,350	3.0	196,150	1.8
Attempted to take property	503,620	2.4	354,770	3.4	148,850	1.3
With injury	121,790	0.6	76,370	0.7	45,430	0.4
Without injury	381,830	1.8	278,400	2.7	103,430	0.9
Assault	9,129,120	42.7	5,298,640	51.3	3,830,470	34.7
Aggravated	2,478,150	11.6	1,582,440	15.3	895,710	8.1
With injury	678,580	3.2	401,960	3.9	276,610	2.5
Threatened with weapon	1,799,570	8.4	1,180,480	11.4	619,100	5.6
Simple	6,650,970	31.1	3,716,200	36.0	2,934,760	26.6
With minor injury	1,466,060	6.9	746,540	7.2	719,520	6.5
Without injury	5,184,900	24.3	2,969,670	28.7	2,215,240	20.1
Purse snatching/pocket picking	489,010	2.3	207,730	2.0	281,280	2.5
Population age 12 and older	213,747,270	NA	103,369,260	NA	110,378,010	NA

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 9.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1994*, NCJ-162126 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1997), Table 2.<sup>a</sup>Detail may not add to total because of rounding.<sup>b</sup>Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.<sup>c</sup>Includes verbal threats of rape.<sup>d</sup>Includes threats.

Table 3.4

**Estimated rate (per 1,000 persons in each age group) of personal victimization**By type of crime and age of victim, United States, 1994<sup>a</sup>

Type of crime	Age of victim (in years)						
	12 to 15	16 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 49	50 to 64	65 and older
All personal crimes	117.4	125.9	102.5	63.2	41.4	16.8	7.2
Crimes of violence	114.8	121.7	99.2	60.9	39.5	15.1	5.1
Completed violence	34.3	38.4	29.0	19.5	10.3	3.5	2.0
Attempted/threatened violence	80.5	83.3	70.2	41.4	29.3	11.6	3.1
Rape/sexual assault	3.1	5.1	5.0	2.9	1.6	0.2 <sup>b</sup>	0.1 <sup>b</sup>
Rape/attempted rape	1.4 <sup>b</sup>	3.9	3.7	2.4	1.1	0.1 <sup>b</sup>	0.1 <sup>b</sup>
Rape	1.0 <sup>b</sup>	1.9	1.3	1.3	0.7	0.1 <sup>b</sup>	0.0 <sup>b</sup>
Attempted rape <sup>c</sup>	0.4 <sup>b</sup>	2.0	2.4	1.0	0.4	0.0 <sup>b</sup>	0.1 <sup>b</sup>
Sexual assault <sup>d</sup>	1.7	1.2 <sup>b</sup>	1.3	0.6	0.4	0.1 <sup>b</sup>	0.0 <sup>b</sup>
Robbery	12.0	11.8	11.3	7.5	5.2	2.3	1.4
Completed/property taken	6.8	7.0	5.6	4.7	3.6	1.3	1.1
With injury	2.1	1.6	1.9	1.4	1.7	0.6 <sup>b</sup>	0.6 <sup>b</sup>
Without injury	4.7	5.4	3.7	3.3	1.9	0.8	0.5 <sup>b</sup>
Attempted to take property	5.2	4.7	5.7	2.8	1.6	1.0	0.4 <sup>b</sup>
With injury	0.6 <sup>b</sup>	1.0 <sup>b</sup>	1.5	0.8	0.4	0.3 <sup>b</sup>	0.1 <sup>b</sup>
Without injury	4.5	3.8	4.1	1.9	1.1	0.8	0.3 <sup>b</sup>
Assault	99.8	104.8	82.9	50.6	32.8	12.6	3.6
Aggravated	22.2	33.7	26.6	13.7	7.6	3.3	1.2
With injury	6.4	8.6	7.6	4.9	1.5	0.5 <sup>b</sup>	0.2 <sup>b</sup>
Threatened with weapon	15.8	25.1	18.9	8.8	6.1	2.8	1.0
Simple	77.6	71.1	56.4	36.9	25.2	9.3	2.4
With minor injury	18.6	19.9	13.5	8.1	4.1	1.5	0.7 <sup>b</sup>
Without injury	59.0	51.2	42.9	28.7	21.1	7.8	1.7
Purse snatching/pocket picking	2.6	4.2	3.3	2.3	1.9	1.7	2.1
Population in each age group	15,300,000	14,294,780	18,304,850	41,698,770	59,055,130	33,909,560	31,184,190

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 9.

<sup>c</sup>Includes verbal threats of rape.<sup>d</sup>Includes threats.<sup>a</sup>Detail may not add to total because of rounding.<sup>b</sup>Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1994*, NCJ-162126 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1997), Table 3.

Table 3.5

**Estimated rate (per 1,000 persons in each age group) of personal victimization**By sex and age of victim, and type of crime, United States, 1994<sup>a</sup>

Sex and age of victim	Total population	Crimes of violence	Completed violence	Attempted/threatened violence	Rape/sexual assault <sup>b</sup>	Robbery			Assault			Purse snatching/pocket picking
						Total	With injury	Without injury	Total	Aggravated	Simple	
<b>Male</b>												
12 to 15 years	7,811,120	134.6	41.4	93.2	0.5 <sup>c</sup>	16.3	3.2	13.0	117.8	29.1	88.7	3.3
16 to 19 years	7,297,110	141.3	41.0	100.4	0.0 <sup>c</sup>	16.2	3.3	12.9	125.1	43.9	81.3	5.9
20 to 24 years	9,075,870	116.9	31.5	85.3	0.6 <sup>c</sup>	14.0	4.7	9.3	102.2	36.8	65.4	2.9
25 to 34 years	20,717,810	64.8	17.4	47.4	0.4 <sup>c</sup>	9.5	2.6	6.9	54.9	15.6	39.3	1.5
35 to 49 years	29,182,600	45.0	10.5	34.4	0.3 <sup>c</sup>	6.9	3.0	3.9	37.8	10.0	27.8	1.3
50 to 64 years	16,307,870	16.3	2.3	13.9	0.0 <sup>c</sup>	2.7	0.7 <sup>c</sup>	2.0	13.6	3.6	10.0	1.7
65 years and older	12,976,860	7.9	2.7	5.3	0.0 <sup>c</sup>	2.2	0.7 <sup>c</sup>	1.5 <sup>c</sup>	5.8	2.2	3.6	1.1 <sup>c</sup>
<b>Female</b>												
12 to 15 years	7,488,880	94.2	26.8	67.3	5.7	7.5	2.3 <sup>c</sup>	5.3	80.9	15.0	66.0	1.8 <sup>c</sup>
16 to 19 years	6,997,660	101.2	35.7	65.4	10.3	7.2	1.8 <sup>c</sup>	5.3	83.7	23.2	60.5	2.5 <sup>c</sup>
20 to 24 years	9,228,980	81.8	26.5	55.3	9.2	8.7	2.3 <sup>c</sup>	6.4	63.9	16.5	47.4	3.6
25 to 34 years	20,980,960	57.2	21.6	35.5	5.5	5.5	1.9	3.6	46.2	11.8	34.5	3.0
35 to 49 years	29,872,520	34.2	10.0	24.2	2.8	3.4	1.3	2.1	28.0	5.4	22.6	2.5
50 to 64 years	17,601,690	14.1	4.7	9.5	0.4 <sup>c</sup>	2.0	0.9 <sup>c</sup>	1.1 <sup>c</sup>	11.7	3.0	8.7	1.7
65 years and older	18,207,320	3.0	1.5	1.6	0.1 <sup>c</sup>	0.9 <sup>c</sup>	0.6 <sup>c</sup>	0.3 <sup>c</sup>	2.0	0.5 <sup>c</sup>	1.6	2.8

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 9.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1994*, NCJ-162126 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1997), Table 4.

<sup>a</sup>Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

<sup>b</sup>Includes verbal threats of rape and threats of sexual assault.

<sup>c</sup>Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Table 3.6

**Estimated number and rate (per 1,000 persons age 12 and older) of personal victimization**By type of crime and race of victim, United States, 1994<sup>a</sup>

Type of crime	White		Black		Other	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
All personal crimes	9,301,310	51.5	1,676,280	65.4	372,050	49.1
Crimes of violence	8,916,760	49.4	1,583,730	61.8	360,140	47.5
Completed violence	2,455,930	13.6	631,490	24.6	117,990	15.6
Attempted/threatened violence	6,460,830	35.8	952,240	37.2	242,150	32.0
Rape/sexual assault	345,340	1.9	68,830	2.7	18,590 <sup>b</sup>	2.5 <sup>b</sup>
Rape/attempted rape	240,830	1.3	61,290	2.4	14,050 <sup>b</sup>	1.9 <sup>b</sup>
Rape	122,700	0.7	35,910	1.4	8,940 <sup>b</sup>	1.2 <sup>b</sup>
Attempted rape <sup>c</sup>	118,120	0.7	25,380	1.0	5,110 <sup>b</sup>	0.7 <sup>b</sup>
Sexual assault <sup>d</sup>	104,510	0.6	7,540 <sup>b</sup>	0.3 <sup>b</sup>	4,540 <sup>b</sup>	0.6 <sup>b</sup>
Robbery	870,600	4.8	359,870	14.0	68,290	9.0
Completed/property taken	473,650	2.6	280,980	11.0	40,500	5.3
With injury	188,500	1.0	88,700	3.5	10,420 <sup>b</sup>	1.4 <sup>b</sup>
Without injury	285,160	1.6	192,270	7.5	30,080	4.0
Attempted to take property	396,940	2.2	78,890	3.1	27,790	3.7
With injury	99,280	0.5	17,720 <sup>b</sup>	0.7 <sup>b</sup>	4,790 <sup>b</sup>	0.6 <sup>b</sup>
Without injury	297,660	1.6	61,170	2.4	23,000	3.0
Assault	7,700,820	42.7	1,155,030	45.1	273,260	36.1
Aggravated	1,961,790	10.9	426,160	16.6	90,200	11.9
With injury	503,870	2.8	145,230	5.7	29,480	3.9
Threatened with weapon	1,457,920	8.1	280,940	11.0	60,720	8.0
Simple	5,739,030	31.8	728,870	28.4	183,060	24.2
With minor injury	1,267,600	7.0	163,930	6.4	34,530	4.6
Without injury	4,471,430	24.8	564,940	22.0	148,530	19.6
Purse snatching/pocket picking	384,550	2.1	92,540	3.6	11,910 <sup>b</sup>	1.6 <sup>b</sup>
Population age 12 and older	180,541,530	NA	25,630,100	NA	7,575,640	NA

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 9.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1994*, NCJ-162126 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1997), Table 5.

<sup>a</sup>Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

<sup>b</sup>Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

<sup>c</sup>Includes verbal threats of rape.

<sup>d</sup>Includes threats.

Table 3.7

**Estimated number and rate (per 1,000 persons age 12 and older) of personal victimization**By type of crime and ethnicity of victim, United States, 1994<sup>a</sup>

Type of crime	Total <sup>b</sup>		Hispanic		Non-Hispanic	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
All personal crimes	11,349,640	53.1	1,184,770	63.3	10,040,600	51.9
Crimes of violence	10,860,630	50.8	1,119,640	59.8	9,626,040	49.8
Completed violence	3,205,410	15.0	367,520	19.6	2,799,160	14.4
Attempted/threatened violence	7,655,220	35.8	752,120	40.2	6,826,880	35.3
Rape/sexual assault	432,750	2.0	47,770	2.6	382,500	2.0
Rape/attempted rape	316,160	1.5	30,640	1.6	285,520	1.5
Rape	167,550	0.8	7,210 <sup>c</sup>	0.4 <sup>c</sup>	160,340	0.8
Attempted rape <sup>d</sup>	148,610	0.7	23,430	1.3	125,180	0.6
Sexual assault <sup>e</sup>	116,590	0.5	17,120 <sup>c</sup>	0.9 <sup>c</sup>	96,980	0.5
Robbery	1,298,750	6.1	184,350	9.8	1,091,770	5.6
Completed/property taken	795,130	3.7	126,330	6.7	652,900	3.4
With injury	287,620	1.3	47,400	2.5	233,320	1.2
Without injury	507,510	2.4	78,930	4.2	419,580	2.2
Attempted to take property	503,620	2.4	58,020	3.1	438,880	2.3
With injury	121,790	0.6	14,110 <sup>c</sup>	0.8 <sup>c</sup>	105,360	0.5
Without injury	381,830	1.8	43,920	2.3	333,510	1.7
Assault	9,129,120	42.7	887,510	47.4	8,151,770	42.1
Aggravated	2,478,150	11.6	302,840	16.2	2,152,810	11.1
With injury	678,580	3.2	87,620	4.7	583,430	3.0
Threatened with weapon	1,799,570	8.4	215,210	11.5	1,569,380	8.1
Simple	6,650,970	31.1	584,680	31.2	5,998,960	31.0
With minor injury	1,466,060	6.9	134,000	7.2	1,319,250	6.8
Without injury	5,184,900	24.3	450,670	24.1	4,679,710	24.2
Purse snatching/pocket picking	489,010	2.3	65,130	3.5	414,550	2.1
Population age 12 and older	213,747,270	NA	18,723,830	NA	193,415,410	NA

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 9.

<sup>d</sup>Includes verbal threats of rape.

<sup>e</sup>Includes threats.

<sup>a</sup>Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

<sup>b</sup>Includes data on persons whose ethnicity was not ascertained, which are not shown separately.

<sup>c</sup>Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1994*, NCJ-162126 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1997), Table 7.

Table 3.8

**Estimated number and rate (per 1,000 persons age 12 and older) of personal victimization**By type of crime, and sex and race of victim, United States, 1994<sup>a</sup>

Type of crime	Male				Female			
	White		Black		White		Black	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
All personal crimes	5,316,410	60.4	838,980	71.7	3,984,900	43.1	837,290	60.1
Crimes of violence	5,154,120	58.6	801,110	68.5	3,762,640	40.7	782,620	56.2
Completed violence	1,249,060	14.2	342,820	29.3	1,206,870	13.0	288,670	20.7
Attempted/threatened violence	3,905,060	44.4	458,290	39.2	2,555,770	27.6	493,960	35.4
Rape/sexual assault <sup>b</sup>	20,100	0.2	5,460	0.5	325,230	3.5	63,360	4.5
Robbery	576,190	6.5	215,810	18.5	294,410	3.2	144,060	10.3
Completed/property taken	286,770	3.3	173,680	14.8	186,880	2.0	107,300	7.7
With injury	104,930	1.2	65,370	5.6	83,570	0.9	23,330	1.7
Without injury	181,850	2.1	108,300	9.3	103,310	1.1	83,970	6.0
Attempted to take property	289,420	3.3	42,140	3.6	107,530	1.2	36,760	2.6
With injury	66,770	0.8	7,060	0.6	32,520	0.4	10,670	0.8
Without injury	222,650	2.5	35,080	3.0	75,010	0.8	26,090	1.9
Assault	4,557,830	51.8	579,830	49.6	3,143,000	34.0	575,200	41.3
Aggravated	1,280,730	14.6	240,430	20.6	681,060	7.4	185,730	13.3
With injury	290,930	3.3	92,960	7.9	212,940	2.3	52,270	3.8
Threatened with weapon	989,800	11.2	147,470	12.6	468,120	5.1	133,460	9.6
Simple	3,277,100	37.2	339,400	29.0	2,461,940	26.6	389,470	28.0
With minor injury	661,710	7.5	72,820	6.2	605,890	6.5	91,110	6.5
Without injury	2,615,380	29.7	266,580	22.8	1,856,050	20.1	298,360	21.4
Purse snatching/pocket picking	162,290	1.8	37,880	3.2	222,270	2.4	54,670	3.9
Population age 12 and older	88,007,660	NA	11,695,970	NA	92,533,870	NA	13,934,130	NA

Note: See Note, table 3.1. Table excludes data on persons of "other" races. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 9.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1994*, NCJ-162126 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1997), Table 6.

<sup>a</sup>Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

<sup>b</sup>Includes verbal threats of rape and threats of sexual assault.

Table 3.9

**Estimated rate (per 1,000 persons in each age group) of personal victimization**By race and age of victim, and type of crime, United States, 1994<sup>a</sup>

Race and age of victim	Total population	Crimes of violence	Completed violence	Attempted/threatened violence	Rape/sexual assault <sup>b</sup>	Robbery			Assault			Purse snatching/pocket picking
						Total	With injury	Without injury	Total	Aggravated	Simple	
<b>White</b>												
12 to 15 years	12,206,430	112.5	33.5	78.9	3.1	10.2	2.4	7.8	99.2	21.7	77.4	2.7
16 to 19 years	11,449,650	124.7	36.3	88.4	4.8	10.0	2.9	7.0	110.0	31.9	78.1	4.7
20 to 24 years	14,902,930	100.9	27.6	73.3	4.0	9.0	2.9	6.2	87.9	26.7	61.3	2.9
25 to 34 years	34,462,200	61.5	18.9	42.6	3.0	6.4	2.0	4.4	52.1	13.3	38.7	2.0
35 to 49 years	49,825,550	39.0	8.8	30.2	1.7	3.8	1.5	2.3	33.6	7.0	26.6	1.9
50 to 64 years	29,602,780	14.8	2.9	11.9	0.1 <sup>c</sup>	2.0	0.9	1.1	12.6	3.2	9.4	1.2
65 years and older	28,091,980	4.0	1.5	2.5	0.1 <sup>c</sup>	1.1	0.4 <sup>c</sup>	0.6 <sup>c</sup>	2.9	1.1	1.8	2.1
<b>Black</b>												
12 to 15 years	2,468,790	135.7	37.7	97.9	3.8 <sup>c</sup>	20.8	3.4 <sup>c</sup>	17.4	111.1	27.0	84.1	2.1 <sup>c</sup>
16 to 19 years	2,238,820	117.2	56.4	60.8	7.8 <sup>c</sup>	20.1	1.4 <sup>c</sup>	18.7	89.3	46.4	42.9	2.8 <sup>c</sup>
20 to 24 years	2,530,460	85.9	34.2	51.8	8.8	23.4	7.0 <sup>c</sup>	16.4	53.8	20.2	33.5	5.4 <sup>c</sup>
25 to 34 years	5,522,870	62.7	26.1	36.5	2.6 <sup>c</sup>	14.1	3.9 <sup>c</sup>	10.3	46.0	18.8	27.2	4.4
35 to 49 years	6,950,760	44.8	19.1	25.8	0.4 <sup>c</sup>	13.8	6.7	7.1	30.6	11.6	19.0	1.9 <sup>c</sup>
50 to 64 years	3,354,850	20.2	8.9	11.4	0.8 <sup>c</sup>	5.4 <sup>c</sup>	0.8 <sup>c</sup>	4.6 <sup>c</sup>	14.1	4.0 <sup>c</sup>	10.1	6.9
65 years and older	2,563,560	17.0	7.5 <sup>c</sup>	9.5	0.0 <sup>c</sup>	4.9 <sup>c</sup>	2.7 <sup>c</sup>	2.1 <sup>c</sup>	12.1	2.5 <sup>c</sup>	9.6	2.6 <sup>c</sup>

Note: See Note, table 3.1. Table excludes data on persons of "other" races. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 9.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1994*, NCJ-162126 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1997), Table 9.

<sup>a</sup>Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

<sup>b</sup>Includes verbal threats of rape and threats of sexual assault.

<sup>c</sup>Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Table 3.10

**Estimated rate (per 1,000 persons age 12 and older) of personal victimization**By type of crime and annual household income of victim, United States, 1994<sup>a</sup>

Type of crime	Annual household income						
	Less than \$7,500	\$7,500 to \$14,999	\$15,000 to \$24,999	\$25,000 to \$34,999	\$35,000 to \$49,999	\$50,000 to \$74,999	\$75,000 or more
All personal crimes	88.3	60.8	51.7	51.3	49.3	47.6	42.7
Crimes of violence	83.6	58.6	49.9	49.3	46.8	46.1	40.0
Completed violence	30.0	19.0	15.7	12.9	12.4	10.9	7.9
Attempted/threatened violence	53.6	39.5	34.2	36.4	34.4	35.2	32.1
Rape/sexual assault	6.7	3.3	2.3	1.2	0.9	0.8	0.9 <sup>b</sup>
Rape/attempted rape	5.2	2.4	1.9	0.9	0.4 <sup>b</sup>	0.6 <sup>b</sup>	0.7 <sup>b</sup>
Rape	3.4	1.3	0.5 <sup>b</sup>	0.6 <sup>b</sup>	0.2 <sup>b</sup>	0.3 <sup>b</sup>	0.0 <sup>b</sup>
Attempted rape <sup>c</sup>	1.8	1.1	1.3	0.3 <sup>b</sup>	0.2 <sup>b</sup>	0.3 <sup>b</sup>	0.7 <sup>b</sup>
Sexual assault <sup>d</sup>	1.4	0.9	0.4 <sup>b</sup>	0.3 <sup>b</sup>	0.5 <sup>b</sup>	0.3 <sup>b</sup>	0.2 <sup>b</sup>
Robbery	11.1	7.1	5.9	4.6	4.8	4.2	4.5
Completed/property taken	7.4	4.2	3.7	3.4	2.5	2.4	1.9
With injury	3.4	1.5	0.9	1.0	1.1	0.7 <sup>b</sup>	0.2 <sup>b</sup>
Without injury	4.0	2.7	2.9	2.4	1.4	1.7	1.7
Attempted to take property	3.7	2.9	2.2	1.2	2.3	1.8	2.6
With injury	1.2 <sup>b</sup>	0.7 <sup>b</sup>	0.4 <sup>b</sup>	0.5 <sup>b</sup>	0.5 <sup>b</sup>	0.3 <sup>b</sup>	0.3 <sup>b</sup>
Without injury	2.5	2.2	1.7	0.7 <sup>b</sup>	1.8	1.5	2.3
Assault	65.8	48.2	41.7	43.5	41.1	41.1	34.6
Aggravated	20.5	13.8	13.2	11.3	10.1	9.5	8.0
With injury	6.8	4.0	4.1	3.1	2.7	1.9	0.9 <sup>b</sup>
Threatened with weapon	13.7	9.8	9.1	8.2	7.4	7.5	7.2
Simple	45.3	34.4	28.5	32.3	31.0	31.6	26.5
With minor injury	11.0	8.7	7.0	5.6	6.6	6.2	4.9
Without injury	34.4	25.6	21.5	26.7	24.5	25.4	21.6
Purse snatching/pocket picking	4.7	2.2	1.8	2.0	2.6	1.5	2.7
Population age 12 and older	17,331,290	25,710,750	33,216,830	30,332,460	34,288,530	28,152,360	19,338,380

Note: See Note, table 3.1. Table excludes data on persons whose family income level was not ascertained. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 9.

<sup>a</sup>Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

<sup>b</sup>Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

<sup>c</sup>Includes verbal threats of rape.

<sup>d</sup>Includes threats.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1994*, NCJ-162126 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1997), Table 14.

Table 3.11

**Estimated rate (per 1,000 persons age 12 and older) of personal victimization**By type of crime and locality of residence, United States, 1994<sup>a</sup>

Type of crime	All areas	Locality of residence										
		Total		50,000 to 249,999		250,000 to 499,999		500,000 to 999,999		1,000,000 or more		Rural
		Urban	Suburban	Urban	Suburban	Urban	Suburban	Urban	Suburban	Urban	Suburban	
Personal crimes	53.1	67.6	51.8	59.2	44.1	66.5	56.4	75.3	49.5	72.2	61.4	39.8
Crimes of violence	50.8	63.6	49.6	57.0	42.4	64.3	53.9	72.0	46.5	64.5	59.4	39.2
Completed violence	15.0	20.9	13.6	17.6	12.2	19.6	15.0	21.3	12.4	25.5	15.3	11.0
Attempted/threatened violence	35.8	42.7	36.0	39.4	30.2	44.7	39.0	50.7	34.1	39.0	44.2	28.2
Rape/sexual assault <sup>b</sup>	2.0	2.7	1.8	2.4	2.0	3.2	1.7	2.6	0.8 <sup>c</sup>	2.6	2.6	1.7
Robbery	6.1	10.9	5.1	6.9	3.1	8.7	5.5	13.0	5.9	15.5	7.0	2.6
Completed/property taken	3.7	7.3	2.8	4.2	2.2	5.3	2.7	8.2	2.9	11.5	4.0	1.4
With injury	1.3	2.9	0.8	1.2	0.8	1.9	1.0	4.2	0.3 <sup>c</sup>	4.6	1.2 <sup>c</sup>	0.6
Without injury	2.4	4.4	2.0	3.0	1.4	3.4	1.7	4.0	2.5	6.9	2.8	0.9
Attempted to take property	2.4	3.6	2.3	2.7	1.0	3.4	2.8	4.8	3.0	4.0	3.0	1.1
With injury	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.5 <sup>c</sup>	0.4 <sup>c</sup>	0.9 <sup>c</sup>	0.7 <sup>c</sup>	1.3 <sup>c</sup>	1.0 <sup>c</sup>	0.6 <sup>c</sup>	0.6 <sup>c</sup>	0.3 <sup>c</sup>
Without injury	1.8	2.9	1.7	2.3	0.6 <sup>c</sup>	2.5	2.1	3.5	2.0	3.4	2.5	0.8
Assault	42.7	50.1	42.7	47.6	37.3	52.4	46.7	56.4	39.8	46.4	49.9	34.9
Aggravated	11.6	14.8	11.0	11.4	8.9	18.2	11.6	17.8	9.1	14.2	15.8	9.2
With injury	3.2	4.3	2.4	3.3	2.0	4.5	2.4	5.6	1.9	4.4	3.8	3.1
Threatened with weapon	8.4	10.5	8.5	8.0	6.9	13.8	9.1	12.2	7.2	9.7	12.0	6.0
Simple	31.1	35.2	31.7	36.2	28.4	34.1	35.1	38.6	30.7	32.3	34.1	25.8
With minor injury	6.9	7.8	7.2	8.7	6.6	7.6	8.9	6.2	7.3	8.3	5.9	5.3
Without injury	24.3	27.4	24.5	27.6	21.8	26.6	26.3	32.4	23.4	23.9	28.2	20.5
Purse snatching/ pocket picking	2.3	4.0	2.2	2.3	1.7	2.3	2.5	3.3	3.0	7.6	1.9	0.6
Population age 12 and older	213,747,270	61,563,330	93,864,490	19,487,730	31,200,580	11,991,050	24,006,220	13,013,730	20,237,500	17,070,820	18,420,190	58,319,440

Note: See Note, table 3.1. "Urban" denotes central cities; "suburban" denotes outside central cities; "rural" denotes nonmetropolitan areas. The population range categories shown for "urban" and "suburban" are based on the size of the core city of a Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) and do not reflect the population of the entire MSA. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 9.

<sup>a</sup>Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

<sup>b</sup>Includes verbal threats of rape and threats of sexual assault.

<sup>c</sup>Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1994*, NCJ-162126 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1997), Table 52.

Table 3.12

**Estimated number and percent of violent victimization incidents**By type of crime and victim-offender relationship, United States, 1994<sup>a</sup>

Type of crime	All incidents		Involving strangers		Involving nonstrangers	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Crimes of violence	9,797,680	100%	5,301,590	54.1%	4,496,090	45.9%
Completed violence	2,923,010	100	1,451,660	49.7	1,471,350	50.3
Attempted/threatened violence	6,874,670	100	3,849,930	56.0	3,024,730	44.0
Rape/sexual assault	426,020	100	152,690	35.8	273,330	64.2
Rape/attempted rape	312,140	100	96,340	30.9	215,800	69.1
Rape	165,180	100	37,720	22.8	127,460	77.2
Attempted rape <sup>b</sup>	146,960	100	58,620	39.9	88,340	60.1
Sexual assault <sup>c</sup>	113,870	100	56,340	49.5	57,530	50.5
Robbery	1,210,200	100	944,630	78.1	265,560	21.9
Completed/property taken	735,160	100	585,100	79.6	150,060	20.4
With injury	267,440	100	202,320	75.7	65,120	24.3
Without injury	467,720	100	382,780	81.8	84,940	18.2
Attempted to take property	475,030	100	359,530	75.7	115,500	24.3
With injury	117,600	100	77,250	65.7	40,350	34.3
Without injury	357,430	100	282,280	79.0	75,150	21.0
Assault	8,161,470	100	4,204,270	51.5	3,957,200	48.5
Aggravated	2,120,370	100	1,288,150	60.8	832,220	39.2
With injury	592,690	100	277,240	46.8	315,460	53.2
Threatened with weapon	1,527,680	100	1,010,910	66.2	516,770	33.8
Simple	6,041,100	100	2,916,120	48.3	3,124,970	51.7
With minor injury	1,333,110	100	507,380	38.1	825,730	61.9
Without injury	4,707,980	100	2,408,740	51.2	2,299,240	48.8

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 9.

<sup>a</sup>Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

<sup>b</sup>Includes verbal threats of rape.

<sup>c</sup>Includes threats.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1994*, NCJ-162126 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1997), Table 27.

Table 3.13

## Estimated percent distribution of violent victimization

By type of crime and relationship to offender, United States, 1994<sup>a</sup>

Type of crime	Total number of victimizations	Total crimes	Victim-offender relationship										
			Total	Related					Well known <sup>b</sup>	Casual acquaintances	Don't know relationship	Don't know number of offenders	
				Spouse	Ex-spouse	Parent	Own child	Other relatives					Strangers
Crimes of violence	10,860,630	100%	8.5%	3.0%	1.0%	0.7%	0.8%	2.9%	21.9%	14.2%	2.1%	51.0%	2.3%
Completed violence	3,205,410	100	12.3	6.0	1.2	1.0	1.1	2.9	25.4	11.5	2.5	46.3	2.0
Attempted/threatened violence	7,655,220	100	6.9	1.8	0.9	0.6	0.6	3.0	20.4	15.4	1.9	53.0	2.4
Rape/sexual assault <sup>c</sup>	432,750	100	10.6	5.5	2.8 <sup>d</sup>	0.6 <sup>d</sup>	0.0 <sup>d</sup>	1.7 <sup>d</sup>	33.1	20.3	2.6 <sup>d</sup>	30.9	2.4 <sup>d</sup>
Robbery	1,298,750	100	5.9	1.5 <sup>d</sup>	0.7 <sup>d</sup>	0.8 <sup>d</sup>	0.9 <sup>d</sup>	2.0	12.4	3.2	3.1	73.1	2.3
Completed/property taken	795,130	100	5.3	0.9 <sup>d</sup>	0.6 <sup>d</sup>	0.9 <sup>d</sup>	1.3 <sup>d</sup>	1.6 <sup>d</sup>	12.9	2.2 <sup>d</sup>	4.7	72.6	2.4 <sup>d</sup>
Attempted to take property	503,620	100	6.9	2.5 <sup>d</sup>	0.9 <sup>d</sup>	0.5 <sup>d</sup>	0.4 <sup>d</sup>	2.5 <sup>d</sup>	11.6	4.9	0.5 <sup>d</sup>	73.9	2.2 <sup>d</sup>
Assault	9,129,120	100	8.8	3.1	1.0	0.7	0.8	3.1	22.7	15.5	2.0	48.8	2.3
Aggravated	2,478,150	100	6.8	2.5	0.7 <sup>d</sup>	0.7 <sup>d</sup>	0.8 <sup>d</sup>	2.1	19.4	11.5	2.4	55.7	4.1
Simple	6,650,970	100	9.5	3.4	1.1	0.7	0.8	3.5	23.9	17.0	1.8	46.2	1.6

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 9. <sup>c</sup>Includes verbal threats of rape and threats of sexual assault.

<sup>d</sup>Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

<sup>a</sup>Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

<sup>b</sup>Includes data on offenders well known to the victim whose relationship to the victim could not be ascertained.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1994*, NCJ-162126 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1997), Table 34.

Table 3.14

## Estimated percent distribution of type of weapon used by offenders in violent victimization incidents

By type of crime and victim-offender relationship, United States, 1994<sup>a</sup>

All incidents	Total incidents		No weapon used	Weapon used										Don't know if weapon present
				Total	Hand gun	Other gun	Gun type unknown	Knife	Sharp object	Blunt object	Other weapon	Weapon type unknown		
													Total firearm	
Crimes of violence	9,797,680	100%	64.3%	26.8%	10.9%	10.0%	0.8%	0.1%	5.5%	0.8%	3.8%	4.5%	1.2%	8.9%
Completed violence	2,923,010	100	61.7	30.5	11.9	11.3	0.4	0.2 <sup>b</sup>	5.6	1.3	4.6	5.7	1.4	7.8
Attempted/threatened violence	6,874,670	100	65.4	25.3	10.5	9.5	1.0	0.0 <sup>b</sup>	5.5	0.6	3.5	4.0	1.1	9.3
Rape/sexual assault <sup>c</sup>	426,020	100	78.2	14.7	5.9	5.9	0.0 <sup>b</sup>	0.0 <sup>b</sup>	7.1	0.5 <sup>b</sup>	0.0 <sup>b</sup>	1.3 <sup>b</sup>	0.0 <sup>b</sup>	7.1
Robbery	1,210,200	100	37.6	46.8	26.1	25.5	0.7 <sup>b</sup>	0.0 <sup>b</sup>	9.8	0.8 <sup>b</sup>	5.2	3.1	1.7 <sup>b</sup>	15.6
Completed/property taken	735,160	100	32.3	51.0	32.3	31.2	1.0 <sup>b</sup>	0.0 <sup>b</sup>	7.6	1.2 <sup>b</sup>	5.1	3.5	1.3 <sup>b</sup>	16.8
With injury	267,440	100	36.9	42.6	11.5	10.6	0.8 <sup>b</sup>	0.0 <sup>b</sup>	10.5	1.0 <sup>b</sup>	12.3	5.5 <sup>b</sup>	1.8 <sup>b</sup>	20.5
Without injury	467,720	100	29.6	55.8	44.1	43.0	1.1 <sup>b</sup>	0.0 <sup>b</sup>	5.9	1.4 <sup>b</sup>	0.9 <sup>b</sup>	2.4 <sup>b</sup>	1.0 <sup>b</sup>	14.6
Attempted to take property	475,030	100	45.7	40.4	16.7	16.5	0.2 <sup>b</sup>	0.0 <sup>b</sup>	13.3	0.0 <sup>b</sup>	5.5	2.5 <sup>b</sup>	2.5 <sup>b</sup>	13.9
With injury	117,600	100	51.9	34.5	5.5 <sup>b</sup>	5.5 <sup>b</sup>	0.0 <sup>b</sup>	0.0 <sup>b</sup>	11.4 <sup>b</sup>	0.0 <sup>b</sup>	9.3 <sup>b</sup>	4.0 <sup>b</sup>	4.3 <sup>b</sup>	13.6 <sup>b</sup>
Without injury	357,430	100	43.7	42.3	20.4	20.1	0.2 <sup>b</sup>	0.0 <sup>b</sup>	13.9	0.0 <sup>b</sup>	4.3 <sup>b</sup>	2.0 <sup>b</sup>	1.8 <sup>b</sup>	14.0
Assault	8,161,470	100	67.5	24.5	8.9	8.0	0.9	0.1 <sup>b</sup>	4.8	0.8	3.8	4.9	1.2	8.0
Aggravated	2,120,370	100	4.9	94.2	34.3	30.6	3.3	0.3 <sup>b</sup>	18.6	3.1	14.8	18.9	4.5	0.8 <sup>b</sup>
With injury	592,690	100	17.6	79.4	15.8	14.0	1.0 <sup>b</sup>	0.8 <sup>b</sup>	13.9	4.5	16.3	23.8	5.1	3.0 <sup>b</sup>
Threatened with weapon	1,527,680	100	NA	100.0	41.5	37.1	4.3	0.1 <sup>b</sup>	20.4	2.6	14.2	17.1	4.3	0.0 <sup>b</sup>
Simple <sup>d</sup>	6,041,100	100	89.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	10.5
With minor injury	1,333,110	100	93.8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	6.2
Without injury	4,707,980	100	88.3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	11.7
<b>Involving strangers</b>														
Crimes of violence	5,301,590	100	54.6	33.1	15.6	14.6	0.9	0.1 <sup>b</sup>	6.3	1.1	4.6	4.4	1.2	12.4
Rape/sexual assault <sup>c</sup>	152,690	100	66.0	20.3	8.8 <sup>b</sup>	8.8 <sup>b</sup>	0.0 <sup>b</sup>	0.0 <sup>b</sup>	11.5 <sup>b</sup>	0.0 <sup>b</sup>	0.0 <sup>b</sup>	0.0 <sup>b</sup>	0.0 <sup>b</sup>	13.7 <sup>b</sup>
Robbery	944,630	100	29.8	51.0	30.5	29.6	0.9 <sup>b</sup>	0.0 <sup>b</sup>	10.6	0.6 <sup>b</sup>	5.6 <sup>b</sup>	2.2	1.5 <sup>b</sup>	19.1
Aggravated assault	1,288,150	100	3.0	96.2	40.7	37.2	3.1	0.4 <sup>b</sup>	16.7	3.9	15.0	16.3	3.6	0.8 <sup>b</sup>
Simple assault <sup>d</sup>	2,916,120	100	84.8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	15.2
<b>Involving nonstrangers</b>														
Crimes of violence	4,496,090	100	75.7	19.5	5.4	4.7	0.7	0.0 <sup>b</sup>	4.7	0.5	2.9	4.7	1.2	4.8
Rape/sexual assault <sup>c</sup>	273,330	100	85.0	11.5	4.2 <sup>b</sup>	4.2 <sup>b</sup>	0.0 <sup>b</sup>	0.0 <sup>b</sup>	4.6 <sup>b</sup>	0.8 <sup>b</sup>	0.0 <sup>b</sup>	2.0 <sup>b</sup>	0.0 <sup>b</sup>	3.5 <sup>b</sup>
Robbery	265,560	100	65.1	31.7	10.7	10.7	0.0 <sup>b</sup>	0.0 <sup>b</sup>	7.0 <sup>b</sup>	1.2 <sup>b</sup>	4.0 <sup>b</sup>	6.3 <sup>b</sup>	2.5 <sup>b</sup>	3.2 <sup>b</sup>
Aggravated assault	832,220	100	7.9	91.2	24.4	20.5	3.7	0.2 <sup>b</sup>	21.5	2.0 <sup>b</sup>	14.5	23.0	5.8	0.9 <sup>b</sup>
Simple assault <sup>d</sup>	3,124,970	100	93.9	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	6.1

Note: See Note, table 3.1. Responses for weapons use are tallied once, based upon a hierarchy. Prior to 1993, multiple responses for weapons were tallied. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 9.

<sup>c</sup>Includes verbal threats of rape and threats of sexual assault.

<sup>d</sup>Simple assault, by definition, does not involve the use of a weapon.

<sup>a</sup>Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

<sup>b</sup>Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1994*, NCJ-162126 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1997), Table 66.

Table 3.15

**Estimated percent of violent victimizations in which victim took self-protective measures**

By type of crime and victim-offender relationship, United States, 1994

Type of crime	Percent of all victimizations		
	All victimizations	Involving strangers	Involving nonstrangers
Crimes of violence	72.3%	69.8%	75.3%
Completed violence	72.4	63.2	81.8
Attempted/threatened violence	72.2	72.3	72.1
Rape/sexual assault <sup>a</sup>	81.9	77.1	84.6
Robbery	63.1	58.8	78.1
Completed/property taken	50.5	43.2	78.0
With injury	59.8	50.7	86.6
Without injury	45.2	39.4	71.2
Attempted to take property	83.0	84.5	78.3
With injury	81.3	80.5	82.7
Without injury	83.6	85.6	76.1
Assault	73.1	71.9	74.5
Aggravated	74.0	70.8	79.2
With injury	74.6	65.4	83.3
Threatened with weapon	73.7	72.2	76.8
Simple	72.8	72.4	73.2
With minor injury	82.0	81.3	82.5
Without injury	70.2	70.5	69.9

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 9.

<sup>a</sup>Includes verbal threats of rape and threats of sexual assault.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1994*, NCJ-162126 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1997), Table 68.

Table 3.16

**Estimated percent distribution of self-protective measures employed by victims of violent crime**By selected characteristics of victim, United States, 1994<sup>a</sup>

Self-protective measure	Sex			Race <sup>b</sup>	
	Both sexes	Male	Female	White	Black
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Attacked offender with weapon	0.6	0.9	0.3 <sup>c</sup>	0.6	1.2 <sup>c</sup>
Attacked offender without weapon	10.3	12.6	7.7	10.2	11.1
Threatened offender with weapon	1.7	2.2	1.1	1.6	2.4
Threatened offender without weapon	1.5	2.3	0.6	1.7	0.9 <sup>c</sup>
Resisted or captured offender	20.8	23.9	17.2	20.8	20.0
Scared or warned offender	8.9	6.4	11.8	8.9	8.7
Persuaded or appeased offender	13.2	12.7	13.7	12.9	13.8
Ran away or hid	16.3	14.7	18.1	16.1	16.6
Got help or gave alarm	8.6	6.4	11.1	8.6	9.1
Screamed from pain or fear	2.4	0.5	4.6	2.4	3.1
Took other measures	15.7	17.4	13.8	16.3	13.2

Note: See Note, table 3.1. Some respondents may have cited more than one self-protective measure employed. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 9.

<sup>a</sup>Detail may not add to total because of rounding.<sup>b</sup>Excludes data on persons of "other" races.<sup>c</sup>Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1994*, NCJ-162126 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1997), Table 71.

Table 3.17

**Estimated percent distribution of the effectiveness of self-protective measures employed by victims of violent crime**

By person taking measure, outcome of action, and type of crime, United States, 1994<sup>a</sup>

Person taking action and type of crime	Number of victimizations	Total	Percent of victimizations					Not available
			Helped situation	Hurt situation	Both helped and hurt situation	Neither helped nor hurt situation	Don't know	
<b>Measure taken by victim</b>								
Crimes of violence	7,849,250	100%	64.5%	8.8%	8.9%	11.3%	6.4%	0.2%
Rape/sexual assault <sup>b</sup>	354,420	100	54.5	10.5	7.7	17.2	10.1	0.0 <sup>c</sup>
Robbery	819,320	100	64.9	12.4	6.8	10.9	4.8	0.3 <sup>c</sup>
Assault	6,675,510	100	65.0	8.2	9.2	11.0	6.4	0.2 <sup>c</sup>
Aggravated	1,832,660	100	66.0	8.7	8.4	10.5	6.3	0.1 <sup>c</sup>
Simple	4,842,850	100	64.6	8.1	9.5	11.2	6.4	0.2 <sup>c</sup>
<b>Measure taken by others</b>								
Crimes of violence	7,348,310	100	35.4	12.3	2.5	42.5	5.3	2.1
Rape/sexual assault <sup>c</sup>	117,400	100	27.7	14.9 <sup>c</sup>	2.0 <sup>c</sup>	38.4	6.1 <sup>c</sup>	10.9 <sup>c</sup>
Robbery	680,010	100	26.6	15.1	1.4 <sup>c</sup>	49.2	5.4	2.3 <sup>c</sup>
Assault	6,550,900	100	36.4	11.9	2.6	41.8	5.3	1.9
Aggravated	1,819,710	100	35.0	12.2	2.5	42.2	6.3	1.8
Simple	4,731,190	100	36.9	11.8	2.7	41.7	4.9	1.9

Note: See Note, table 3.1. Table excludes victimizations in which no self-protective actions were taken. Of those victimizations in which a self-protective measure or measures was/were employed, the victim and/or someone else may have taken action. Therefore, the above categories are not mutually exclusive. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 9.

<sup>b</sup>Includes verbal threats of rape and threats of sexual assault.  
<sup>c</sup>Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1994*, NCJ-162126 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1997), Table 72.

<sup>a</sup>Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

Table 3.18

**Respondents reporting whether something was taken from them by force during the last year**

United States, selected years 1973-94

Question: "During the last year, did anyone take something directly from you by using force--such as a stickup, mugging, or threat?"

	Yes	No
1973	2%	98%
1974	4	96
1976	2	98
1977	2	98
1980	2	98
1982	2	98
1984	2	98
1985	2	98
1987	2	98
1988	2	98
1989	1	98
1990	1	98
1991	2	98
1993	3	97
1994	2	97

Note: The "no answer" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

Source: National Opinion Research Center, "General Social Surveys, 1972-94," Storrs, CT: The Roper Center for Public Opinion Research, University of Connecticut. (Machine-readable data file.) Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.19

**Respondents reporting whether they have been hit by another person**

United States, selected years 1973-94

Question: "Have you ever been punched or beaten by another person?"

	Yes	No
1973	28%	72%
1975	32	68
1976	28	72
1978	35	65
1980	33	67
1983	46	54
1984	40	60
1986	36	64
1987	36	64
1988	35	64
1989	36	64
1990	37	63
1991	34	65
1993	36	64
1994	38	62

Note: The "don't know" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

Source: National Opinion Research Center, "General Social Surveys, 1972-94," Storrs, CT: The Roper Center for Public Opinion Research, University of Connecticut. (Machine-readable data file.) Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.20

**Estimated rate (per 1,000 households) of property victimization**

By type of crime and characteristics of head of household, United States, 1995

Characteristics of head of household	Type of crime			
	Total	Burglary	Motor vehicle theft	Theft
<b>Race</b>				
White	272.9	45.4	14.0	213.6
Black	322.3	61.6	30.4	230.3
Other	292.6	46.4	21.9	224.3
<b>Ethnicity</b>				
Hispanic	364.1	59.0	27.8	277.3
Non-Hispanic	272.7	46.3	15.3	211.1
<b>Household income</b>				
Under \$7,500	290.7	71.4	13.9	205.4
\$7,500 to \$14,999	256.1	55.0	15.6	185.5
\$15,000 to \$24,999	286.9	48.7	15.7	222.4
\$25,000 to \$34,999	283.0	42.0	16.5	224.5
\$35,000 to \$49,999	293.6	42.6	18.3	232.6
\$50,000 to \$74,999	317.1	41.8	17.2	258.1
\$75,000 and over	336.1	43.3	19.1	273.7
<b>Region</b>				
Northeast	223.7	32.4	14.3	177.0
Midwest	256.3	45.4	13.6	197.3
South	264.1	48.4	14.2	201.5
West	387.8	62.5	24.6	300.7
<b>Residence</b>				
Urban	347.9	59.9	25.7	262.3
Suburban	267.0	39.0	15.0	213.0
Rural	218.4	46.8	6.9	164.8
<b>Form of tenure</b>				
Home owned	244.2	40.6	12.3	191.3
Home rented	344.4	59.8	23.5	261.1

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 9.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Changes in Criminal Victimization, 1994-95*, Bulletin NCJ-162032 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, April 1997), p. 4. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.21

**Estimated number and rate (per 1,000 households) of property victimization**By type of crime and race of head of household, United States, 1994<sup>a</sup>

Type of crime	Race of head of household							
	All races		White		Black		Other	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Property crimes	31,012,200	307.6	25,894,200	302.0	4,091,140	341.3	1,026,860	334.8
Household burglary	5,482,720	54.4	4,436,550	51.7	849,020	70.8	197,150	64.3
Completed	4,572,900	45.4	3,725,580	43.4	684,420	57.1	162,910	53.1
Forcible entry	1,725,540	17.1	1,292,430	15.1	374,940	31.3	58,180	19.0
Unlawful entry without force	2,847,360	28.2	2,433,150	28.4	309,480	25.8	104,730	34.1
Attempted forcible entry	909,820	9.0	710,970	8.3	164,610	13.7	34,240	11.2
Motor vehicle theft	1,763,690	17.5	1,340,020	15.6	319,140	26.6	104,520	34.1
Completed	1,172,300	11.6	869,920	10.1	237,350	19.8	65,040	21.2
Attempted	591,390	5.9	470,110	5.5	81,800	6.8	39,490	12.9
Theft <sup>b</sup>	23,765,790	235.8	20,117,630	234.6	2,922,970	243.8	725,190	236.5
Completed	22,743,840	225.6	19,223,830	224.2	2,820,330	235.3	699,670	228.1
Less than \$50	9,377,150	93.0	8,202,330	95.6	892,040	74.4	282,770	92.2
\$50 to \$249	7,874,230	78.1	6,554,140	76.4	1,077,440	89.9	242,650	79.1
\$250 or more	4,251,340	42.2	3,477,650	40.6	632,700	52.8	140,980	46.0
Amount not available	1,241,130	12.3	989,710	11.5	218,150	18.2	33,270	10.8
Attempted	1,021,950	10.1	893,790	10.4	102,640	8.6	25,520	8.3
Total number of households	100,807,650	NA	85,753,320	NA	11,987,370	NA	3,066,960	NA

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 9.

<sup>a</sup>Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

<sup>b</sup>Includes crimes previously classified as "personal larceny without contact" and "household larceny."

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1994*, NCJ-162126 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1997), Table 16.

Table 3.22

**Estimated number and rate (per 1,000 households) of property victimization**By type of crime and ethnicity of head of household, United States, 1994<sup>a</sup>

Type of crime	Ethnicity of head of household					
	Total <sup>b</sup>		Hispanic		Non-Hispanic	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Property crimes	31,012,200	307.6	3,147,100	425.5	27,694,500	298.1
Household burglary	5,482,720	54.4	525,310	71.0	4,932,700	53.1
Completed	4,572,900	45.4	430,110	58.1	4,120,140	44.3
Forcible entry	1,725,540	17.1	210,400	28.4	1,515,140	16.3
Unlawful entry without force	2,847,360	28.2	219,700	29.7	2,605,000	28.0
Attempted forcible entry	909,820	9.0	95,200	12.9	812,550	8.7
Motor vehicle theft	1,763,690	17.5	295,120	39.9	1,452,580	15.6
Completed	1,172,300	11.6	188,800	25.5	977,010	10.5
Attempted	591,390	5.9	106,310	14.4	475,570	5.1
Theft <sup>c</sup>	23,765,790	235.8	2,326,670	314.5	21,309,230	229.3
Completed	22,743,840	225.6	2,216,650	299.7	20,405,390	219.6
Less than \$50	9,377,150	93.0	752,840	101.8	8,575,470	92.3
\$50 to \$249	7,874,230	78.1	917,750	124.1	6,919,870	74.5
\$250 or more	4,251,340	42.2	421,050	56.9	3,799,100	40.9
Amount not available	1,241,130	12.3	125,010	16.9	1,110,960	12.0
Attempted	1,021,950	10.1	110,020	14.9	903,840	9.7
Total number of households	100,807,650	NA	7,396,940	NA	92,915,810	NA

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 9.

<sup>a</sup>Detail may not add to total because of rounding.<sup>b</sup>Includes data on persons whose ethnicity was not ascertained, which is not shown separately.<sup>c</sup>Includes crimes previously classified as "personal larceny without contact" and "household larceny."Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1994*, NCJ-162126 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1997), Table 17.

Table 3.23

**Estimated rate (per 1,000 households) of property victimization**By type of crime and annual household income of victim, United States, 1994<sup>a</sup>

Type of crime	Annual household income						
	Less than \$7,500	\$7,500 to \$14,999	\$15,000 to \$24,999	\$25,000 to \$34,999	\$35,000 to \$49,999	\$50,000 to \$74,999	\$75,000 or more
Property crimes	295.7	296.7	307.0	307.2	325.8	356.3	356.6
Household burglary	78.7	65.5	60.5	50.9	51.6	39.6	40.9
Completed	65.0	52.2	51.5	41.4	42.9	34.2	36.8
Forcible entry	24.5	21.7	20.7	15.9	13.4	11.6	9.4
Unlawful entry without force	40.6	30.5	30.8	25.6	29.5	22.6	27.5
Attempted forcible entry	13.6	13.3	9.0	9.5	8.8	5.4	4.1
Motor vehicle theft	13.9	15.2	16.3	20.0	17.0	20.7	17.7
Completed	9.3	9.7	11.2	13.0	9.9	13.5	14.0
Attempted	4.6	5.6	5.1	7.0	7.1	7.2	3.7
Theft <sup>b</sup>	203.2	216.0	230.2	236.3	257.2	296.0	297.9
Completed	197.3	207.3	220.4	224.2	244.9	282.6	284.1
Less than \$50	81.7	83.3	91.9	94.1	105.1	123.7	105.1
\$50 to \$249	73.1	75.2	78.4	75.2	81.4	94.9	97.2
\$250 or more	31.5	36.6	40.2	43.1	45.0	50.1	64.8
Amount not available	11.0	12.1	10.0	11.8	13.3	13.8	17.1
Attempted	5.8	8.7	9.8	12.1	12.3	13.4	13.8
Total number of households	10,669,560	13,902,710	16,287,430	13,903,940	14,464,840	11,022,890	7,592,730

Note: See Note, table 3.1. Table excludes data on families whose income level was not ascertained. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 9.

<sup>a</sup>Detail may not add to total because of rounding.<sup>b</sup>Includes crimes previously classified as "personal larceny without contact" and "household larceny."Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1994*, NCJ-162126 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1997), Table 20.

Table 3.24

**Estimated rate (per 1,000 households) of property victimization**By type of crime and locality of residence, United States, 1994<sup>a</sup>

Type of crime	All areas	Locality of residence										
		Total		50,000 to 249,999		250,000 to 499,999		500,000 to 999,999		1,000,000 or more		Rural
		Urban	Suburban	Urban	Suburban	Urban	Suburban	Urban	Suburban	Urban	Suburban	
Property crimes	307.6	376.4	296.5	347.2	259.9	374.7	322.8	404.9	283.8	388.7	337.7	246.4
Household burglary	54.4	69.4	46.5	66.2	43.3	72.5	52.8	74.8	43.2	66.7	47.5	49.6
Completed	45.4	56.5	39.7	55.3	38.5	57.4	44.3	58.3	37.5	55.6	38.1	41.7
Forcible entry	17.1	24.5	13.7	19.4	11.9	28.5	16.5	24.1	14.1	27.6	12.4	14.2
Unlawful entry without force	28.2	32.0	26.0	35.9	26.6	28.9	27.8	34.2	23.4	28.1	25.7	27.5
Attempted forcible entry	9.0	13.0	6.8	11.0	4.7	15.0	8.5	16.5	5.7	11.1	9.4	8.0
Motor vehicle theft	17.5	29.3	15.6	13.9	9.5	34.2	18.3	32.5	15.4	40.6	22.6	6.9
Completed	11.6	19.2	10.6	10.5	5.7	24.1	11.5	18.7	11.3	25.9	17.1	4.5
Attempted	5.9	10.1	5.0	3.4	3.9	10.1	6.9	13.8	4.2	14.7	5.4	2.4
Theft <sup>b</sup>	235.8	277.7	234.3	267.0	207.1	267.9	251.7	297.5	225.2	281.4	267.6	189.9
Completed	225.6	263.6	224.2	255.7	197.8	255.0	243.1	278.0	215.9	267.6	253.1	184.2
Less than \$50	93.0	98.2	92.9	102.1	84.2	103.4	103.6	103.1	83.5	86.5	104.0	87.2
\$50 to \$249	78.1	96.9	75.4	92.9	69.5	84.7	75.8	106.2	71.4	102.8	89.6	60.9
\$250 or more	42.2	53.5	42.8	51.9	34.1	52.7	49.6	49.2	48.3	59.2	42.3	28.1
Amount not available	12.3	15.0	13.1	8.8	10.0	14.3	14.1	19.4	12.7	19.1	17.3	8.0
Attempted	10.1	14.1	10.1	11.3	9.3	12.9	8.6	19.6	9.3	13.8	14.5	5.7
Total number of households	100,807,650	30,911,520	42,987,980	9,654,650	14,063,660	6,115,580	11,111,970	6,576,050	9,456,770	8,565,240	8,355,590	26,908,150

Note: See Notes, tables 3.1 and 3.11. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 9.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1994*, NCJ-162126 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1997), Table 53.

<sup>a</sup>Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

<sup>b</sup>Includes crimes previously classified as "personal larceny without contact" and "household larceny."

Table 3.25

**Estimated rate (per 1,000 households) of property victimization**By locality of residence, race of head of household, and type of crime, United States, 1994<sup>a</sup>

Locality and race of head of household	Total households	Property crimes	Household burglary	Motor vehicle theft	Theft <sup>b</sup>
<b>All areas</b>					
White	85,753,320	302.0	51.7	15.6	234.6
Black	11,987,370	341.3	70.8	26.6	243.8
<b>Urban</b>					
White	22,990,790	382.6	67.3	27.5	287.8
Black	6,692,310	361.1	79.9	30.8	250.4
<b>Suburban</b>					
White	38,309,160	290.6	44.4	14.6	231.6
Black	3,303,210	358.8	67.1	25.8	266.0
<b>Rural</b>					
White	24,453,370	243.9	48.6	6.1	189.2
Black	1,991,850	245.6	46.6	14.1	184.9

Note: See Notes, tables 3.1 and 3.11. Table excludes data on persons of "other" races. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 9.

<sup>a</sup>Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

<sup>b</sup>Includes crimes previously classified as "personal larceny without contact" and "household larceny."

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1994*, NCJ-162126 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1997), Table 55.

Table 3.26

**Respondents reporting whether anyone illegally entered their home during the past year**

United States, selected years 1973-94

Question: "During the last year--that is, between March and now--did anyone break into or somehow illegally get into your (apartment/home)?"

	Yes	No
1973	8%	92%
1974	8	92
1976	7	93
1977	7	93
1980	8	92
1982	8	92
1984	7	93
1985	7	93
1987	6	93
1988	7	93
1989	6	94
1990	6	94
1991	5	94
1993	6	94
1994	6	94

Note: The "no answer" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

Source: National Opinion Research Center, "General Social Surveys, 1972-94," Storrs, CT: The Roper Center for Public Opinion Research, University of Connecticut. (Machine-readable data file.) Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.27

**Estimated percent distribution of personal victimizations by lone offenders**By type of crime and perceived age of offender, United States, 1994<sup>a</sup>

Type of crime	Number of lone-offender victimizations	Perceived age of lone offender (in years)								Not known and not available
		Total	Under 12	12 to 20				21 to 29	30 and older	
				Total	12 to 14	15 to 17	18 to 20			
Crimes of violence	8,169,830	100%	1.6%	31.3%	9.0%	11.8%	10.6%	27.0%	37.3%	2.8%
Completed violence	2,268,890	100	1.5	31.0	8.3	11.9	10.7	27.5	37.6	2.5
Attempted/threatened violence	5,900,930	100	1.7	31.4	9.2	11.8	10.5	26.8	37.2	2.9
Rape/sexual assault <sup>b</sup>	382,590	100	0.0 <sup>c</sup>	15.2	0.0 <sup>c</sup>	5.9	9.2	30.5	51.9	2.4 <sup>c</sup>
Robbery	682,470	100	0.7 <sup>c</sup>	31.6	3.3	11.3	17.0	33.6	28.3	5.8
Completed/property taken	399,810	100	1.2 <sup>c</sup>	27.0	1.2 <sup>c</sup>	11.0	14.8	33.2	31.4	7.2
With injury	132,560	100	0.0 <sup>c</sup>	21.0	0.0 <sup>c</sup>	8.4 <sup>c</sup>	12.6 <sup>c</sup>	37.1	30.4	11.5 <sup>c</sup>
Without injury	267,240	100	1.8 <sup>c</sup>	29.9	1.8 <sup>c</sup>	12.3	15.9	31.2	31.9	5.1 <sup>c</sup>
Attempted to take property	282,660	100	0.0 <sup>c</sup>	38.1	6.4 <sup>c</sup>	11.7	20.0	34.2	24.0	3.8 <sup>c</sup>
With injury	71,220	100	0.0 <sup>c</sup>	29.7 <sup>c</sup>	6.7 <sup>c</sup>	13.5 <sup>c</sup>	9.5 <sup>c</sup>	34.2	32.6	3.5 <sup>c</sup>
Without injury	211,430	100	0.0 <sup>c</sup>	41.0	6.3 <sup>c</sup>	11.1	23.6	34.1	21.1	3.9 <sup>c</sup>
Assault	7,104,760	100	1.8	32.2	10.0	12.2	10.0	26.2	37.4	2.5
Aggravated	1,689,340	100	1.9	33.9	7.7	11.7	14.5	27.0	33.0	4.1
Simple	5,415,410	100	1.8	31.6	10.7	12.3	8.6	26.0	38.7	2.0

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 9.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1994*, NCJ-162126 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1997), Table 39.<sup>a</sup>Detail may not add to total because of rounding.<sup>b</sup>Includes verbal threats of rape and threats of sexual assault.<sup>c</sup>Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Table 3.28

**Estimated percent distribution of personal victimizations by lone offenders**By type of crime and perceived race of offender, United States, 1994<sup>a</sup>

Type of crime	Number of lone-offender victimizations	Perceived race of lone offender				Not known and not available
		Total	White	Black	Other	
Crimes of violence	8,169,830	100%	64.3%	25.3%	8.8%	1.6%
Completed violence	2,268,890	100	62.4	27.6	8.4	1.7
Attempted/threatened violence	5,900,930	100	65.1	24.4	8.9	1.6
Rape/sexual assault <sup>b</sup>	382,590	100	68.0	20.6	9.0	2.4 <sup>c</sup>
Robbery	682,470	100	34.9	51.1	10.1	3.9
Completed/property taken	399,810	100	33.1	55.3	7.8	3.9 <sup>c</sup>
With injury	132,560	100	43.2	44.2	5.4 <sup>c</sup>	7.2 <sup>c</sup>
Without injury	267,240	100	28.1	60.8	8.9	2.2 <sup>c</sup>
Attempted to take property	282,660	100	37.5	45.2	13.5	3.8 <sup>c</sup>
With injury	71,220	100	39.6	38.5	15.9 <sup>c</sup>	6.0 <sup>c</sup>
Without injury	211,430	100	36.8	47.5	12.7	3.0 <sup>c</sup>
Assault	7,104,760	100	66.9	23.0	8.6	1.4
Aggravated	1,689,340	100	57.0	30.4	10.7	1.8
Simple	5,415,410	100	70.0	20.8	8.0	1.2

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 9.

<sup>a</sup>Detail may not add to total because of rounding.<sup>b</sup>Includes verbal threats of rape and threats of sexual assault.<sup>c</sup>Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1994*, NCJ-162126 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1997), Table 40.

Table 3.29

**Estimated percent distribution of personal victimizations by multiple offenders**By type of crime and perceived age of offenders, United States, 1994<sup>a</sup>

Type of crime	Number of multiple-offender victimizations	Perceived age of multiple offenders (in years)						Not known and not available
		Total	All under 12	All 12 to 20	All 21 to 29	All 30 and older	Mixed ages	
Crimes of violence	2,444,520	100%	0.5% <sup>b</sup>	47.9%	12.1%	6.5%	25.4%	7.6%
Completed violence	872,110	100	0.0 <sup>b</sup>	42.0	14.6	7.5	27.5	8.4
Attempted/threatened violence	1,572,400	100	0.7 <sup>b</sup>	51.1	10.8	6.0	24.2	7.2
Rape/sexual assault <sup>c</sup>	39,980	100	0.0 <sup>b</sup>	24.0 <sup>b</sup>	15.2 <sup>b</sup>	5.9 <sup>b</sup>	44.8 <sup>b</sup>	10.2 <sup>b</sup>
Robbery	586,440	100	0.4 <sup>b</sup>	48.6	12.8	6.5	25.5	6.2
Completed/property taken	376,540	100	0.0 <sup>b</sup>	44.1	13.7	7.2	26.6	8.3
With injury	145,950	100	0.0 <sup>b</sup>	45.2	9.3 <sup>b</sup>	7.0 <sup>b</sup>	29.6	8.8 <sup>b</sup>
Without injury	230,580	100	0.0 <sup>b</sup>	43.4	16.5	7.3 <sup>b</sup>	24.7	8.0 <sup>b</sup>
Attempted to take property	209,900	100	1.1 <sup>b</sup>	56.6	11.2	5.3 <sup>b</sup>	23.6	2.3 <sup>b</sup>
With injury	48,260	100	0.0 <sup>b</sup>	46.9	5.0 <sup>b</sup>	9.6 <sup>b</sup>	38.5 <sup>b</sup>	0.0 <sup>b</sup>
Without injury	161,630	100	1.4 <sup>b</sup>	59.5	13.1 <sup>b</sup>	4.0 <sup>b</sup>	19.1	2.9 <sup>b</sup>
Assault	1,818,100	100	0.5 <sup>b</sup>	48.2	11.9	6.5	24.9	8.0
Aggravated	686,250	100	0.3 <sup>b</sup>	44.2	11.0	5.6	24.6	14.2
Simple	1,131,840	100	0.6 <sup>b</sup>	50.6	12.4	7.1	25.0	4.3

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 9.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1994*, NCJ-162126 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1997), Table 45.<sup>a</sup>Detail may not add to total because of rounding.<sup>b</sup>Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.<sup>c</sup>Includes verbal threats of rape and threats of sexual assault.

Table 3.30

**Estimated percent distribution of personal victimizations by multiple offenders**By type of crime and perceived race of offenders, United States, 1994<sup>a</sup>

Type of crime	Number of multiple-offender victimizations	Perceived race of multiple offenders					Not known and not available
		Total	All white	All black	All other	Mixed races	
Crimes of violence	2,444,520	100%	39.6%	33.2%	7.4%	15.2%	4.6%
Completed violence	872,110	100	34.6	38.5	6.3	16.1	4.5
Attempted/threatened violence	1,572,400	100	42.4	30.3	8.0	14.7	4.6
Rape/sexual assault <sup>b</sup>	39,980	100	49.4 <sup>c</sup>	29.5 <sup>c</sup>	5.7 <sup>c</sup>	15.5 <sup>c</sup>	0.0 <sup>c</sup>
Robbery	586,440	100	19.7	55.6	6.5	14.9	3.3 <sup>c</sup>
Completed/property taken	376,540	100	17.6	58.7	6.2	13.9	3.7 <sup>c</sup>
With injury	145,950	100	25.8	45.2	6.8 <sup>c</sup>	16.8	5.4 <sup>c</sup>
Without injury	230,580	100	12.4	67.2	5.8 <sup>c</sup>	12.1	2.6 <sup>c</sup>
Attempted to take property	209,900	100	23.3	50.2	7.2 <sup>c</sup>	16.8	2.5 <sup>c</sup>
With injury	48,260	100	16.0 <sup>c</sup>	56.0	11.4 <sup>c</sup>	16.6 <sup>c</sup>	0.0 <sup>c</sup>
Without injury	161,630	100	25.5	48.5	5.9 <sup>c</sup>	16.8	3.3 <sup>c</sup>
Assault	1,818,100	100	45.8	26.0	7.7	15.3	5.1
Aggravated	686,250	100	44.1	29.1	7.9	11.1	7.7
Simple	1,131,840	100	46.9	24.2	7.6	17.8	3.6

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 9.

<sup>a</sup>Detail may not add to total because of rounding.<sup>b</sup>Includes verbal threats of rape and threats of sexual assault.<sup>c</sup>Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1994*, NCJ-162126 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1997), Table 46.

Table 3.31

## Estimated percent distribution of personal and property incidents

By type of crime and place of occurrence, United States, 1994<sup>a</sup>

Type of crime	Number of incidents	Total	Place of occurrence											
			At or in respondent's home	Near home	On the street near home	At, in, or near a friend's, relative's, or neighbor's home	Inside a restaurant, bar, or nightclub	Other commercial building	Parking lot or garage	Inside school building/ on school property	In apartment, yard, park, field, or playground	On street other than near own home	On public transportation or inside station	Other
Crimes of violence	9,797,680	100%	14.4%	8.3%	3.2%	7.5%	4.9%	8.2%	7.7%	13.1%	2.8%	19.8%	1.1%	8.9%
Completed violence	2,923,010	100	22.9	5.3	2.5	9.0	4.9	4.9	8.2	10.6	2.7	21.3	1.1	6.7
Attempted/threatened violence	6,874,670	100	10.8	9.6	3.5	6.8	4.9	9.7	7.5	14.2	2.8	19.2	1.2	9.8
Rape/sexual assault <sup>b</sup>	426,020	100	33.7	2.7 <sup>c</sup>	1.1 <sup>c</sup>	21.3	2.1 <sup>c</sup>	4.7 <sup>c</sup>	6.5	2.8 <sup>c</sup>	4.5 <sup>c</sup>	7.8	0.0 <sup>c</sup>	12.8
Robbery	1,210,200	100	13.5	7.2	3.6	4.4	2.7	5.2	12.3	4.2	1.8	36.9	3.1	5.2
Completed/property taken	735,160	100	14.5	6.6	2.8 <sup>c</sup>	5.0	3.6	7.0	10.8	2.2 <sup>c</sup>	2.0 <sup>c</sup>	39.9	2.6 <sup>c</sup>	2.8 <sup>c</sup>
With injury	267,440	100	13.7	6.6 <sup>c</sup>	2.8 <sup>c</sup>	3.2 <sup>c</sup>	4.0 <sup>c</sup>	4.3 <sup>c</sup>	9.1	3.0 <sup>c</sup>	1.2 <sup>c</sup>	47.2	2.8 <sup>c</sup>	2.0 <sup>c</sup>
Without injury	467,720	100	15.0	6.7	2.9 <sup>c</sup>	6.1	3.4 <sup>c</sup>	8.5	11.8	1.8 <sup>c</sup>	2.4 <sup>c</sup>	35.7	2.6 <sup>c</sup>	3.3 <sup>c</sup>
Attempted to take property	475,030	100	11.9	8.0	4.7	3.3 <sup>c</sup>	1.3 <sup>c</sup>	2.4 <sup>c</sup>	14.6	7.4	1.5 <sup>c</sup>	32.2	3.8 <sup>c</sup>	9.0
With injury	117,600	100	25.5	13.5 <sup>c</sup>	0.0 <sup>c</sup>	4.0 <sup>c</sup>	2.2 <sup>c</sup>	1.6 <sup>c</sup>	13.6	6.6 <sup>c</sup>	0.0 <sup>c</sup>	24.2	2.3 <sup>c</sup>	6.5 <sup>c</sup>
Without injury	357,430	100	7.4	6.2	6.2	3.0 <sup>c</sup>	1.0 <sup>c</sup>	2.6 <sup>c</sup>	15.0	7.6	2.0 <sup>c</sup>	34.8	4.2 <sup>c</sup>	9.8
Assault	8,161,470	100	13.5	8.7	3.3	7.2	5.4	8.9	7.1	15.0	2.9	17.9	0.9	9.2
Aggravated	2,120,370	100	12.0	9.0	4.5	8.6	5.2	5.9	8.7	7.4	3.0	26.1	0.6 <sup>c</sup>	8.9
Simple	6,041,100	100	14.0	8.6	2.8	6.7	5.4	9.9	6.5	17.7	2.8	15.0	1.0	9.3
Purse snatching/ pocket picking	483,950	100	2.5 <sup>c</sup>	0.0 <sup>c</sup>	0.4 <sup>c</sup>	2.3 <sup>c</sup>	6.5	21.9	9.3	7.8	2.2 <sup>c</sup>	24.7	13.9	8.4
Motor vehicle theft	1,763,690	100	1.2 <sup>c</sup>	24.2	17.5	2.7	NA	0.5 <sup>c</sup>	35.4	1.4	0.9 <sup>c</sup>	14.2	0.0 <sup>c</sup>	1.9
Completed	1,172,300	100	1.8 <sup>c</sup>	22.9	17.1	2.9	NA	0.7 <sup>c</sup>	34.4	1.3 <sup>c</sup>	0.7 <sup>c</sup>	16.3	0.0 <sup>c</sup>	1.8 <sup>c</sup>
Attempted	591,390	100	0.0 <sup>c</sup>	26.9	18.4	2.4 <sup>c</sup>	NA	0.0 <sup>c</sup>	37.4	1.7 <sup>c</sup>	1.1 <sup>c</sup>	10.0	0.0 <sup>c</sup>	2.2 <sup>c</sup>
Theft <sup>d</sup>	23,765,790	100	9.0	28.5	6.1	3.8	1.7	6.0	15.7	13.4	1.4	5.6	0.6	8.3

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 9. <sup>d</sup>Includes crimes previously classified as "personal larceny without contact" and "household larceny."

<sup>a</sup>Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

<sup>b</sup>Includes verbal threats of rape and threats of sexual assault.

<sup>c</sup>Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1994*. NCJ-162126 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1997), Table 61.

Table 3.32

**Estimated percent distribution of personal and property victimization**By type of crime and whether or not reported to police, United States, 1994<sup>a</sup>

Type of crime	Number of victimizations	Percent of victimizations reported to the police			
		Total	Yes <sup>b</sup>	No	Not known and not available
All crimes	42,361,840	100%	35.8%	63.0%	1.2%
Personal crimes	11,349,640	100	41.2	57.5	1.3
Crimes of violence	10,860,630	100	41.6	57.1	1.3
Completed violence	3,205,410	100	54.7	44.4	1.0
Attempted/threatened violence	7,655,220	100	36.1	62.4	1.5
Rape/sexual assault	432,750	100	31.7	68.3	0.0 <sup>c</sup>
Rape/attempted rape	316,160	100	28.3	71.7	0.0 <sup>c</sup>
Rape	167,550	100	36.1	63.9	0.0 <sup>c</sup>
Attempted rape <sup>d</sup>	148,610	100	19.6	80.4	0.0 <sup>c</sup>
Sexual assault <sup>e</sup>	116,590	100	40.7	59.3	0.0 <sup>c</sup>
Robbery	1,298,750	100	55.4	43.8	0.8 <sup>c</sup>
Completed/property taken	795,130	100	64.4	35.6	0.0 <sup>c</sup>
With injury	287,620	100	66.7	33.3	0.0 <sup>c</sup>
Without injury	507,510	100	63.1	36.9	0.0 <sup>c</sup>
Attempted to take property	503,620	100	41.1	56.8	2.1 <sup>c</sup>
With injury	121,790	100	53.4	46.6	0.0 <sup>c</sup>
Without injury	381,830	100	37.2	60.1	2.7 <sup>c</sup>
Assault	9,129,120	100	40.1	58.5	1.5
Aggravated	2,478,150	100	51.6	47.1	1.3
With injury	678,580	100	60.6	38.6	0.8 <sup>c</sup>
Threatened with weapon	1,799,570	100	48.2	50.3	1.5
Simple	6,650,970	100	35.8	62.7	1.5
With minor injury	1,466,060	100	49.6	48.6	1.7
Without injury	5,184,900	100	31.9	66.7	1.5
Purse snatching/pocket picking	489,010	100	32.6	66.8	0.6 <sup>c</sup>
Completed purse snatching	90,160	100	55.6	44.4	0.0 <sup>c</sup>
Attempted purse snatching	23,160	100	27.8 <sup>c</sup>	59.7 <sup>c</sup>	12.6 <sup>c</sup>
Pocket picking	375,690	100	27.4	72.6	0.0 <sup>c</sup>
Property crimes	31,012,200	100	33.9	64.9	1.2
Household burglary	5,482,720	100	50.5	48.5	1.0
Completed	4,572,900	100	53.0	46.3	0.7
Forcible entry	1,725,540	100	75.8	23.7	0.5 <sup>c</sup>
Unlawful entry without force	2,847,360	100	39.2	59.9	0.8
Attempted forcible entry	909,820	100	37.9	59.9	2.2 <sup>c</sup>
Motor vehicle theft	1,763,690	100	78.2	21.1	0.7 <sup>c</sup>
Completed	1,172,300	100	92.4	7.6	0.0 <sup>c</sup>
Attempted	591,390	100	50.0	47.9	2.0 <sup>c</sup>
Theft <sup>f</sup>	23,765,790	100	26.8	72.0	1.2
Completed	22,743,840	100	26.6	72.1	1.2
Less than \$50	9,377,150	100	13.0	85.8	1.2
\$50 to \$249	7,874,230	100	26.6	72.3	1.1
\$250 or more	4,251,340	100	57.9	41.2	0.9
Amount not available	1,241,130	100	22.9	74.0	3.1
Attempted	1,021,950	100	29.8	68.4	1.9 <sup>c</sup>

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 9.

<sup>a</sup>Detail may not add to total because of rounding.<sup>b</sup>Figures in this column represent the rates at which victimizations were reported to the police, or "police reporting rates."<sup>c</sup>Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.<sup>d</sup>Includes verbal threats of rape.<sup>e</sup>Includes threats.<sup>f</sup>Includes crimes previously classified as "personal larceny without contact" and "household larceny."Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1994*, NCJ-162126 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1997), Table 91.

Table 3.33

**Estimated percent distribution of reasons for reporting personal and property victimizations to police**By type of crime, United States, 1994<sup>a</sup>

Reasons for reporting to police	Personal crimes				Property crimes			
	Total	Crimes of violence			Total	Household burglary	Motor vehicle theft	Theft <sup>b</sup>
		Total	Robbery	Assault				
Number of reasons for reporting victimizations <sup>c</sup>	3,456,880	3,333,950	714,740	2,530,280	10,216,600	2,943,880	1,309,260	5,963,460
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Stop or prevent this incident	14.5	14.9	8.4	16.5	4.5	6.0	3.9	3.9
Needed help due to injury	2.1	2.2	1.8 <sup>d</sup>	2.3	0.1 <sup>d</sup>	0.2 <sup>d</sup>	0.0 <sup>d</sup>	0.1 <sup>d</sup>
To recover property	5.0	3.9	15.0	0.9	22.4	18.6	33.1	21.8
To collect insurance	0.3 <sup>d</sup>	0.3 <sup>d</sup>	0.6 <sup>d</sup>	0.2 <sup>d</sup>	6.4	4.5	8.3	7.0
To prevent further crimes by offender against victim	17.1	17.8	9.9	20.1	7.5	10.6	6.3	6.2
To prevent crime by offender against anyone	8.7	9.0	8.4	9.0	4.6	4.5	3.7	4.8
To punish offender	7.3	7.4	7.4	7.4	3.5	4.6	3.4	3.0
To catch or find offender	5.6	5.7	12.2	4.1	5.7	7.2	5.1	5.0
To improve police surveillance	2.0	2.1	3.2	1.8	5.8	7.9	5.0	4.8
Duty to notify police	5.2	5.1	5.7	5.0	5.3	5.3	5.0	5.4
Because it was a crime	23.9	23.2	22.2	23.0	28.7	26.3	23.9	30.9
Some other reason	7.1	7.2	3.8	8.5	4.5	3.3	1.6 <sup>d</sup>	5.7
Not available	1.2	1.3	1.3 <sup>d</sup>	1.2	1.1	0.9	0.7 <sup>d</sup>	1.3

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 9.

<sup>d</sup>Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

<sup>a</sup>Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

<sup>b</sup>Includes crimes previously classified as "personal larceny without contact" and "household larceny."

<sup>c</sup>Some respondents may have cited more than one reason for reporting victimizations to the police.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1994*, NCJ-162126 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1997), Table 101. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.34

**Estimated percent distribution of reasons for not reporting personal and property victimizations to police**By type of crime, United States, 1994<sup>a</sup>

Reasons for not reporting to police	Personal crimes				Property crimes			
	Total	Crimes of violence			Total	Household burglary	Motor vehicle theft	Theft <sup>b</sup>
		Total	Robbery	Assault				
Number of reasons for not reporting victimizations <sup>c</sup>	7,707,770	7,284,220	701,520	6,177,890	24,264,320	3,275,920	467,160	20,521,240
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Reported to another official	11.5	11.5	3.1	13.0	10.2	4.9	4.2 <sup>d</sup>	11.2
Private or personal matter	19.5	20.4	8.7	21.9	5.4	5.3	9.0	5.3
Object recovered; offender unsuccessful	18.9	19.1	17.0	20.3	28.4	21.9	23.6	29.5
Not important enough	5.2	5.2	2.1 <sup>d</sup>	5.5	3.6	4.7	5.7	3.3
Insurance would not cover	0.0 <sup>d</sup>	0.0 <sup>d</sup>	0.0 <sup>d</sup>	0.0 <sup>d</sup>	1.5	1.8	1.7 <sup>d</sup>	1.5
Not aware crime occurred until later	0.7	0.4	1.4 <sup>d</sup>	0.3 <sup>d</sup>	5.2	7.9	7.0	4.7
Unable to recover property; no ID number	0.8	0.4	3.7	0.0 <sup>d</sup>	6.3	5.4	1.0 <sup>d</sup>	6.5
Lack of proof	3.8	3.2	7.4	2.8	10.5	12.8	10.5	10.1
Police would not want to be bothered	5.9	5.9	10.7	5.5	7.9	9.6	7.8	7.6
Police inefficient, ineffective, or biased	4.3	4.2	8.8	3.4	3.5	5.5	6.0	3.1
Fear of reprisal	3.8	3.9	6.5	2.9	0.6	1.1	2.4 <sup>d</sup>	0.5
Too inconvenient or time consuming	3.9	3.9	5.3	3.8	3.2	2.3	4.8	3.4
Other reasons	21.7	22.0	25.4	20.6	13.8	16.6	16.3	13.2

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 9.

<sup>d</sup>Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

<sup>a</sup>Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

<sup>b</sup>Includes crimes previously classified as "personal larceny without contact" and "household larceny."

<sup>c</sup>Some respondents may have cited more than one reason for not reporting victimizations to the police.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1994*, NCJ-162126 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1997), Table 102. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.



Table 3.35

## High school seniors reporting victimization experiences in last 12 months

By type of victimization, United States, 1984-96

Question: "During the last 12 months, how often . . ."

Type of victimization	Class of 1984 (N=3,322)	Class of 1985 (N=3,327)	Class of 1986 (N=3,159)	Class of 1987 (N=3,361)	Class of 1988 (N=3,350)	Class of 1989 (N=2,852)	Class of 1990 (N=2,627)	Class of 1991 (N=2,569)	Class of 1992 (N=2,690)	Class of 1993 (N=2,770)	Class of 1994 (N=2,645)	Class of 1995 (N=2,656)	Class of 1996 (N=2,452)
Has something of yours (worth under \$50) been stolen?													
Not at all	56.0%	55.6%	52.7%	52.2%	52.5%	56.3%	54.6%	55.4%	55.4%	55.3%	56.6%	55.4%	52.5%
Once	25.8	26.9	28.6	28.4	28.5	26.2	24.8	26.2	27.0	25.6	25.3	25.7	27.0
Twice	10.9	10.6	11.2	11.5	11.5	10.6	12.2	10.9	10.6	11.0	11.0	10.7	11.0
3 or 4 times	5.4	5.0	5.4	5.2	5.3	4.7	6.0	5.2	5.0	5.7	5.1	5.2	6.4
5 or more times	2.0	1.9	2.1	2.6	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.3	2.0	2.4	2.1	3.0	3.1
Has something of yours (worth over \$50) been stolen?													
Not at all	83.6	85.1	82.5	79.7	78.0	79.4	77.9	77.2	77.5	75.1	76.8	76.0	73.3
Once	12.0	10.7	13.5	15.2	15.9	15.6	15.2	15.7	15.3	17.2	16.8	16.4	17.0
Twice	2.8	3.1	2.6	3.2	3.8	3.0	4.1	4.8	4.6	4.0	4.1	4.7	5.7
3 or 4 times	1.2	0.9	1.0	1.3	1.5	1.3	2.0	1.7	1.9	2.6	1.6	2.1	2.5
5 or more times	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.7	1.0	0.7	0.7	1.5
Has someone deliberately damaged your property (your car, clothing, etc.)?													
Not at all	69.1	68.9	67.9	66.2	65.7	66.7	66.3	65.8	66.4	66.1	67.0	66.4	65.6
Once	18.7	19.4	21.7	21.5	21.1	21.3	19.5	21.6	19.8	19.1	19.6	19.5	20.9
Twice	6.8	7.6	7.0	8.4	8.6	7.8	8.9	7.7	9.4	9.2	8.5	8.6	8.8
3 or 4 times	3.6	3.0	2.5	3.0	3.5	2.9	4.0	3.6	3.4	4.2	3.8	3.7	3.0
5 or more times	1.7	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.9	1.4	1.2	1.8	1.6
Has someone injured you with a weapon (like a knife, gun, or club)?													
Not at all	94.8	95.2	95.3	95.0	95.5	94.7	94.4	94.5	94.3	93.9	94.9	95.0	95.0
Once	3.7	3.1	3.3	3.8	3.0	3.9	3.7	4.1	4.0	3.6	3.5	3.0	2.9
Twice	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.8	1.1	0.7	1.4	1.4	1.1	1.1	0.9
3 or 4 times	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.5
5 or more times	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.6
Has someone threatened you with a weapon, but not actually injured you?													
Not at all	83.4	83.8	84.2	83.2	82.8	81.3	81.9	81.4	80.7	79.6	80.9	82.1	81.0
Once	10.3	10.0	10.4	10.6	10.8	12.2	10.4	11.1	10.9	11.5	11.3	9.3	10.7
Twice	3.2	3.7	3.3	3.2	3.5	3.1	3.9	3.9	4.0	3.8	3.7	4.5	4.6
3 or 4 times	1.7	1.4	1.1	1.6	1.7	1.7	2.0	2.0	2.4	2.8	2.4	2.2	1.9
5 or more times	1.4	1.1	1.0	1.4	1.3	1.7	1.8	1.6	2.1	2.3	1.7	1.8	1.9
Has someone injured you on purpose without using a weapon?													
Not at all	83.4	83.6	84.4	82.8	84.1	84.2	83.3	83.8	84.0	83.6	84.9	84.1	84.4
Once	9.6	9.4	10.1	10.5	9.2	9.6	10.1	9.6	9.3	9.2	9.3	9.0	7.9
Twice	3.4	3.5	2.9	3.5	3.2	3.0	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.4	2.7	3.7	3.2
3 or 4 times	2.2	2.0	1.6	2.0	1.3	1.8	2.0	1.9	2.1	2.0	1.7	1.8	2.6
5 or more times	1.4	1.6	1.1	1.3	2.1	1.4	1.3	1.6	1.5	1.8	1.4	1.4	1.9
Has an unarmed person threatened you with injury, but not actually injured you?													
Not at all	72.4	71.8	71.7	70.3	69.3	69.6	66.8	69.1	69.3	69.0	70.1	70.2	69.9
Once	13.3	13.3	15.2	14.1	14.7	14.2	15.3	13.5	13.7	13.1	13.2	12.8	13.4
Twice	5.3	6.2	5.8	6.3	7.1	6.2	8.0	6.8	6.2	7.6	6.8	6.4	6.2
3 or 4 times	4.5	4.0	4.0	4.6	4.8	4.4	4.7	4.9	5.3	4.2	4.5	4.5	4.0
5 or more times	4.4	4.7	3.3	4.7	4.1	5.5	5.2	5.7	5.4	6.1	5.5	6.1	6.5

Note: These data are from a series of nationwide surveys of high school seniors conducted from 1975 through 1996 by the Monitoring the Future Project at the University of Michigan's Institute for Social Research. The survey design is a multistage random sample of high school seniors in public and private schools throughout the continental United States. All percentages reported are based on weighted cases; the N's that are shown in the tables also refer to the number of weighted cases. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1976 through 1983 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see [Appendix 7](#).

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1985*, pp. 102, 103; *1987*, pp. 106, 107; *1989*, pp. 106, 107; *1991*, pp. 109, 110; *1993*, pp. 110, 111; *1995*, pp. 111, 112 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1984*, pp. 102, 103; *1986*, pp. 105, 106; *1988*, pp. 106, 107; *1990*, pp. 109, 110; *1992*, pp. 109, 110; *1994*, pp. 109, 110 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.36

## High school seniors reporting victimization experiences in last 12 months

By type of victimization and sex, United States, 1984-96

Question: "During the last 12 months, how often . . ."

Type of victimization	Class of 1984		Class of 1985		Class of 1986		Class of 1987		Class of 1988		Class of 1989	
	Male (N=1,624)	Female (N=1,580)	Male (N=1,573)	Female (N=1,651)	Male (N=1,481)	Female (N=1,591)	Male (N=1,565)	Female (N=1,679)	Male (N=1,582)	Female (N=1,651)	Male (N=1,363)	Female (N=1,431)
Has something of yours (worth under \$50) been stolen?												
Not at all	51.7%	61.0%	50.7%	60.7%	47.7%	57.4%	47.0%	57.1%	46.5%	58.8%	53.2%	59.8%
Once	25.9	25.2	28.2	25.3	29.8	27.7	30.4	26.4	30.3	26.2	27.0	25.4
Twice	12.5	9.3	12.6	8.7	12.3	9.8	12.9	10.2	13.1	10.0	12.0	9.3
3 or 4 times	7.1	3.5	6.2	3.8	7.1	3.8	6.1	4.5	6.7	3.9	5.4	3.9
5 or more times	2.8	1.0	2.3	1.6	3.1	1.3	3.6	1.8	3.4	1.1	2.4	1.6
Has something of yours (worth over \$50) been stolen?												
Not at all	79.5	88.5	81.9	88.3	77.9	86.9	75.1	84.2	72.4	84.0	76.8	81.8
Once	14.6	9.2	12.7	8.8	16.8	10.5	18.5	12.0	19.6	11.9	16.7	15.1
Twice	3.8	1.5	4.4	1.6	3.5	1.8	4.2	2.1	4.7	3.0	3.6	2.3
3 or 4 times	1.6	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.3	0.7	1.4	1.1	2.2	0.9	2.1	0.5
5 or more times	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.8	0.6	1.1	0.1	0.8	0.3
Has someone deliberately damaged your property (your car, clothing, etc.)?												
Not at all	62.1	76.4	62.5	75.3	61.1	74.0	62.0	70.6	59.7	72.1	60.9	72.6
Once	22.0	15.0	23.3	15.7	25.2	18.5	23.6	19.6	24.8	17.7	25.4	17.6
Twice	8.7	5.2	9.6	5.5	8.8	5.5	9.9	6.6	9.7	7.2	9.6	5.9
3 or 4 times	4.9	2.4	3.4	2.5	3.8	1.3	3.5	2.3	4.3	2.4	2.5	3.0
5 or more times	2.3	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.7	1.0	0.9	1.5	0.6	1.6	1.0
Has someone injured you with a weapon (like a knife, gun, or club)?												
Not at all	92.4	97.7	93.3	97.3	93.3	97.4	92.5	97.6	92.7	98.2	91.8	97.4
Once	5.3	1.9	4.2	2.0	4.6	1.9	5.6	2.1	5.0	1.2	5.6	2.2
Twice	1.5	0.2	1.7	0.5	1.2	0.6	1.3	(a)	1.3	0.5	1.4	0.4
3 or 4 times	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.6	(a)
5 or more times	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.4	(a)	0.3	0.2	0.4	(a)	0.6	(a)
Has someone threatened you with a weapon, but not actually injured you?												
Not at all	77.2	90.7	78.9	89.2	79.4	89.2	76.7	89.6	76.7	88.9	74.8	87.4
Once	13.9	6.2	12.6	7.2	12.6	8.1	14.4	6.8	14.1	7.8	16.2	8.6
Twice	4.8	1.5	4.5	2.7	4.9	1.6	4.7	1.9	5.0	1.9	4.5	1.8
3 or 4 times	2.3	0.9	2.2	0.5	1.7	0.4	2.2	0.9	2.1	0.9	2.2	1.1
5 or more times	1.7	0.6	1.8	0.4	1.4	0.7	2.0	0.8	2.1	0.4	2.3	1.1
Has someone injured you on purpose without using a weapon?												
Not at all	81.8	85.7	82.9	84.9	83.8	85.4	81.2	84.5	83.4	84.9	84.6	84.2
Once	9.9	9.0	9.5	8.8	10.4	9.5	11.9	8.7	9.5	8.8	10.0	9.1
Twice	4.0	2.8	3.5	3.3	3.2	2.5	4.0	3.1	3.8	2.6	2.9	3.0
3 or 4 times	2.5	1.6	2.2	1.5	1.3	1.6	1.9	2.2	1.2	1.5	1.7	1.8
5 or more times	1.7	1.0	1.8	1.5	1.3	0.9	0.9	1.5	2.1	2.3	0.9	1.8
Has an unarmed person threatened you with injury, but not actually injured you?												
Not at all	65.4	80.0	65.1	79.1	65.6	77.8	65.2	75.0	62.1	76.7	63.1	75.9
Once	14.6	11.7	15.2	10.9	16.9	13.3	14.9	13.2	17.8	11.5	16.3	12.4
Twice	6.9	3.7	8.1	4.4	7.4	4.4	7.4	5.3	8.8	5.3	7.7	4.9
3 or 4 times	6.1	2.8	5.4	2.6	5.3	2.6	6.5	3.0	5.9	3.6	5.4	3.5
5 or more times	6.9	1.8	6.2	3.1	4.8	1.8	6.0	3.4	5.4	2.9	7.5	3.3

Note: See Note, table 3.35. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1976 through 1983 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

<sup>a</sup>Less than 0.05%.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1985*, pp. 102, 103; *1987*, pp. 106, 107; *1989*, pp. 106, 107; *1991*, pp. 109, 110; *1993*, pp. 110, 111; *1995*, pp. 111, 112 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1984*, pp. 102, 103; *1986*, pp. 105, 106; *1988*, pp. 106, 107; *1990*, pp. 109, 110; *1992*, pp. 109, 110; *1994*, pp. 109, 110 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Class of 1990		Class of 1991		Class of 1992		Class of 1993		Class of 1994		Class of 1995		Class of 1996	
Male (N=1,338)	Female (N=1,178)	Male (N=1,280)	Female (N=1,205)	Male (N=1,276)	Female (N=1,308)	Male (N=1,294)	Female (N=1,321)	Male (N=1,208)	Female (N=1,302)	Male (N=1,238)	Female (N=1,313)	Male (N=1,142)	Female (N=1,197)
52.8%	57.3%	50.4%	60.9%	49.9%	60.8%	50.9%	60.3%	53.8%	59.5%	50.7%	60.3%	48.4%	57.1%
24.6	24.9	28.1	23.9	28.8	25.5	25.9	24.4	24.1	26.5	26.2	24.8	26.0	27.9
12.5	11.5	12.1	9.8	12.7	8.3	13.1	9.0	12.9	9.1	12.1	9.3	13.1	9.0
6.6	5.1	6.1	4.0	5.7	4.2	6.6	5.0	6.4	3.6	6.7	4.1	8.1	4.4
3.5	1.2	3.2	1.4	2.9	1.2	3.5	1.3	2.8	1.2	4.3	1.6	4.4	1.6
75.6	81.2	73.2	81.6	73.3	82.7	69.0	81.3	73.6	81.0	70.8	82.3	68.8	78.2
16.5	13.6	18.5	13.1	17.5	12.2	20.8	13.9	19.0	14.4	19.6	12.9	18.0	15.9
4.9	2.9	5.6	3.7	6.0	3.1	5.3	2.6	4.6	3.2	6.2	2.9	7.9	3.6
2.0	2.0	1.9	1.2	2.4	1.4	3.3	1.9	2.2	0.9	2.9	1.4	3.2	1.8
1.1	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.8	0.6	1.6	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	2.1	0.5
60.8	73.2	59.7	72.3	61.3	71.8	61.6	71.1	61.8	72.1	61.2	71.1	59.6	71.9
21.9	16.1	24.5	18.8	21.5	18.4	21.7	16.2	22.0	17.2	22.1	17.5	24.6	17.3
10.5	7.3	10.0	5.1	11.9	6.8	9.8	8.6	10.9	6.0	10.1	7.2	9.8	7.9
4.9	2.8	3.9	3.1	4.2	2.3	4.8	3.5	4.4	3.3	4.8	2.6	3.7	2.4
1.9	0.6	1.9	0.7	1.1	0.7	2.2	0.6	0.9	1.4	1.8	1.6	2.3	0.5
91.2	98.3	92.0	97.2	90.8	98.4	91.3	97.1	93.1	96.9	93.0	97.3	92.0	98.6
5.9	1.3	5.9	2.3	6.2	1.3	4.6	2.1	5.1	1.8	4.2	1.7	4.8	1.1
1.8	0.2	1.0	0.4	2.4	0.3	2.6	0.1	1.4	0.9	1.8	0.4	1.4	0.2
0.6	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.3	1.1	0.1
0.5	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.3	(a)	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.8	0.1
76.1	88.7	75.2	87.9	73.8	88.3	72.7	86.5	74.3	87.8	74.4	90.4	74.6	88.5
13.6	7.0	14.0	8.2	13.3	8.6	14.0	8.6	13.4	8.6	12.7	5.6	12.6	8.1
5.3	2.1	5.4	2.4	6.3	1.3	4.8	2.9	6.2	1.5	6.4	2.3	7.3	1.7
3.0	0.8	2.9	1.1	3.7	1.0	4.8	1.1	3.7	1.3	3.4	1.0	2.9	0.9
2.0	1.4	2.6	0.5	2.9	0.7	3.7	0.9	2.4	0.9	3.1	0.6	2.6	0.8
83.3	83.1	83.2	84.6	82.8	86.3	82.7	84.9	84.1	85.6	82.7	85.7	82.3	87.0
10.9	9.5	10.3	8.7	10.8	7.5	10.6	7.3	10.9	8.1	9.8	7.7	9.7	6.3
3.3	3.5	3.3	3.0	2.8	3.2	3.2	3.8	2.5	2.7	4.1	3.4	3.7	2.7
1.5	2.5	1.7	2.1	2.5	1.5	1.8	2.0	1.5	2.0	1.9	1.8	2.7	2.3
1.0	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.2	1.6	1.7	1.9	1.0	1.8	1.6	1.3	1.6	1.7
60.9	73.3	62.3	75.9	63.4	75.6	63.5	74.7	63.4	76.5	61.9	77.9	63.9	76.3
16.7	14.1	14.5	12.7	14.8	12.9	14.4	11.6	14.7	11.7	14.4	11.2	15.6	11.7
9.9	6.2	8.8	4.8	8.2	4.5	8.7	6.6	7.8	5.4	8.4	4.9	6.0	6.3
5.7	3.7	5.7	4.0	5.7	4.5	4.4	3.9	6.3	2.9	6.2	2.9	5.8	2.0
6.8	2.8	8.7	2.5	7.9	2.6	9.0	3.1	7.7	3.5	9.1	3.1	8.7	3.7

Table 3.37

## High school seniors reporting victimization experiences in last 12 months

By type of victimization and race, United States, 1984-96

Question: "During the last 12 months, how often . . ."

Type of victimization	Class of 1984		Class of 1985		Class of 1986		Class of 1987		Class of 1988		Class of 1989	
	White (N=2,491)	Black (N=453)	White (N=2,485)	Black (N=388)	White (N=2,367)	Black (N=338)	White (N=2,524)	Black (N=336)	White (N=2,450)	Black (N=405)	White (N=2,090)	Black (N=318)
Has something of yours (worth under \$50) been stolen?												
Not at all	57.6%	47.5%	56.8%	52.6%	53.0%	53.8%	52.1%	54.8%	53.7%	47.8%	57.9%	51.1%
Once	24.8	30.6	26.3	29.3	28.2	27.8	28.1	31.5	27.9	29.7	24.9	29.7
Twice	10.5	13.1	10.4	8.5	11.1	10.7	12.1	8.2	11.2	11.8	11.1	11.0
3 or 4 times	5.2	7.0	4.7	6.6	5.5	5.2	5.1	4.6	5.1	6.2	4.3	5.3
5 or more times	1.8	1.9	1.8	3.0	2.1	2.5	2.6	1.0	2.2	4.6	1.8	2.8
Has something of yours (worth over \$50) been stolen?												
Not at all	86.2	75.6	86.2	79.5	84.2	79.8	80.8	79.2	81.3	67.1	81.5	71.1
Once	10.3	18.2	10.3	14.0	12.6	15.2	14.5	14.5	13.7	22.6	14.6	20.3
Twice	2.0	5.1	2.7	3.5	2.3	2.3	3.1	3.5	3.0	6.8	2.1	5.7
3 or 4 times	1.1	1.0	0.7	2.6	0.7	1.7	1.1	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.1
5 or more times	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.9	0.5	1.3	0.4	2.2	0.4	1.8
Has someone deliberately damaged your property (your car, clothing, etc.)?												
Not at all	69.6	69.7	68.8	72.5	67.8	72.6	66.0	71.4	66.3	67.5	67.2	70.5
Once	18.7	18.3	19.9	16.7	22.1	18.5	22.1	17.4	21.6	18.0	21.1	18.7
Twice	6.8	6.7	7.8	5.3	7.3	5.5	8.2	8.1	8.3	7.9	7.5	6.1
3 or 4 times	3.5	3.4	2.6	4.1	2.3	2.2	2.9	2.0	2.8	5.8	2.9	2.8
5 or more times	1.4	1.8	0.9	1.4	0.6	1.2	0.9	1.1	1.0	0.7	1.3	1.9
Has someone injured you with a weapon (like a knife, gun, or club)?												
Not at all	95.6	94.3	95.4	94.0	96.1	94.8	95.8	91.8	96.3	92.7	95.3	94.0
Once	3.3	4.2	3.0	4.9	2.6	4.1	3.4	7.1	2.7	4.7	3.6	4.9
Twice	0.6	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.7	1.8	0.7	0.3
3 or 4 times	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.6
5 or more times	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	(a)	0.1	0.3	0.2
Has someone threatened you with a weapon, but not actually injured you?												
Not at all	84.8	77.9	85.7	74.9	85.8	78.4	84.4	75.0	84.0	78.0	82.6	73.9
Once	9.5	14.7	8.7	16.5	9.8	12.9	9.8	16.8	10.7	12.6	11.5	16.5
Twice	3.2	4.2	3.2	5.9	2.8	4.8	3.2	3.8	3.2	4.7	2.7	5.8
3 or 4 times	1.5	1.8	1.2	2.3	0.7	2.1	1.6	1.2	1.2	2.6	1.8	0.7
5 or more times	1.0	1.5	1.2	0.4	0.9	1.7	1.0	3.2	0.9	2.0	1.4	3.0
Has someone injured you on purpose without using a weapon?												
Not at all	83.4	86.0	83.6	86.5	83.9	88.7	81.9	88.3	84.1	87.3	83.7	89.5
Once	9.7	9.5	9.3	7.5	10.7	8.3	11.0	9.4	9.4	6.7	10.5	6.0
Twice	3.4	2.5	3.6	3.4	3.1	1.5	3.8	0.5	3.2	3.6	2.6	2.8
3 or 4 times	2.3	0.6	1.9	0.8	1.3	1.3	2.0	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.9	0.8
5 or more times	1.2	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.0	0.3	1.2	0.8	1.9	1.3	1.4	1.0
Has an unarmed person threatened you with injury, but not actually injured you?												
Not at all	72.4	74.1	71.1	75.5	71.3	72.4	69.4	71.9	68.9	73.3	68.8	70.1
Once	13.3	13.5	13.3	12.0	15.4	15.2	14.3	14.9	14.8	14.2	14.8	14.2
Twice	5.1	6.2	6.6	3.9	5.9	5.1	6.6	5.0	7.4	5.4	6.1	5.5
3 or 4 times	4.7	3.1	4.2	4.5	4.1	3.7	4.9	4.5	4.8	2.8	5.0	3.8
5 or more times	4.4	3.0	4.8	4.1	3.3	3.7	4.8	3.7	4.1	4.3	5.4	6.4

Note: See Note, table 3.35. Data are given for those who identify themselves as white or Caucasian and those who identify themselves as black or African-American because these are the two largest racial/ethnic subgroups in the population. Data are not given for the other ethnic categories because these groups comprise a small percentage of the sample in any given year (Source, 1992, p. 9). Readers interested in responses to this question for 1976 through 1983 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

<sup>a</sup>Less than 0.05%.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1985*, pp. 102, 103; *1987*, pp. 106, 107; *1989*, pp. 106, 107; *1991*, pp. 109, 110; *1993*, pp. 110, 111; *1995*, pp. 111, 112 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1984*, pp. 102, 103; *1986*, pp. 105, 106; *1988*, pp. 106, 107; *1990*, pp. 109, 110; *1992*, pp. 109, 110; *1994*, pp. 109, 110 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Class of 1990		Class of 1991		Class of 1992		Class of 1993		Class of 1994		Class of 1995		Class of 1996	
White (N=1,907)	Black (N=277)	White (N=1,818)	Black (N=289)	White (N=1,806)	Black (N=368)	White (N=1,895)	Black (N=334)	White (N=1,815)	Black (N=282)	White (N=1,841)	Black (N=282)	White (N=1,628)	Black (N=287)
54.1%	54.0%	57.9%	47.3%	58.2%	52.0%	55.6%	54.2%	59.0%	48.7%	57.7%	49.9%	53.9%	46.4%
25.4	24.6	25.4	25.3	26.2	25.0	25.6	23.0	23.8	29.5	25.4	26.4	26.0	27.1
12.5	11.7	10.2	15.6	9.7	11.5	11.1	10.3	10.5	11.2	8.9	13.1	11.5	11.7
5.7	8.4	4.4	7.8	4.6	7.6	5.6	8.1	5.2	5.7	5.2	7.2	6.0	10.1
2.3	1.3	2.1	3.9	1.4	3.8	2.2	4.3	1.5	4.9	2.7	3.4	2.6	4.6
79.9	71.4	80.4	68.8	80.6	71.3	77.5	67.5	79.8	65.8	79.2	65.9	75.1	66.2
14.3	19.9	14.3	20.5	14.1	18.3	16.5	19.9	15.5	21.8	14.9	23.0	16.2	19.9
3.9	5.6	4.0	5.7	3.4	6.4	3.2	5.3	3.3	7.4	4.1	5.0	5.7	8.0
1.4	2.3	1.0	3.4	1.6	2.4	2.1	5.6	1.1	2.5	1.5	5.3	1.9	3.5
0.5	0.8	0.3	1.6	0.2	1.7	0.8	1.7	0.3	2.5	0.4	0.8	1.0	2.4
67.3	69.4	66.3	67.3	67.3	73.4	66.4	70.9	66.9	68.9	67.0	68.9	65.6	71.1
19.7	15.3	21.3	22.8	20.7	14.8	19.7	17.1	21.3	12.8	19.7	15.8	21.7	13.6
8.7	9.6	7.8	4.7	8.5	8.0	8.4	7.3	7.6	9.3	8.4	8.0	8.5	9.1
3.2	4.6	3.5	3.6	3.1	2.5	4.2	3.5	3.3	6.1	3.7	4.3	3.0	3.6
1.1	1.0	1.1	1.6	0.4	1.3	1.4	1.2	0.9	2.9	1.2	3.0	1.3	2.7
95.3	94.4	95.1	92.1	96.0	93.3	95.0	93.6	96.7	87.6	96.1	93.2	95.8	92.1
3.1	4.3	3.7	5.7	3.0	4.9	3.1	3.9	2.5	8.4	2.4	4.7	2.9	3.8
1.0	0.8	0.4	1.8	0.8	1.6	1.4	0.7	0.6	2.6	0.9	1.8	0.7	2.2
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.4	1.4	0.2	1.3	0.4	0.0	0.3	1.2
0.4	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.7
82.6	79.7	83.5	71.2	83.1	74.1	81.0	76.0	82.6	71.9	84.6	73.2	82.9	79.3
10.1	11.4	10.3	15.7	9.9	14.0	11.0	14.6	10.4	14.3	8.5	12.2	9.8	10.8
3.7	4.1	3.3	6.9	3.5	4.5	3.4	5.0	3.5	5.0	3.8	5.6	4.8	3.1
2.1	2.4	1.3	3.8	2.0	3.7	2.5	2.8	2.2	4.6	1.8	4.7	1.5	5.0
1.6	2.4	1.6	2.4	1.5	3.7	2.2	1.6	1.3	4.2	1.3	4.3	1.1	1.9
83.0	83.9	83.7	83.1	83.9	87.3	83.5	85.6	85.5	80.7	85.3	81.4	86.0	79.3
10.2	11.4	9.7	9.3	9.8	6.6	10.0	6.9	9.0	11.4	8.1	9.6	6.7	12.8
3.5	1.8	3.2	2.3	3.2	2.5	3.4	2.8	2.7	3.0	3.6	5.0	3.4	2.3
2.1	0.8	1.9	2.6	1.9	1.2	1.3	3.2	1.6	3.4	1.6	3.4	2.4	4.6
1.2	2.2	1.5	2.7	1.2	2.3	1.8	1.6	1.2	1.6	1.4	0.6	1.6	1.1
65.1	69.4	68.6	65.7	68.0	73.8	67.5	72.3	69.2	69.0	70.4	68.4	69.0	67.6
15.6	17.2	12.7	16.1	13.5	12.6	13.7	11.3	14.2	8.6	13.0	13.6	14.6	13.7
8.6	7.6	7.0	6.7	7.2	3.0	8.4	6.6	6.3	9.3	6.9	5.6	6.5	9.0
5.1	3.4	5.2	5.7	5.6	4.2	4.4	5.2	5.0	3.7	3.7	7.6	3.7	3.9
5.6	2.4	6.4	5.7	5.7	6.4	6.1	4.6	5.3	9.6	6.0	4.8	6.1	5.8



Table 3.38

## High school seniors reporting victimization experiences at school in last 12 months

By type of victimization, United States, 1984-96

Question: "The next questions are about some things which may have happened to you while you were at school (inside or outside or in a schoolbus). During the last 12 months, how often. . ."

Type of victimization	Class of 1984 (N=3,322)	Class of 1985 (N=3,327)	Class of 1986 (N=3,159)	Class of 1987 (N=3,357)	Class of 1988 (N=3,378)	Class of 1989 (N=2,852)	Class of 1990 (N=2,600)	Class of 1991 (N=2,582)	Class of 1992 (N=2,684)	Class of 1993 (N=2,773)	Class of 1994 (N=2,642)	Class of 1995 (N=2,658)	Class of 1996 (N=2,455)
Has something of yours (worth under \$50) been stolen?													
Not at all	64.8%	64.0%	63.0%	60.5%	61.7%	63.7%	61.6%	62.7%	66.4%	62.1%	63.9%	64.6%	66.3%
Once	25.9	23.1	24.3	26.8	24.5	24.5	25.5	25.6	22.0	24.9	24.8	22.8	23.0
Twice	6.1	9.0	8.6	8.9	10.0	7.9	8.2	7.7	8.0	8.0	6.9	7.6	7.1
3 or 4 times	2.1	2.7	3.0	3.1	2.6	2.8	3.2	2.6	2.4	3.6	3.6	3.3	2.6
5 or more times	1.1	1.3	1.1	0.6	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.4	0.9	1.7	1.0
Has something of yours (worth over \$50) been stolen?													
Not at all	88.2	87.9	85.9	86.2	84.7	84.3	84.4	81.5	83.7	81.4	82.1	81.0	81.9
Once	8.7	8.7	11.2	11.4	11.3	11.7	10.5	13.6	12.3	12.8	13.4	13.8	14.0
Twice	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.7	2.4	2.7	3.4	3.2	2.8	3.6	3.1	3.3	2.7
3 or 4 times	0.7	0.9	1.0	0.6	0.9	0.9	1.4	1.3	0.9	1.4	1.1	1.1	1.0
5 or more times	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.7	0.3	0.8	0.4
Has someone deliberately damaged your property (your car, clothing, etc.)?													
Not at all	75.8	73.1	74.1	73.4	72.5	73.4	70.6	71.7	73.6	74.2	72.8	72.7	74.1
Once	16.3	18.2	18.5	18.1	19.0	17.7	20.2	18.9	18.5	17.3	18.9	18.6	17.6
Twice	5.2	5.8	4.5	5.8	5.5	6.3	5.8	5.8	4.1	5.6	4.8	5.4	5.6
3 or 4 times	2.1	1.9	1.9	1.8	2.1	1.8	2.6	2.5	2.8	2.0	2.8	2.3	2.0
5 or more times	0.6	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.7	1.0	0.7
Has someone injured you with a weapon (like a knife, gun, or club)?													
Not at all	96.0	94.1	94.6	95.1	95.3	94.4	94.2	93.5	94.9	95.3	95.3	95.1	95.1
Once	2.8	3.6	2.9	3.3	3.3	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.2	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.8
Twice	0.6	1.5	1.5	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.0	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.2
3 or 4 times	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5
5 or more times	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4
Has someone threatened you with a weapon, but not actually injured you?													
Not at all	88.1	86.5	86.8	87.6	87.5	86.4	86.8	83.7	86.0	84.4	85.0	86.7	86.8
Once	7.8	8.6	8.3	7.8	8.7	8.4	8.0	9.3	8.6	8.6	9.0	8.4	8.1
Twice	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.0	2.5	3.0	3.6	2.8	3.9	3.2	2.1	2.6
3 or 4 times	1.2	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.6	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.2	1.4	1.4
5 or more times	0.6	1.1	1.3	0.9	0.8	1.1	0.9	1.7	0.9	1.3	1.6	1.4	1.0
Has someone injured you on purpose without using a weapon?													
Not at all	87.5	85.8	86.2	84.5	86.5	86.0	86.4	84.7	87.2	88.6	88.3	88.4	88.2
Once	7.6	8.7	8.5	10.3	8.4	8.3	8.7	9.0	7.4	6.8	6.5	6.5	7.4
Twice	2.8	2.9	2.4	3.0	2.4	2.8	2.3	3.1	3.2	2.3	2.9	2.2	2.4
3 or 4 times	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.2	1.7	1.4	1.5	1.8	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.6	0.8
5 or more times	0.8	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.5	1.1	1.5	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.2
Has an unarmed person threatened you with injury, but not actually injured you?													
Not at all	77.1	75.4	75.2	75.2	76.3	76.0	74.9	74.2	75.4	76.9	76.3	76.5	78.4
Once	12.3	13.0	13.4	13.9	13.0	11.8	12.8	12.6	13.5	10.5	12.6	10.8	11.6
Twice	4.4	5.0	5.2	5.2	4.2	4.8	5.2	4.9	3.8	5.5	4.3	4.9	3.3
3 or 4 times	3.1	3.8	2.9	2.8	2.8	3.3	3.2	3.7	3.8	2.9	3.0	3.6	2.7
5 or more times	3.2	2.8	3.4	3.0	3.8	4.1	3.9	4.7	3.4	4.1	3.8	4.2	4.0

Note: See Note, table 3.35. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1976 through 1983 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1985*, pp. 140, 141; *1987*, pp. 145, 146; *1989*, pp. 145, 146; *1991*, pp. 151, 152; *1993*, pp. 154, 155; *1995*, pp. 155, 156 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1984*, pp. 140, 141; *1986*, pp. 142, 143; *1988*, pp. 145, 146; *1990*, pp. 150, 151; *1992*, pp. 153, 154; *1994*, pp. 153, 154 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.39

## High school seniors reporting victimization experiences at school in last 12 months

By type of victimization and sex, United States, 1984-96

Question: "The next questions are about some things which may have happened to you while you were at school (inside or outside or in a schoolbus). During the last 12 months, how often. . ."

Type of victimization	Class of 1984		Class of 1985		Class of 1986		Class of 1987		Class of 1988		Class of 1989	
	Male (N=1,532)	Female (N=1,632)	Male (N=1,549)	Female (N=1,638)	Male (N=1,456)	Female (N=1,581)	Male (N=1,558)	Female (N=1,691)	Male (N=1,624)	Female (N=1,658)	Male (N=1,352)	Female (N=1,452)
Has something of yours (worth under \$50) been stolen?												
Not at all	61.4%	68.1%	62.8%	65.6%	59.9%	65.8%	58.0%	63.1%	58.8%	64.1%	62.4%	64.5%
Once	27.0	25.2	22.4	23.6	25.7	23.4	26.9	26.8	25.2	24.0	24.4	24.9
Twice	6.9	5.0	10.0	8.1	8.4	8.3	10.4	7.6	11.0	9.2	8.2	7.7
3 or 4 times	3.2	1.2	3.3	2.0	4.4	1.9	3.8	2.4	3.0	2.3	3.4	2.3
5 or more times	1.5	0.6	1.6	0.7	1.6	0.6	1.0	0.1	2.0	0.4	1.6	0.7
Has something of yours (worth over \$50) been stolen?												
Not at all	86.3	90.5	86.1	89.9	82.1	89.5	82.8	89.9	81.2	88.3	81.7	86.9
Once	9.8	7.5	9.7	7.8	13.1	9.4	13.6	9.0	13.3	9.4	13.2	10.1
Twice	2.2	1.7	2.1	1.8	2.9	0.9	2.4	0.8	3.2	1.7	3.2	2.3
3 or 4 times	0.9	0.3	1.4	0.3	1.5	0.3	0.9	0.3	1.6	0.3	1.3	0.6
5 or more times	0.7	(a)	0.8	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.8	0.3	0.6	0.2
Has someone deliberately damaged your property (your car, clothing, etc.)?												
Not at all	68.9	82.4	65.8	79.9	68.5	78.9	68.8	77.8	66.1	78.8	68.1	78.5
Once	19.4	13.1	23.1	14.0	20.6	17.1	20.9	15.3	22.8	15.4	21.2	14.2
Twice	7.6	3.1	7.1	4.4	6.7	2.7	6.6	5.2	7.3	3.7	8.0	4.9
3 or 4 times	3.0	1.3	2.3	1.5	2.9	1.0	2.3	1.3	2.7	1.6	1.9	1.6
5 or more times	1.1	0.1	1.7	0.3	1.3	0.4	1.3	0.3	1.1	0.5	0.8	0.8
Has someone injured you with a weapon (like a knife, gun, or club)?												
Not at all	93.5	98.5	91.2	97.4	91.4	97.6	92.3	98.2	92.2	98.2	92.0	96.9
Once	4.5	1.0	5.6	1.5	4.4	1.7	5.2	1.2	5.3	1.6	5.3	2.3
Twice	0.9	0.3	2.0	0.7	2.8	0.3	1.3	0.3	1.6	0.1	1.4	0.1
3 or 4 times	0.8	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.9	0.2	1.0	0.1	0.6	(a)	0.3	0.1
5 or more times	0.4	(a)	0.8	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.9	0.0
Has someone threatened you with a weapon, but not actually injured you?												
Not at all	82.4	93.2	80.5	92.4	79.8	93.3	82.6	92.9	81.0	93.5	81.0	91.6
Once	10.5	5.5	11.6	5.6	12.1	4.8	10.3	5.2	12.4	5.1	10.7	6.1
Twice	4.0	0.9	3.5	1.2	4.0	1.1	3.9	1.1	3.2	0.8	3.9	1.2
3 or 4 times	2.2	0.2	2.7	0.4	1.7	0.6	1.8	0.6	1.9	0.3	2.3	1.0
5 or more times	0.9	0.3	1.7	0.4	2.5	0.3	1.4	0.2	1.4	0.2	2.1	0.1
Has someone injured you on purpose without using a weapon?												
Not at all	84.2	91.0	81.6	90.0	82.8	89.2	81.2	87.9	83.3	89.6	82.9	88.8
Once	9.5	5.7	11.5	5.9	10.3	7.2	12.2	8.5	9.7	7.0	9.2	7.4
Twice	3.6	2.0	3.6	2.3	3.3	1.7	4.3	1.8	3.5	1.5	3.9	1.7
3 or 4 times	1.8	0.6	2.0	1.1	1.7	1.2	1.1	1.2	2.1	1.4	1.7	1.2
5 or more times	0.9	0.7	1.2	0.8	1.9	0.7	1.3	0.6	1.5	0.5	2.3	0.8
Has an unarmed person threatened you with injury, but not actually injured you?												
Not at all	68.8	85.0	67.5	82.8	67.0	82.3	68.5	81.9	68.1	83.5	68.8	82.5
Once	15.6	8.9	16.4	9.7	15.7	11.5	16.7	11.0	16.4	10.1	12.5	11.1
Twice	5.8	3.0	6.6	3.6	8.0	2.6	5.9	4.1	5.1	3.4	6.3	3.3
3 or 4 times	3.9	2.3	5.4	2.3	3.9	2.0	4.1	1.8	4.0	1.5	4.8	2.0
5 or more times	5.9	0.7	4.1	1.6	5.4	1.5	4.8	1.2	6.4	1.5	7.6	1.1

Note: See Note, table 3.35. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1976 through 1983 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

<sup>a</sup>Less than 0.05%.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1985*, pp. 140, 141; *1987*, pp. 145, 146; *1989*, pp. 145, 146; *1991*, pp. 151, 152; *1993*, pp. 154, 155; *1995*, pp. 155, 156 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1984*, pp. 140, 141; *1986*, pp. 142, 143; *1988*, pp. 145, 146; *1990*, pp. 150, 151; *1992*, pp. 153, 154; *1994*, pp. 153, 154 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Class of 1990		Class of 1991		Class of 1992		Class of 1993		Class of 1994		Class of 1995		Class of 1996	
Male (N=1,291)	Female (N=1,230)	Male (N=1,292)	Female (N=1,194)	Male (N=1,267)	Female (N=1,334)	Male (N=1,291)	Female (N=1,377)	Male (N=1,221)	Female (N=1,326)	Male (N=1,225)	Female (N=1,327)	Male (N=1,142)	Female (N=1,207)
56.6%	66.7%	58.7%	67.1%	62.5%	70.2%	61.3%	63.2%	59.1%	68.3%	61.2%	67.8%	62.0%	70.0%
28.8	22.2	27.2	24.3	23.7	20.6	25.0	25.1	26.5	23.0	24.3	21.5	24.8	21.5
8.9	7.6	9.4	5.8	9.6	6.7	8.4	7.4	9.0	5.2	8.2	6.9	8.8	5.6
3.9	2.6	3.0	1.8	3.1	1.8	3.8	3.5	4.1	3.0	3.9	2.7	3.2	2.2
1.8	0.9	1.7	1.0	1.2	0.8	1.6	0.9	1.3	0.5	2.3	1.2	1.3	0.7
80.3	88.7	77.2	86.6	80.6	87.1	78.9	84.3	76.9	87.0	78.2	83.8	78.4	85.1
12.7	8.2	16.4	10.7	14.6	10.3	14.6	11.0	17.2	9.8	15.5	12.4	16.2	12.0
4.9	1.8	4.1	1.6	3.8	1.8	4.0	3.1	4.0	2.2	3.9	2.6	3.7	1.8
1.7	1.0	1.7	0.8	0.6	0.8	1.6	1.3	1.5	0.8	1.4	0.8	1.4	0.6
0.4	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.4	(a)	0.9	0.3	0.4	0.2	1.0	0.5	0.3	0.5
66.5	74.7	65.9	78.4	66.4	80.8	70.2	77.8	66.3	79.4	66.9	77.5	67.6	79.9
21.9	18.5	22.1	15.4	22.9	14.6	18.9	15.9	23.3	14.3	22.4	15.6	21.3	14.1
6.6	5.0	7.6	4.1	5.4	2.5	6.9	4.5	6.4	3.5	6.9	4.0	7.5	4.0
3.9	1.4	3.2	1.4	3.5	1.8	2.5	1.4	3.1	2.2	2.6	2.1	3.0	1.2
1.2	0.4	1.3	0.7	1.9	0.4	1.4	0.4	0.9	0.5	1.1	0.8	0.5	0.8
91.1	97.3	91.3	96.6	91.9	98.2	93.0	98.0	92.2	98.3	92.5	97.7	93.3	96.9
5.8	1.9	5.0	2.6	5.3	1.0	4.1	1.5	4.6	0.9	4.3	1.5	3.9	1.7
2.1	0.5	2.3	0.6	1.6	0.3	1.1	0.3	1.7	0.4	2.0	0.4	1.4	0.9
0.7	0.2	0.4	(a)	0.4	0.3	0.9	0.2	1.1	0.1	0.8	0.3	0.8	0.1
0.3	0.0	1.0	0.3	0.8	0.3	0.9	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.4
81.8	91.9	78.7	89.7	79.2	92.8	78.6	90.4	78.0	91.5	80.1	92.6	82.7	90.5
10.6	5.4	11.6	6.8	12.5	4.9	11.6	5.6	12.9	5.6	12.4	5.1	9.9	6.5
4.4	1.6	5.1	1.8	3.9	1.7	4.9	2.5	4.6	1.7	2.8	1.4	3.9	1.5
1.9	0.7	2.0	1.0	2.8	0.4	3.0	0.7	1.7	0.7	2.3	0.6	2.1	0.8
1.3	0.4	2.6	0.7	1.6	0.2	1.9	0.8	2.8	0.5	2.3	0.3	1.4	0.7
83.9	88.7	82.7	87.8	84.4	90.0	86.2	91.0	85.0	92.0	84.8	91.8	86.8	89.2
10.1	7.5	10.7	6.7	8.2	6.6	8.0	5.5	8.2	4.6	8.5	4.7	7.8	7.1
3.2	1.3	3.1	3.0	3.8	2.6	2.7	2.0	3.9	1.8	3.1	1.2	3.0	1.9
1.5	1.3	1.6	1.5	1.9	0.2	2.1	0.6	1.7	0.9	2.1	1.1	0.9	0.8
1.2	1.1	1.8	1.1	1.8	0.5	1.0	0.9	1.3	0.8	1.5	1.2	1.5	1.0
68.1	81.5	68.3	80.6	68.6	81.8	70.1	83.0	68.9	83.3	69.1	83.0	73.6	82.7
14.4	11.4	14.1	11.2	15.3	12.1	12.5	9.2	15.5	9.8	12.3	9.4	11.9	11.2
7.3	3.0	6.8	3.2	4.9	2.8	7.0	4.2	5.6	2.9	6.2	3.9	4.4	2.4
4.6	1.8	4.5	2.4	5.7	1.9	4.6	1.4	4.1	1.8	5.9	1.6	4.3	1.2
5.5	2.3	6.3	2.6	5.5	1.4	5.7	2.2	5.8	2.2	6.4	2.1	5.9	2.4

Table 3.40

## High school seniors reporting victimization experiences at school in last 12 months

By type of victimization and race, United States, 1984-96

Question: "The next questions are about some things which may have happened to you while you were at school (inside or outside or in a schoolbus). During the last 12 months, how often. . ."

Type of victimization	Class of 1984		Class of 1985		Class of 1986		Class of 1987		Class of 1988		Class of 1989	
	White (N=2,491)	Black (N=453)	White (N=2,485)	Black (N=388)	White (N=2,367)	Black (N=338)	White (N=2,484)	Black (N=339)	White (N=2,445)	Black (N=424)	White (N=2,090)	Black (N=318)
Has something of yours (worth under \$50) been stolen?												
Not at all	64.0%	69.9%	63.8%	66.5%	61.8%	68.3%	60.6%	61.2%	62.3%	58.0%	64.3%	60.5%
Once	26.7	19.2	23.8	19.6	25.1	21.4	27.4	26.8	24.0	28.4	24.4	26.5
Twice	6.3	6.1	8.6	8.4	8.7	6.7	8.3	9.0	10.1	8.5	7.6	7.8
3 or 4 times	2.1	2.6	2.5	4.0	3.2	3.0	3.0	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.6	4.9
5 or more times	0.9	2.1	1.3	1.6	1.2	0.7	0.6	0.5	1.1	2.5	1.2	0.2
Has something of yours (worth over \$50) been stolen?												
Not at all	89.9	80.6	89.4	83.7	86.8	84.3	87.6	80.8	86.7	78.2	86.2	72.4
Once	7.7	13.0	8.2	8.2	10.9	11.0	10.6	14.9	10.1	14.6	10.4	19.8
Twice	1.6	4.0	1.3	4.8	1.3	3.0	1.3	3.7	2.2	4.4	2.2	4.9
3 or 4 times	0.4	2.0	0.6	2.3	1.1	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.8	1.4	0.7	2.7
5 or more times	0.3	0.4	0.5	1.0	(a)	1.3	0.1	0.3	0.3	1.5	0.4	0.2
Has someone deliberately damaged your property (your car, clothing, etc.)?												
Not at all	75.7	78.2	73.4	72.0	74.3	75.5	73.0	75.0	72.6	74.2	74.0	71.1
Once	15.9	16.4	18.5	17.0	18.6	16.5	18.3	19.0	19.2	16.6	17.2	21.7
Twice	5.6	2.4	5.4	6.3	4.5	6.2	5.9	4.1	5.4	5.4	6.3	5.5
3 or 4 times	2.2	2.4	1.8	2.5	1.8	0.6	1.9	1.5	2.2	1.9	1.7	0.6
5 or more times	0.6	0.7	0.9	2.3	0.9	1.2	1.0	0.4	0.6	1.9	0.8	1.1
Has someone injured you with a weapon (like a knife, gun, or club)?												
Not at all	96.8	94.0	94.6	91.1	95.1	93.1	95.6	94.4	96.1	91.0	95.1	88.7
Once	2.4	3.7	3.2	5.6	2.6	4.8	2.8	4.5	2.7	6.8	3.2	8.6
Twice	0.4	0.8	1.4	2.4	1.4	1.0	1.0	0.3	0.8	1.5	1.1	1.7
3 or 4 times	0.3	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.0
5 or more times	0.1	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.4	1.1
Has someone threatened you with a weapon, but not actually injured you?												
Not at all	89.1	83.3	88.4	77.4	87.4	84.3	88.8	82.5	88.7	77.8	88.0	75.9
Once	7.3	10.6	7.0	14.0	7.9	9.6	6.9	12.0	8.1	13.6	7.4	15.4
Twice	2.3	2.4	2.2	4.6	2.5	2.8	2.3	3.9	1.8	3.7	2.4	2.5
3 or 4 times	0.9	2.5	1.5	2.1	0.9	2.7	1.1	1.3	0.9	2.4	1.2	4.1
5 or more times	0.5	1.2	1.0	1.9	1.3	0.7	0.8	0.3	0.4	2.6	1.0	2.1
Has someone injured you on purpose without using a weapon?												
Not at all	87.9	86.7	86.4	81.8	85.5	87.2	84.6	84.6	86.5	83.4	86.3	82.2
Once	7.6	7.0	7.7	12.5	8.8	9.1	10.3	12.5	8.3	11.2	8.0	11.0
Twice	2.6	3.2	3.3	2.5	2.6	2.0	2.9	1.7	2.5	2.8	2.6	3.6
3 or 4 times	1.6	1.2	1.4	2.3	1.7	0.9	1.3	0.1	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.4
5 or more times	0.6	1.9	1.2	0.9	1.4	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.5	1.8
Has an unarmed person threatened you with injury, but not actually injured you?												
Not at all	77.0	75.6	75.5	74.8	74.3	77.3	74.6	79.8	75.7	72.3	75.5	79.0
Once	12.3	12.1	12.0	14.9	13.5	11.8	14.1	10.2	12.9	16.6	11.7	9.2
Twice	4.4	5.8	5.3	4.2	5.7	3.1	5.4	3.5	4.8	3.7	5.1	2.4
3 or 4 times	2.8	4.7	4.1	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.3	2.8	1.1	3.6	3.6
5 or more times	3.5	1.8	3.0	3.2	3.6	4.8	2.8	3.2	3.9	6.2	4.1	5.8

Note: See Notes, tables 3.35 and 3.37. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1976 through 1983 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

<sup>a</sup>Less than 0.05%.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1985*, pp. 140, 141; *1987*, pp. 145, 146; *1989*, pp. 145, 146; *1991*, pp. 151, 152; *1993*, pp. 154, 155; *1995*, pp. 155, 156 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1984*, pp. 140, 141; *1986*, pp. 142, 143; *1988*, pp. 145, 146; *1990*, pp. 150, 151; *1992*, pp. 153, 154; *1994*, pp. 153, 154 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Class of 1990		Class of 1991		Class of 1992		Class of 1993		Class of 1994		Class of 1995		Class of 1996	
White (N=1,907)	Black (N=277)	White (N=1,808)	Black (N=301)	White (N=1,840)	Black (N=383)	White (N=1,883)	Black (N=340)	White (N=1,814)	Black (N=291)	White (N=1,833)	Black (N=301)	White (N=1,638)	Black (N=294)
61.5%	61.2%	62.6%	62.6%	67.2%	59.4%	61.8%	59.3%	63.6%	59.5%	64.3%	65.3%	67.0%	62.2%
26.3	21.7	26.1	25.4	22.3	25.4	25.7	24.6	24.6	28.8	23.6	17.2	23.6	21.0
7.5	12.4	8.1	6.7	6.9	11.9	8.0	7.8	7.3	5.5	7.7	8.6	6.2	8.6
3.4	3.2	2.3	4.2	2.6	3.0	3.4	6.4	3.8	4.5	2.9	7.8	2.2	6.0
1.3	1.6	0.9	1.0	1.1	0.3	1.1	1.9	0.7	1.7	1.6	1.1	0.9	2.3
86.3	79.1	83.6	74.6	85.3	77.4	83.1	73.1	83.1	75.2	82.4	74.8	84.1	70.9
9.6	13.0	12.3	19.4	11.6	16.4	11.6	18.0	12.7	19.4	12.9	17.6	13.2	18.9
2.7	4.7	2.8	3.8	2.3	5.6	3.6	4.7	3.0	2.2	3.2	5.3	1.8	5.6
1.1	3.2	0.9	1.8	0.5	0.4	1.2	3.0	0.9	3.2	1.0	0.8	0.8	2.3
0.3	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.5	1.2	0.3	0.0	0.5	1.6	0.2	2.4
71.1	73.9	71.6	75.4	74.3	73.7	74.2	73.7	71.7	78.5	72.0	72.7	74.8	74.0
20.2	16.8	19.4	15.1	18.3	16.2	18.0	15.8	19.6	17.0	19.5	16.8	17.7	14.4
5.8	2.8	5.9	2.5	3.4	6.8	5.3	6.3	4.7	3.8	5.6	5.1	5.5	6.5
2.4	4.7	2.2	3.7	2.9	1.3	1.7	2.3	3.2	0.5	2.1	3.8	1.4	3.4
0.5	1.8	0.8	3.2	1.0	2.0	0.8	1.9	0.8	0.2	0.8	1.7	0.5	1.7
95.4	90.0	94.7	90.4	95.5	94.8	95.7	93.6	96.0	91.9	95.9	91.3	96.3	90.2
3.1	6.0	3.2	6.4	2.9	3.5	2.5	4.9	2.5	3.2	2.6	4.5	2.5	3.8
1.1	2.9	1.5	1.4	1.0	1.5	0.6	1.0	0.5	3.8	1.0	2.7	0.8	3.4
0.3	1.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.7	0.3	0.6	1.1	0.4	1.5	0.1	1.2
0.2	0.0	0.5	1.6	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.4	1.5
88.0	84.0	84.3	79.8	87.7	80.6	86.2	76.5	85.2	81.9	87.7	81.1	87.7	82.9
7.5	8.4	8.8	12.2	8.1	9.8	7.1	15.0	9.1	10.6	8.1	9.8	8.3	8.6
2.5	7.1	3.6	4.2	2.4	6.1	3.8	3.7	3.4	3.1	1.8	3.3	2.3	3.8
1.1	0.0	1.6	2.9	1.2	2.9	1.7	2.4	1.1	1.7	1.2	3.5	0.9	2.9
0.9	0.5	1.7	0.9	0.6	0.6	1.3	2.3	1.1	2.7	1.2	2.2	0.8	1.9
86.4	90.0	84.6	82.9	87.3	86.2	89.0	88.5	88.5	88.5	88.4	90.8	88.8	84.3
8.9	6.3	9.2	9.5	7.5	6.4	6.5	5.5	6.2	6.2	6.5	4.4	7.3	8.6
2.1	3.5	3.1	3.2	3.2	5.3	2.4	2.7	2.8	3.4	2.0	2.9	2.4	3.5
1.3	0.2	1.7	2.2	1.0	1.0	1.4	1.1	1.3	1.9	1.6	1.2	0.6	1.3
1.2	0.0	1.5	2.2	0.9	1.2	0.7	2.1	1.2	0.0	1.4	0.6	1.0	2.3
73.9	78.3	73.5	72.5	74.5	79.5	76.2	77.7	75.3	77.9	74.9	77.1	78.1	78.1
13.2	12.3	12.4	13.2	13.7	12.4	10.8	13.8	13.2	11.5	11.1	14.4	11.3	13.8
5.4	5.1	5.2	5.3	4.1	2.6	5.8	3.1	3.9	6.4	5.1	3.7	3.5	2.6
3.3	3.3	4.0	4.0	4.3	2.6	3.1	1.4	3.1	2.5	4.0	2.3	3.0	2.3
4.1	1.1	4.9	4.9	3.4	2.9	4.1	3.9	4.5	1.6	4.9	2.4	4.1	3.2

Table 3.41

## High school seniors reporting involvement in selected delinquent activities in last 12 months

United States, 1984-96

Question: "During the last 12 months, how often have you . . ."

Delinquent activity	Class of 1984 (N=3,322)	Class of 1985 (N=3,327)	Class of 1986 (N=3,179)	Class of 1987 (N=3,361)	Class of 1988 (N=3,350)	Class of 1989 (N=2,879)	Class of 1990 (N=2,627)	Class of 1991 (N=2,569)	Class of 1992 (N=2,690)	Class of 1993 (N=2,770)	Class of 1994 (N=2,645)	Class of 1995 (N=2,656)	Class of 1996 (N=2,452)
Argued or had a fight with either of your parents?													
Not at all	12.5%	11.1%	11.1%	8.8%	9.7%	9.6%	9.3%	10.0%	9.3%	12.1%	10.1%	9.8%	11.0%
Once	9.9	9.4	8.7	8.5	8.2	8.7	8.8	8.9	8.7	9.4	10.3	9.4	9.6
Twice	11.6	12.1	11.6	12.1	11.0	10.2	12.8	12.7	11.7	12.4	12.1	15.1	13.3
3 or 4 times	24.3	23.6	24.2	23.1	23.7	23.6	23.2	24.7	24.7	20.2	24.9	23.2	24.0
5 or more times	41.7	43.8	44.3	47.5	47.5	47.9	45.9	43.6	45.5	45.9	42.7	42.5	42.2
Hit an instructor or supervisor?													
Not at all	96.6	96.9	96.9	97.6	97.3	96.7	97.4	97.0	96.7	96.2	97.0	96.9	96.3
Once	2.4	2.0	1.9	1.5	1.4	2.0	1.5	1.6	1.9	2.2	1.5	1.6	2.0
Twice	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.7
3 or 4 times	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.4
5 or more times	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.6
Gotten into a serious fight in school or at work?													
Not at all	82.6	81.8	82.8	82.1	81.8	80.3	81.1	82.1	81.1	82.3	83.8	85.2	83.3
Once	10.1	11.2	11.3	10.4	10.6	11.6	11.4	10.3	11.5	10.3	9.1	8.2	9.3
Twice	3.5	3.6	3.4	4.6	4.2	4.9	4.4	4.0	4.0	3.6	3.9	3.4	3.9
3 or 4 times	2.4	2.2	1.7	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.8	2.4	2.0	2.2	1.6
5 or more times	1.4	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.6	1.7	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.8
Taken part in a fight where a group of your friends were against another group?													
Not at all	82.1	79.4	80.5	80.4	80.5	79.7	78.8	79.6	78.7	77.8	80.7	81.4	79.8
Once	10.1	12.0	11.3	11.3	11.1	12.1	11.4	11.2	11.5	11.2	10.2	10.1	10.8
Twice	4.0	4.8	4.4	4.4	4.4	3.9	4.4	5.0	4.4	5.8	4.0	3.6	4.3
3 or 4 times	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.4	2.4	3.3	2.5	3.2	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.3
5 or more times	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.8	2.1	1.7	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.0	2.8
Hurt someone badly enough to need bandages or a doctor?													
Not at all	89.4	88.5	88.9	88.3	89.6	87.7	87.1	87.1	87.2	86.6	86.6	87.7	85.7
Once	6.3	6.9	7.0	7.6	6.2	8.0	7.6	8.2	7.3	7.1	7.5	6.5	8.4
Twice	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.6	1.8	1.8	3.0	2.3	2.9	2.7	2.5	2.7	2.9
3 or 4 times	1.1	1.4	0.9	0.8	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.1	1.6	1.7	2.1	2.0	1.7
5 or more times	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.8	1.4	1.2	1.4
Used a knife or gun or some other thing (like a club) to get something from a person?													
Not at all	96.8	96.5	96.6	96.7	97.2	96.3	96.5	96.6	95.7	95.4	95.2	96.5	96.3
Once	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.4	1.7	1.9	1.6	2.2	1.8	2.4	1.9	1.5
Twice	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.6	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.7
3 or 4 times	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5	1.2	0.7	0.4	0.6
5 or more times	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.9	0.5	0.9	0.5	0.8	0.8	0.6	1.0
Taken something not belonging to you worth under \$50?													
Not at all	69.7	69.9	68.0	66.1	66.6	68.4	67.7	68.1	67.4	67.9	69.3	68.6	67.6
Once	13.3	14.2	16.2	15.9	15.1	13.7	13.5	13.7	14.2	13.8	13.1	14.0	14.2
Twice	7.2	6.6	6.9	6.9	7.2	6.9	6.8	7.7	7.5	7.3	6.6	7.2	6.9
3 or 4 times	5.1	4.5	4.5	5.3	5.3	4.7	5.7	4.1	5.6	4.5	5.7	4.6	4.7
5 or more times	4.8	4.8	4.4	5.9	5.9	6.4	6.3	6.5	5.2	6.5	5.3	5.6	6.6
Taken something not belonging to you worth over \$50?													
Not at all	93.3	93.0	93.4	91.5	91.5	91.9	89.9	89.9	89.5	88.7	89.0	90.7	87.7
Once	4.0	3.4	3.5	4.0	4.1	3.7	4.8	4.6	5.5	5.0	5.1	3.7	5.3
Twice	0.9	1.3	1.2	1.7	2.0	1.5	1.9	2.1	1.7	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.6
3 or 4 times	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.5	0.9	1.3	1.2	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.8	1.8
5 or more times	1.0	1.4	0.9	1.3	1.5	1.6	2.1	1.8	1.7	2.8	2.3	1.9	2.6

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.41

## High school seniors reporting involvement in selected delinquent activities in last 12 months

United States, 1984-96--Continued

Delinquent activity	Class of 1984 (N=3,322)	Class of 1985 (N=3,327)	Class of 1986 (N=3,179)	Class of 1987 (N=3,361)	Class of 1988 (N=3,350)	Class of 1989 (N=2,879)	Class of 1990 (N=2,627)	Class of 1991 (N=2,569)	Class of 1992 (N=2,690)	Class of 1993 (N=2,770)	Class of 1994 (N=2,645)	Class of 1995 (N=2,656)	Class of 1996 (N=2,452)
Taken something from a store without paying for it?													
Not at all	73.2%	73.5%	72.1%	70.3%	69.6%	70.8%	68.1%	68.9%	69.6%	69.3%	69.7%	70.1%	67.8%
Once	12.4	11.7	12.8	13.5	12.9	12.8	13.2	11.9	12.6	13.4	11.5	12.0	12.9
Twice	5.0	6.1	6.1	4.5	6.4	5.4	6.6	7.4	6.7	5.8	6.9	6.0	6.5
3 or 4 times	5.0	4.2	4.4	4.7	4.9	4.1	5.2	5.3	5.2	4.9	5.2	5.5	5.2
5 or more times	4.4	4.5	4.5	6.9	6.1	6.9	6.9	6.5	5.9	6.5	6.7	6.4	7.6
Taken a car that didn't belong to someone in your family without permission of the owner?													
Not at all	94.2	94.4	94.9	94.4	94.4	94.6	93.4	93.8	94.0	93.6	94.1	95.2	94.8
Once	3.5	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.6	3.0	3.4	3.3	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.7	2.4
Twice	1.3	1.0	1.1	1.3	0.9	1.1	1.6	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.0	1.3
3 or 4 times	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.7	1.0	0.7	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.8
5 or more times	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.8
Taken part of a car without permission of the owner?													
Not at all	93.6	93.3	94.4	93.3	94.1	93.2	93.1	93.7	93.9	92.7	94.3	94.9	94.7
Once	3.7	3.4	3.2	3.6	3.3	3.8	3.8	3.3	3.2	3.2	2.9	2.6	2.7
Twice	1.1	1.8	1.2	1.5	1.1	1.3	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.5	1.0	1.2	1.5
3 or 4 times	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.6	1.0	1.2	0.8	0.6	0.3
5 or more times	0.9	1.0	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.8	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.8
Gone into some house or building when you weren't supposed to be there?													
Not at all	74.8	73.8	75.5	73.0	72.7	74.4	74.4	75.7	74.0	73.7	75.2	76.5	76.0
Once	12.3	13.4	12.1	12.4	12.7	11.9	10.6	10.8	12.1	12.1	11.2	10.9	10.6
Twice	6.1	6.5	6.3	7.9	6.9	7.1	7.8	6.7	6.9	7.0	6.5	6.1	7.1
3 or 4 times	3.9	3.2	3.1	4.0	4.0	3.4	4.3	3.4	3.9	3.4	4.1	3.1	3.5
5 or more times	2.9	3.1	3.0	2.7	3.8	3.2	2.9	3.6	3.2	3.8	3.0	3.3	2.9
Set fire to someone's property on purpose?													
Not at all	98.1	98.1	98.0	98.4	98.3	97.5	97.8	97.9	97.2	96.6	96.8	97.5	97.0
Once	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.5	1.2	1.1	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.5
Twice	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.6
3 or 4 times	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2
5 or more times	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.7
Damaged school property on purpose?													
Not at all	85.9	86.2	86.8	84.9	85.8	86.8	86.6	87.2	85.3	85.3	86.2	86.0	85.7
Once	7.3	6.7	6.8	8.2	7.8	6.3	6.4	6.5	7.9	6.4	6.5	6.5	7.2
Twice	3.1	3.7	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.8	3.0	3.5	4.0	3.5	3.2	3.1
3 or 4 times	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.0	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.3	1.2	2.0	2.0	2.6	2.0
5 or more times	1.9	1.6	1.4	1.7	1.6	2.2	1.6	2.0	2.1	2.2	1.9	1.7	2.0
Damaged property at work on purpose?													
Not at all	95.0	94.5	94.8	94.7	94.0	93.6	93.4	93.4	94.0	93.6	94.4	93.8	93.7
Once	2.4	2.7	2.7	2.5	3.3	2.9	3.0	3.2	2.7	2.9	2.3	3.3	3.3
Twice	1.2	1.5	1.2	1.5	1.4	1.7	1.9	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.2	0.8
3 or 4 times	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.6	1.0	0.7	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.7
5 or more times	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.4
Been arrested and taken to a police station?													
Not at all	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	90.4	91.1	91.0	90.0
Once	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	5.9	5.5	5.9	5.5
Twice	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	1.8	1.7	1.6	2.6
3 or 4 times	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	1.2	1.0	0.7	0.8
5 or more times	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	0.6	0.8	0.7	1.0

Note: See Note, table 3.35. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1975 through 1983 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1985*, pp. 99-101; *1987*, pp. 103-105; *1989*, pp. 103-105; *1991*, pp. 106-109; *1993*, pp. 107-110; *1995*, pp. 108-110 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1984*, pp. 99-101; *1986*, pp. 102-104; *1988*, pp. 103-105; *1990*, pp. 106-109; *1992*, pp. 106-109; *1994*, pp. 106-109 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.42

## High school seniors reporting involvement in selected delinquent activities in last 12 months

By sex, United States, 1984-96

Question: "During the last 12 months, how often have you . . ."

Delinquent activity	Class of 1984		Class of 1985		Class of 1986		Class of 1987		Class of 1988		Class of 1989	
	Male (N=1,624)	Female (N=1,580)	Male (N=1,573)	Female (N=1,651)	Male (N=1,481)	Female (N=1,591)	Male (N=1,565)	Female (N=1,679)	Male (N=1,582)	Female (N=1,651)	Male (N=1,363)	Female (N=1,431)
Argued or had a fight with either of your parents?												
Not at all	14.9%	9.7%	14.0%	8.2%	13.0%	8.9%	11.7%	5.5%	10.8%	8.0%	12.8%	6.8%
Once	11.1	8.5	11.2	7.4	10.4	7.1	9.5	7.3	9.6	6.7	10.4	6.8
Twice	12.6	10.6	12.6	11.9	12.8	10.4	14.0	10.3	12.6	9.2	10.0	10.5
3 or 4 times	23.4	25.7	23.5	23.5	24.5	24.0	23.0	23.3	23.8	23.9	23.5	24.0
5 or more times	38.1	45.5	38.7	49.1	39.2	49.6	41.9	53.5	43.2	52.2	43.3	51.9
Hit an instructor or supervisor?												
Not at all	94.7	98.8	94.9	99.0	95.5	98.3	96.1	98.9	95.8	99.0	94.3	99.1
Once	3.5	1.1	3.1	0.8	2.7	1.3	2.5	0.6	2.2	0.6	3.4	0.6
Twice	0.8	0.1	0.5	0.2	1.0	(a)	0.7	0.3	1.0	0.3	0.3	0.1
3 or 4 times	0.5	(a)	0.8	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.1	1.2	0.0
5 or more times	0.6	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.8	0.2
Gotten into a serious fight in school or at work?												
Not at all	78.3	88.0	76.3	87.3	79.5	86.6	78.2	86.1	77.6	86.6	76.3	84.3
Once	11.9	8.1	13.8	8.6	12.6	9.4	12.4	8.0	12.0	9.1	12.7	10.9
Twice	4.4	2.3	4.5	2.8	4.6	2.2	5.3	4.0	5.8	2.5	6.5	3.1
3 or 4 times	3.2	1.2	3.3	1.2	2.1	1.4	2.6	1.3	2.9	1.2	2.3	1.3
5 or more times	2.1	0.3	2.1	0.2	1.2	0.4	1.5	0.5	1.7	0.7	2.2	0.4
Taken part in a fight where a group of your friends were against another group?												
Not at all	76.5	88.7	73.9	85.1	76.5	84.6	76.3	84.3	75.6	85.5	72.2	87.4
Once	12.7	7.0	13.2	10.5	12.4	10.2	12.7	9.9	12.8	9.7	15.8	8.4
Twice	4.6	3.0	6.5	3.0	6.1	2.7	5.5	3.5	5.4	3.4	5.6	2.2
3 or 4 times	3.6	1.0	3.8	1.0	3.2	1.7	3.4	1.8	3.6	1.0	3.4	1.3
5 or more times	2.5	0.3	2.6	0.5	1.7	0.8	2.2	0.5	2.5	0.4	3.0	0.6
Hurt someone badly enough to need bandages or a doctor?												
Not at all	82.9	96.7	81.0	96.3	81.0	97.0	79.9	96.4	82.5	96.6	79.0	96.6
Once	9.8	2.3	11.1	2.7	11.7	2.2	12.8	2.7	10.2	2.2	13.4	2.5
Twice	3.4	0.8	3.7	0.7	4.3	0.4	4.5	0.5	3.0	0.8	3.2	0.3
3 or 4 times	2.0	0.1	2.4	0.3	1.5	0.4	1.4	0.3	2.7	0.3	2.8	0.2
5 or more times	1.9	0.1	1.8	0.0	1.5	0.1	1.4	0.2	1.6	0.1	1.7	0.4
Used a knife or gun or some other thing (like a club) to get something from a person?												
Not at all	95.2	98.7	94.7	98.7	95.1	98.5	94.9	98.5	95.6	99.0	93.5	99.0
Once	2.4	0.7	2.1	1.2	2.8	0.8	2.6	1.1	2.4	0.6	2.9	0.5
Twice	0.6	0.4	1.2	0.1	0.8	0.3	1.1	0.2	0.6	0.3	1.5	0.1
3 or 4 times	0.8	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.9	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.5	(a)	0.9	(a)
5 or more times	1.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.9	0.1	0.9	0.2	1.3	0.5
Taken something not belonging to you worth under \$50?												
Not at all	62.0	78.4	61.4	78.5	62.3	72.8	59.2	72.1	57.8	74.7	61.3	75.5
Once	15.6	10.2	16.7	11.4	18.5	14.4	17.8	14.2	17.8	12.7	16.0	11.3
Twice	9.1	5.2	8.9	4.5	7.2	6.7	7.8	5.9	9.8	5.0	8.2	5.9
3 or 4 times	6.7	3.6	6.3	2.8	5.0	4.0	6.9	3.9	6.6	3.9	5.7	3.6
5 or more times	6.6	2.7	6.7	2.9	6.9	2.2	8.2	3.8	8.0	3.6	8.9	3.7
Taken something not belonging to you worth over \$50?												
Not at all	89.2	97.9	88.1	97.9	90.6	96.0	86.4	96.2	86.9	96.3	87.5	96.6
Once	6.4	1.3	5.7	1.1	4.6	2.5	6.0	2.1	6.3	1.8	5.6	1.9
Twice	1.4	0.2	1.9	0.5	1.9	0.7	2.7	0.7	3.0	1.0	2.6	0.3
3 or 4 times	1.3	0.5	1.7	0.2	1.7	0.2	2.5	0.6	1.3	0.4	2.0	0.7
5 or more times	1.6	0.2	2.7	0.3	1.3	0.6	2.4	0.4	2.4	0.4	2.3	0.5

See notes at end of table.

Class of 1990		Class of 1991		Class of 1992		Class of 1993		Class of 1994		Class of 1995		Class of 1996	
Male (N=1,338)	Female (N=1,178)	Male (N=1,280)	Female (N=1,205)	Male (N=1,276)	Female (N=1,308)	Male (N=1,294)	Female (N=1,321)	Male (N=1,208)	Female (N=1,302)	Male (N=1,238)	Female (N=1,313)	Male (N=1,142)	Female (N=1,197)
11.2%	6.5%	12.2%	7.0%	11.5%	6.6%	15.5%	8.0%	13.1%	6.3%	13.1%	5.9%	14.0%	7.7%
10.0	7.0	9.6	8.3	9.7	7.4	11.8	7.3	12.3	8.0	11.2	7.4	10.2	8.9
13.0	12.8	13.1	12.2	12.9	10.7	12.2	12.1	11.6	12.9	15.8	14.0	15.2	11.8
24.1	22.8	24.9	25.3	25.3	24.0	18.5	22.1	23.1	27.3	22.4	24.1	22.8	25.7
41.8	50.9	40.2	47.2	40.6	51.3	42.0	50.5	40.0	45.6	37.5	48.5	37.9	45.9
96.6	98.6	95.3	98.9	94.8	98.9	94.3	98.3	95.0	99.3	95.8	98.3	94.2	98.9
1.6	1.2	2.4	0.8	2.6	0.8	3.3	1.1	2.4	0.5	1.7	1.0	3.3	0.7
1.1	0.1	0.9	0.1	1.0	0.1	1.0	0.1	1.5	0.2	0.8	0.3	0.9	0.2
0.3	0.0	0.4	(a)	0.6	(a)	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.7	0.1
0.4	(a)	1.0	0.2	0.9	0.2	1.0	0.1	0.7	(a)	1.0	0.3	0.8	0.1
75.9	86.9	76.6	88.1	76.9	85.8	78.4	87.0	80.3	87.9	82.1	88.6	77.4	90.0
13.1	9.6	12.4	8.2	12.7	10.2	11.2	8.5	10.3	7.6	9.3	7.0	11.8	6.3
6.2	2.4	5.5	2.4	5.4	2.5	5.2	2.3	4.9	2.9	4.1	2.5	6.1	1.9
2.7	1.0	2.8	1.0	2.4	0.9	3.1	1.9	2.8	1.0	2.8	1.6	1.9	1.3
2.1	0.1	2.7	0.3	2.6	0.6	2.1	0.4	1.8	0.6	1.7	0.3	2.9	0.5
73.2	85.0	73.8	86.4	73.0	85.3	71.0	85.5	75.4	86.0	76.7	86.1	73.0	86.9
12.4	10.5	13.4	8.7	12.9	9.3	13.8	8.2	10.8	9.6	11.3	9.1	13.3	8.2
6.0	2.7	6.8	2.8	6.0	2.8	7.2	4.3	5.9	2.2	4.5	2.6	5.7	3.0
4.7	1.6	3.5	1.2	4.7	1.9	4.1	1.4	3.8	1.7	4.1	1.8	3.4	1.1
3.8	0.1	2.5	0.9	3.4	0.8	3.9	0.6	4.1	0.5	3.4	0.6	4.6	0.7
79.8	95.9	79.1	96.0	78.5	96.0	78.6	95.0	79.1	94.5	79.6	95.9	77.5	94.6
11.2	3.3	13.4	2.9	11.9	2.8	11.1	3.0	10.8	4.1	10.1	2.8	12.2	4.1
4.9	0.7	3.7	0.5	5.2	0.6	4.1	1.4	4.3	0.8	4.2	0.7	4.9	0.9
2.3	0.1	1.9	0.4	2.5	0.4	2.9	0.5	3.6	0.3	3.9	0.3	3.1	0.3
1.9	(a)	2.0	0.2	1.9	0.2	3.3	0.1	2.3	0.3	2.2	0.3	2.3	0.1
94.6	99.2	94.7	98.8	93.3	98.6	91.9	99.0	92.5	98.3	94.6	98.6	94.1	98.9
3.1	0.5	2.5	0.6	3.2	0.9	2.6	0.7	3.7	1.1	2.8	0.6	2.5	0.4
1.4	(a)	0.9	0.4	1.9	0.2	1.7	0.1	1.4	0.5	1.1	0.3	0.9	0.5
0.4	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.9	0.2	2.2	0.2	1.0	0.1	0.6	0.3	0.9	0.2
0.6	0.1	1.4	0.1	0.8	0.2	1.6	0.0	1.4	(a)	1.0	0.2	1.6	0.0
60.3	75.0	58.2	78.3	59.7	75.3	59.9	76.5	60.6	77.0	59.6	76.9	61.3	73.3
15.4	11.5	16.5	10.8	16.6	11.9	15.8	11.9	14.9	11.4	16.5	11.8	16.1	12.9
8.0	5.9	9.5	5.7	9.8	5.5	7.7	6.2	8.4	5.0	9.3	4.9	6.9	7.2
7.7	3.8	5.9	2.2	6.4	4.6	5.7	3.1	8.2	3.6	6.1	3.4	6.1	3.1
8.6	3.8	9.9	3.0	7.5	2.7	11.0	2.3	7.9	3.0	8.5	3.1	9.6	3.6
84.9	95.8	85.0	95.6	84.8	94.9	82.5	95.6	82.6	95.3	85.6	95.5	82.2	93.5
6.6	2.6	6.2	2.7	8.2	2.7	7.6	2.3	8.2	2.2	5.3	2.1	6.7	3.7
2.7	1.0	3.5	0.4	2.3	0.9	3.4	0.6	3.2	1.2	3.5	0.6	4.2	1.2
2.2	0.2	2.8	0.3	2.2	0.5	2.1	0.7	2.2	0.6	2.6	1.1	2.8	0.7
3.5	0.5	2.5	0.9	2.5	0.9	4.5	0.9	3.8	0.8	3.1	0.8	4.1	1.0

Table 3.42

## High school seniors reporting involvement in selected delinquent activities in last 12 months

By sex, United States, 1984-96--Continued

Delinquent activity	Class of 1984		Class of 1985		Class of 1986		Class of 1987		Class of 1988		Class of 1989	
	Male (N=1,624)	Female (N=1,580)	Male (N=1,573)	Female (N=1,651)	Male (N=1,481)	Female (N=1,591)	Male (N=1,565)	Female (N=1,679)	Male (N=1,582)	Female (N=1,651)	Male (N=1,363)	Female (N=1,431)
Taken something from a store without paying for it?												
Not at all	69.3%	78.6%	68.2%	79.2%	67.2%	76.8%	64.0%	76.4%	63.2%	76.2%	65.3%	76.8%
Once	12.8	11.3	12.6	10.5	13.5	12.0	15.5	11.6	13.8	11.9	13.8	11.7
Twice	5.8	4.0	7.5	4.3	7.5	4.6	4.8	4.1	8.5	4.5	6.8	3.9
3 or 4 times	5.9	3.8	5.4	3.2	4.9	4.0	5.8	3.8	6.2	3.5	4.5	3.7
5 or more times	6.3	2.4	6.2	2.8	6.9	2.6	9.9	4.0	8.4	3.9	9.7	3.9
Taken a car that didn't belong to someone in your family without permission of the owner?												
Not at all	92.4	96.3	92.2	96.6	93.3	96.6	91.9	96.9	92.9	96.2	93.0	96.3
Once	4.0	2.9	3.9	2.3	4.1	2.1	4.0	2.1	4.1	2.7	3.4	2.3
Twice	2.0	0.5	1.4	0.5	1.2	1.0	2.2	0.4	1.3	0.5	1.7	0.6
3 or 4 times	0.8	0.1	1.1	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.8	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.6	0.4
5 or more times	0.9	0.1	1.4	0.4	0.7	0.1	1.1	0.2	0.9	0.2	1.3	0.4
Taken part of a car without permission of the owner?												
Not at all	89.4	98.3	88.9	97.7	90.6	98.0	88.8	97.6	91.6	96.7	89.5	97.0
Once	6.2	1.1	5.1	1.5	5.2	1.3	5.8	1.6	4.3	2.4	5.9	1.9
Twice	1.7	0.2	3.2	0.4	2.2	0.3	3.1	0.2	1.5	0.6	1.8	0.6
3 or 4 times	1.3	0.2	0.8	0.2	0.9	0.4	1.2	0.4	1.2	0.1	1.5	0.3
5 or more times	1.4	0.2	1.9	0.1	1.1	0.1	1.1	0.2	1.4	0.2	1.2	0.2
Gone into some house or building when you weren't supposed to be there?												
Not at all	68.5	81.7	65.5	82.0	70.6	80.1	66.9	78.8	67.1	78.2	69.4	79.2
Once	13.6	10.7	17.5	9.2	12.2	11.8	13.9	10.8	15.0	10.4	12.9	11.2
Twice	8.5	3.6	8.3	4.8	8.4	4.4	9.9	6.2	8.2	5.4	9.6	4.7
3 or 4 times	5.4	2.5	3.7	2.4	4.3	1.9	5.6	2.5	5.4	2.8	4.3	2.6
5 or more times	4.0	1.5	4.9	1.5	4.4	1.8	3.7	1.7	4.2	3.2	3.8	2.3
Set fire to someone's property on purpose?												
Not at all	96.7	99.8	97.1	99.4	96.7	99.4	97.3	99.5	97.3	99.4	95.7	99.3
Once	1.8	0.1	1.5	0.5	1.9	0.2	1.6	0.4	1.5	0.5	2.6	0.4
Twice	0.7	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.5	(a)	0.5	0.1	0.8	(a)
3 or 4 times	0.2	0.0	0.3	(a)	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.2	(a)	0.4	0.0
5 or more times	0.5	(a)	0.5	(a)	0.7	0.1	0.4	(a)	0.4	(a)	0.5	0.2
Damaged school property on purpose?												
Not at all	79.9	92.4	81.1	91.5	81.3	92.4	78.6	90.8	79.8	91.8	80.7	92.5
Once	9.8	4.6	8.5	4.8	9.0	4.8	11.2	5.4	10.6	5.3	7.9	4.6
Twice	4.3	1.8	5.2	2.0	4.6	1.6	5.0	1.6	4.6	1.6	5.3	1.2
3 or 4 times	2.7	0.8	2.5	1.1	3.2	0.7	2.5	1.5	2.4	0.8	2.7	0.7
5 or more times	3.2	0.4	2.6	0.6	1.9	0.6	2.7	0.7	2.6	0.5	3.4	1.0
Damaged property at work on purpose?												
Not at all	91.4	99.0	90.1	99.0	91.0	98.3	90.7	98.3	89.6	98.4	89.7	97.1
Once	3.8	0.7	4.8	0.7	4.2	1.2	4.3	0.9	5.4	1.1	4.0	1.9
Twice	2.3	0.2	2.7	0.1	2.2	0.3	2.8	0.2	2.6	0.3	3.3	0.4
3 or 4 times	1.1	(a)	1.1	0.2	1.5	0.1	1.0	0.4	0.8	0.1	1.7	0.3
5 or more times	1.4	0.0	1.3	0.0	1.1	(a)	1.2	0.2	1.6	0.1	1.4	0.3
Been arrested and taken to a police station?												
Not at all	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Once	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Twice	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
3 or 4 times	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
5 or more times	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Note: See Note, table 3.35. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1975 through 1983 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

<sup>a</sup>Less than 0.05%.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1985*, pp. 99-101; *1987*, pp. 103-105; *1989*, pp. 103-105; *1991*, pp. 106-109; *1993*, pp. 107-110; *1995*, pp. 108-110 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1984*, pp. 99-101; *1986*, pp. 102-104; *1988*, pp. 103-105; *1990*, pp. 106-109; *1992*, pp. 106-109; *1994*, pp. 106-109 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Class of 1990		Class of 1991		Class of 1992		Class of 1993		Class of 1994		Class of 1995		Class of 1996	
Male (N=1,338)	Female (N=1,178)	Male (N=1,280)	Female (N=1,205)	Male (N=1,276)	Female (N=1,308)	Male (N=1,294)	Female (N=1,321)	Male (N=1,208)	Female (N=1,302)	Male (N=1,238)	Female (N=1,313)	Male (N=1,142)	Female (N=1,197)
63.1%	73.9%	60.4%	78.0%	62.5%	76.5%	62.4%	76.7%	63.9%	74.8%	64.3%	76.0%	63.1%	72.3%
14.3	11.9	14.7	8.7	14.2	11.3	15.1	11.5	12.7	10.4	12.8	10.8	14.3	11.4
6.9	6.1	7.6	7.2	8.6	5.0	6.1	5.1	8.2	6.0	6.7	5.0	6.8	6.7
6.3	4.1	7.7	2.9	6.6	3.8	7.1	3.0	6.2	4.1	7.0	4.4	5.1	5.3
9.4	3.9	9.7	3.3	8.1	3.4	9.4	3.6	9.0	4.7	9.2	3.9	10.7	4.3
91.5	95.6	91.7	96.1	91.5	96.6	91.2	96.2	91.6	97.3	93.4	97.0	92.6	97.4
4.4	2.3	3.8	2.9	4.0	2.0	4.3	1.7	3.7	2.1	3.6	1.7	3.1	1.5
1.6	1.8	1.8	0.4	1.9	0.8	1.7	1.3	2.3	0.4	1.5	0.5	1.6	0.8
1.1	0.1	1.5	0.4	1.1	0.3	1.4	0.4	1.2	0.1	0.6	0.5	1.7	(a)
1.4	0.2	1.2	0.3	1.4	0.2	1.4	0.4	1.2	0.1	0.9	0.3	1.0	0.3
88.7	98.3	89.4	98.3	90.4	98.0	87.5	97.9	90.3	98.3	91.9	97.7	90.6	99.1
6.4	1.0	5.6	1.1	4.6	1.4	5.9	0.7	4.5	1.2	4.1	1.3	4.6	0.8
2.4	0.4	2.0	0.4	1.9	0.2	2.1	1.0	2.0	0.1	1.9	0.5	2.9	0.0
1.0	0.1	1.1	0.1	1.7	0.3	2.3	0.1	1.3	0.3	1.0	0.2	0.5	0.0
1.5	0.2	1.9	0.1	1.4	0.1	2.2	0.3	1.8	(a)	1.1	0.3	1.4	0.0
68.3	81.8	69.3	82.7	68.7	79.6	65.9	82.5	67.8	82.6	70.4	82.9	71.0	81.6
13.0	7.8	12.8	8.7	12.4	11.8	13.9	9.4	13.0	8.9	12.4	9.1	12.1	9.1
8.2	7.1	7.5	6.0	9.4	4.4	8.2	5.4	9.5	4.0	8.2	4.0	8.7	5.2
6.0	2.3	4.9	1.3	5.0	2.4	5.2	1.7	5.4	2.8	4.4	1.9	4.4	2.6
4.4	1.0	5.6	1.3	4.5	1.8	6.8	0.9	4.3	1.6	4.6	2.1	3.8	1.5
96.5	99.3	96.4	99.4	95.3	99.1	94.1	99.1	94.7	99.2	96.3	98.8	95.1	99.1
1.9	0.5	1.6	0.5	2.6	0.6	2.4	0.4	2.6	0.5	2.4	0.6	2.6	0.6
1.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.7	0.2	1.1	0.4	1.1	(a)	0.5	0.1	1.0	0.2
0.3	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.1	1.0	0.1	1.0	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.3	(a)
0.4	0.1	1.0	0.1	0.8	(a)	1.3	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.9	0.1
81.7	92.3	81.2	93.5	79.7	91.5	77.7	92.8	78.9	92.6	78.6	92.6	79.4	92.5
7.8	4.6	8.7	4.1	10.0	5.2	8.6	4.3	8.8	4.5	9.1	4.1	9.6	4.8
5.5	2.0	4.5	1.4	5.1	2.0	6.2	1.9	5.6	1.5	4.8	1.7	4.5	1.4
2.6	0.6	2.0	0.4	1.4	0.8	3.3	0.7	3.3	0.9	4.3	1.1	3.1	1.0
2.4	0.5	3.6	0.5	3.7	0.5	4.2	0.3	3.4	0.5	3.2	0.5	3.3	0.3
89.2	98.1	89.2	98.2	90.5	97.8	89.5	98.0	90.7	98.0	89.8	97.6	89.6	98.2
5.0	0.7	4.9	1.1	4.0	1.2	4.4	1.2	3.7	0.9	5.6	1.0	5.1	1.4
2.9	0.7	2.1	0.2	1.9	0.6	2.6	0.4	2.6	0.5	1.9	0.6	1.3	0.3
1.2	0.1	1.4	0.2	1.7	0.3	1.4	0.3	1.4	0.4	1.0	0.3	1.5	0.1
1.6	0.3	2.4	0.3	1.9	0.1	2.1	0.1	1.6	0.3	1.7	0.4	2.4	0.1
X	X	X	X	X	X	85.5	95.5	86.8	95.5	85.9	96.2	85.7	94.8
X	X	X	X	X	X	8.2	3.3	7.1	3.6	8.8	2.9	7.3	3.9
X	X	X	X	X	X	2.8	0.8	2.8	0.6	2.7	0.6	3.9	0.9
X	X	X	X	X	X	2.4	0.2	1.8	0.2	1.3	0.2	1.5	0.3
X	X	X	X	X	X	1.0	0.2	1.5	0.1	1.3	0.2	1.6	0.1

Table 3.43

## High school seniors reporting involvement in selected delinquent activities in last 12 months

By race, United States, 1984-96

Question: "During the last 12 months, how often have you . . ."

Delinquent activity	Class of 1984		Class of 1985		Class of 1986		Class of 1987		Class of 1988		Class of 1989	
	White (N=2,491)	Black (N=453)	White (N=2,485)	Black (N=388)	White (N=2,367)	Black (N=338)	White (N=2,524)	Black (N=336)	White (N=2,450)	Black (N=405)	White (N=2,090)	Black (N=318)
Argued or had a fight with either of your parents?												
Not at all	7.4%	33.2%	7.5%	30.1%	7.1%	30.4%	5.3%	25.6%	6.0%	25.4%	5.8%	27.9%
Once	9.4	11.9	7.2	16.7	7.1	17.1	7.2	14.0	7.4	13.4	7.2	14.7
Twice	11.6	10.1	12.7	10.3	10.9	15.3	11.8	14.9	10.6	11.2	9.7	11.4
3 or 4 times	25.5	22.7	24.9	18.0	25.6	17.2	23.9	21.1	25.0	20.0	24.5	17.7
5 or more times	46.2	22.1	47.7	24.8	49.3	19.9	51.7	24.3	50.9	30.1	52.8	28.3
Hit an instructor or supervisor?												
Not at all	96.7	98.1	96.9	98.4	97.3	97.1	97.6	98.4	97.8	96.5	97.0	97.5
Once	2.3	1.4	2.1	1.2	1.7	2.4	1.6	0.4	1.4	1.9	2.1	0.4
Twice	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.3	1.2	0.3	1.0	0.2	0.2
3 or 4 times	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.5	1.7
5 or more times	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2
Gotten into a serious fight in school or at work?												
Not at all	82.4	87.4	81.5	83.4	83.3	83.1	83.2	83.0	82.5	84.2	79.8	84.3
Once	10.5	7.8	11.5	11.5	10.9	10.3	9.8	10.7	10.7	8.3	12.5	9.0
Twice	3.6	2.8	3.7	3.4	3.7	2.9	4.3	2.9	3.8	4.7	4.7	5.4
3 or 4 times	2.3	1.1	2.2	0.9	1.5	2.2	1.8	1.2	1.9	1.9	2.0	0.8
5 or more times	1.2	0.8	1.1	0.9	0.6	1.5	0.9	2.2	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.6
Taken part in a fight where a group of your friends were against another group?												
Not at all	83.1	81.9	79.5	80.8	81.3	82.1	80.8	79.2	81.6	78.6	80.3	79.1
Once	9.8	9.8	11.9	10.7	11.3	10.4	11.7	9.2	10.8	11.4	12.6	11.6
Twice	3.4	4.9	4.6	4.9	3.8	4.3	4.0	5.9	3.9	5.7	3.5	5.6
3 or 4 times	2.4	2.2	2.6	2.1	2.4	2.3	2.5	1.8	2.5	1.8	2.5	1.5
5 or more times	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.1	0.9	1.0	4.0	1.2	2.5	1.2	2.3
Hurt someone badly enough to need bandages or a doctor?												
Not at all	90.0	91.2	88.9	88.4	89.8	88.8	89.2	87.3	90.3	89.3	88.2	89.2
Once	6.0	6.0	6.6	8.3	6.4	8.4	7.5	6.2	5.9	6.1	8.0	5.9
Twice	2.3	0.8	2.2	2.0	2.2	1.5	2.0	3.8	1.6	2.4	1.7	2.3
3 or 4 times	0.8	1.1	1.5	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.6	1.2	1.4	1.0	1.6	1.0
5 or more times	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.6	1.6	0.8	1.3	0.5	1.6
Used a knife or gun or some other thing (like a club) to get something from a person?												
Not at all	97.3	96.1	97.1	95.4	96.9	96.5	97.5	92.1	97.9	96.0	97.0	96.3
Once	1.2	3.0	1.4	3.0	1.8	2.2	1.5	4.0	1.2	2.5	1.5	0.6
Twice	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.5	1.8	0.4	0.8	0.9	0.1
3 or 4 times	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.9	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.8
5 or more times	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.3	1.9	0.3	0.7	0.4	2.1
Taken something not belonging to you worth under \$50?												
Not at all	67.9	80.8	68.8	78.3	65.2	83.6	64.1	72.4	65.3	73.3	65.5	81.4
Once	13.5	9.5	14.5	9.8	17.5	8.0	16.9	13.1	15.3	12.2	14.5	9.0
Twice	8.2	3.5	7.1	4.8	7.7	4.3	6.7	6.1	8.0	5.2	7.5	3.9
3 or 4 times	5.6	2.7	4.7	3.2	5.0	1.3	6.0	2.9	5.6	4.0	5.2	1.8
5 or more times	4.8	3.4	4.9	3.9	4.6	2.8	6.3	5.6	5.8	5.3	7.3	3.9
Taken something not belonging to you worth over \$50?												
Not at all	93.3	95.2	93.4	93.8	93.7	95.0	91.7	91.3	92.6	90.6	91.8	95.7
Once	3.9	3.5	3.3	2.7	3.2	2.7	3.8	4.7	3.6	5.6	4.1	1.0
Twice	0.9	0.3	1.0	1.6	1.2	1.2	1.7	2.0	1.8	2.1	1.4	1.5
3 or 4 times	0.9	0.5	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.9	1.6	1.5	0.9	0.4	1.3	0.3
5 or more times	0.9	0.5	1.4	0.9	1.1	0.2	1.3	0.6	1.1	1.2	1.5	1.5

See notes at end of table.

Class of 1990		Class of 1991		Class of 1992		Class of 1993		Class of 1994		Class of 1995		Class of 1996	
White (N=1,907)	Black (N=277)	White (N=1,818)	Black (N=289)	White (N=1,806)	Black (N=368)	White (N=1,895)	Black (N=334)	White (N=1,815)	Black (N=282)	White (N=1,841)	Black (N=282)	White (N=1,628)	Black (N=287)
6.3%	21.7%	6.8%	22.4%	5.5%	23.9%	7.7%	25.9%	6.0%	23.8%	6.6%	22.9%	7.2%	26.6%
6.9	14.4	7.7	8.4	7.5	11.1	8.5	11.3	9.0	12.9	8.9	9.8	8.9	9.2
12.0	13.7	11.9	15.0	11.1	12.3	12.5	12.7	12.4	13.5	15.9	13.1	14.0	13.3
24.8	21.8	26.1	24.4	24.3	24.0	21.1	17.0	26.5	20.3	23.9	21.6	25.0	20.8
50.0	28.4	47.6	29.9	51.5	28.7	50.2	33.0	46.1	29.5	44.7	32.5	44.9	30.0
97.7	95.9	97.3	95.9	97.2	96.4	96.9	96.1	97.5	95.2	97.7	95.2	97.1	94.0
1.1	2.7	1.5	1.9	1.8	2.2	1.9	1.7	1.1	2.9	1.0	3.2	1.7	2.9
0.8	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.8	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.4	2.4
0.2	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.3	1.0	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.9	0.4	0.4
0.2	0.8	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.1	0.3	1.0	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.4
80.4	82.2	83.1	76.8	82.1	80.6	82.8	83.5	85.3	77.5	86.4	82.0	84.9	81.4
11.8	12.4	9.7	13.6	10.8	12.7	10.3	9.2	8.3	11.7	7.3	11.4	9.0	11.3
5.0	2.2	4.0	5.3	4.3	2.7	3.6	4.2	3.5	6.5	3.2	3.5	3.3	3.7
2.0	1.3	1.7	2.1	1.7	1.9	2.3	1.7	1.8	3.0	2.1	2.4	1.4	1.4
0.9	1.9	1.6	2.2	1.2	2.1	1.0	1.4	1.1	1.4	1.1	0.7	1.4	2.2
78.4	80.1	80.8	76.5	79.3	76.3	78.7	75.4	81.7	74.0	82.3	76.7	81.1	79.7
12.0	8.8	11.3	9.7	11.6	12.8	11.1	9.0	10.1	10.8	10.2	9.4	11.1	9.5
4.8	3.8	4.6	6.6	4.1	4.4	6.0	8.5	4.1	3.6	3.1	7.0	3.5	6.0
3.2	3.7	2.2	3.9	2.8	3.7	2.5	2.4	2.5	6.5	2.4	5.2	2.1	2.4
1.7	3.6	1.2	3.3	2.2	2.8	1.8	4.6	1.5	5.1	1.9	1.7	2.2	2.4
87.7	85.3	88.2	84.4	87.9	84.7	87.5	85.5	88.0	77.0	88.9	83.9	87.3	84.4
7.6	9.3	7.7	10.0	7.3	7.8	7.2	6.2	6.9	12.2	5.7	7.6	7.8	8.1
2.6	3.6	2.0	1.7	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.0	2.1	5.6	2.7	2.8	2.6	3.5
1.2	1.0	1.1	0.7	1.3	1.9	1.4	2.0	1.8	2.7	1.7	4.3	1.6	2.1
0.9	0.9	0.9	3.2	0.6	2.8	1.0	4.3	1.2	2.5	1.0	1.3	0.7	1.8
97.2	94.0	97.4	94.1	97.1	93.2	96.0	94.2	96.4	90.2	97.5	92.8	97.5	93.1
1.6	3.0	1.4	1.7	1.5	2.9	1.2	3.1	1.8	5.0	1.5	3.4	1.4	2.7
0.6	1.7	0.3	2.1	0.9	1.5	1.0	0.6	0.7	1.4	0.3	2.2	0.4	1.4
0.1	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.3	1.3	1.0	1.3	0.5	0.9	0.3	0.8	0.3	2.2
0.4	0.9	0.8	1.6	0.2	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.6	2.6	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.6
64.8	78.7	67.2	74.9	65.3	79.0	66.1	78.3	69.4	65.7	69.4	69.9	67.8	68.1
14.4	8.6	13.9	11.2	14.9	7.8	15.4	8.4	13.1	13.9	14.2	8.4	14.4	10.2
7.2	5.7	7.9	6.5	9.2	3.9	7.2	3.4	6.7	5.5	6.9	8.5	7.0	8.2
6.8	2.5	3.8	3.0	5.7	5.3	5.0	2.8	5.3	7.8	4.6	5.2	4.5	7.8
6.8	4.5	7.2	4.5	5.0	4.0	6.3	7.0	5.6	7.1	4.9	7.9	6.3	5.8
89.6	91.4	90.5	93.2	89.9	92.2	89.2	90.6	90.2	84.1	91.6	87.6	90.0	82.1
4.8	4.7	4.4	3.0	5.2	3.4	5.4	2.1	4.5	7.8	3.5	4.0	4.7	7.3
2.2	0.8	2.1	1.4	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.6	3.4	1.8	3.7	1.8	5.6
1.4	1.3	1.3	1.6	1.4	1.7	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.8	1.5	2.1	1.5	2.6
2.0	1.9	1.7	0.8	1.8	1.2	2.4	4.1	2.4	3.0	1.7	2.6	2.0	2.4

Table 3.43

## High school seniors reporting involvement in selected delinquent activities in last 12 months

By race, United States, 1984-96--Continued

Delinquent activity	Class of 1984		Class of 1985		Class of 1986		Class of 1987		Class of 1988		Class of 1989	
	White (N=2,491)	Black (N=453)	White (N=2,485)	Black (N=388)	White (N=2,367)	Black (N=338)	White (N=2,524)	Black (N=336)	White (N=2,450)	Black (N=405)	White (N=2,090)	Black (N=318)
Taken something from a store without paying for it?												
Not at all	74.2%	74.3%	73.5%	79.2%	71.2%	80.8%	70.1%	76.8%	69.1%	75.3%	69.5%	80.2%
Once	11.3	14.4	11.8	9.7	12.7	10.6	13.1	11.9	13.3	9.7	13.0	10.2
Twice	5.1	3.7	6.3	3.2	6.6	3.6	4.5	3.0	6.5	5.1	5.4	3.2
3 or 4 times	4.8	5.0	3.9	3.9	4.7	2.9	5.2	2.2	5.0	4.8	4.4	2.0
5 or more times	4.6	2.6	4.5	4.1	4.7	2.2	7.2	6.1	6.2	5.1	7.7	4.4
Taken a car that didn't belong to someone in your family without permission of the owner?												
Not at all	94.5	95.8	94.9	94.7	95.0	96.1	95.1	92.9	94.9	95.0	94.9	96.2
Once	3.4	2.5	3.0	3.9	3.2	2.3	2.7	3.7	3.3	3.0	2.6	1.6
Twice	1.4	0.3	0.8	0.0	1.0	1.2	1.1	2.8	0.9	1.3	1.2	1.1
3 or 4 times	0.3	0.9	0.6	1.0	0.4	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.2
5 or more times	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.8
Taken part of a car without permission of the owner?												
Not at all	93.2	96.0	93.4	96.1	94.2	98.0	93.3	92.9	94.5	95.0	94.0	92.6
Once	4.1	2.3	3.2	1.8	3.3	0.8	3.9	3.6	3.3	2.7	3.4	4.6
Twice	1.0	0.6	1.9	1.0	1.3	0.7	1.4	2.5	1.0	0.8	1.2	1.7
3 or 4 times	0.9	0.3	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.1	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7
5 or more times	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.4
Gone into some house or building when you weren't supposed to be there?												
Not at all	73.8	81.1	72.9	80.7	74.2	82.6	71.7	77.7	71.3	75.8	72.5	83.1
Once	12.6	9.5	13.9	9.8	13.0	7.3	13.0	9.3	13.2	13.4	12.6	9.7
Twice	6.3	5.0	6.8	5.3	6.5	5.5	8.4	7.0	7.2	6.1	7.9	2.6
3 or 4 times	4.5	1.5	3.2	1.9	3.3	1.7	4.1	4.1	4.5	2.7	4.0	1.3
5 or more times	2.8	2.9	3.1	2.3	3.0	2.9	2.7	1.9	3.8	1.9	3.0	3.3
Set fire to someone's property on purpose?												
Not at all	98.4	97.8	98.3	98.6	98.4	96.2	98.7	97.9	98.8	96.9	98.0	96.8
Once	0.8	1.6	1.0	1.2	0.9	2.4	0.9	0.6	0.7	2.0	1.4	1.7
Twice	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	1.1	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.8
3 or 4 times	(a)	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.0
5 or more times	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.1	(a)	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.7
Damaged school property on purpose?												
Not at all	85.4	89.2	86.0	91.7	86.7	90.2	85.0	86.0	84.1	93.0	86.6	88.9
Once	7.1	7.3	6.8	5.3	6.8	5.4	8.4	6.5	9.0	3.0	6.7	5.2
Twice	3.4	2.1	3.8	1.6	3.2	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.5	2.0	3.4	0.9
3 or 4 times	2.1	0.3	1.8	0.9	2.0	0.6	2.0	2.3	1.8	1.0	1.4	0.9
5 or more times	1.9	1.1	1.6	0.4	1.2	0.7	1.6	2.0	1.5	1.0	1.9	4.1
Damaged property at work on purpose?												
Not at all	94.9	97.5	94.4	96.5	94.7	95.9	94.9	96.4	93.7	97.0	93.4	95.6
Once	2.4	1.6	2.8	2.2	2.6	1.9	2.6	1.5	3.4	1.2	3.1	1.1
Twice	1.2	0.7	1.5	1.1	1.4	0.6	1.4	0.6	1.5	1.0	1.9	0.3
3 or 4 times	0.8	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	1.1	0.9
5 or more times	0.7	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.3	0.5	2.0
Been arrested or taken to a police station?												
Not at all	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Once	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Twice	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
3 or 4 times	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
5 or more times	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Note: See Notes, tables 3.35 and 3.37. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1976 through 1983 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

<sup>a</sup>Less than 0.05%.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1985*, pp. 99-101; *1987*, pp. 103-105; *1989*, pp. 103-105; *1991*, pp. 106-109; *1993*, pp. 107-110; *1995*, pp. 108-110 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1984*, pp. 99-101; *1986*, pp. 102-104; *1988*, pp. 103-105; *1990*, pp. 106-109; *1992*, pp. 106-109; *1994*, pp. 106-109 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Class of 1990		Class of 1991		Class of 1992		Class of 1993		Class of 1994		Class of 1995		Class of 1996	
White (N=1,907)	Black (N=277)	White (N=1,818)	Black (N=289)	White (N=1,806)	Black (N=368)	White (N=1,895)	Black (N=334)	White (N=1,815)	Black (N=282)	White (N=1,841)	Black (N=282)	White (N=1,628)	Black (N=287)
66.9%	74.3%	68.3%	74.5%	70.0%	74.0%	69.4%	73.4%	71.0%	65.1%	72.1%	62.2%	69.1%	64.5%
14.1	10.0	12.1	9.4	12.3	10.6	13.6	8.9	10.8	12.0	11.7	13.6	12.3	12.8
6.2	6.9	7.1	6.8	6.6	5.8	5.6	5.5	7.4	7.4	5.2	6.3	7.2	6.3
5.5	3.6	5.3	4.1	5.5	5.0	5.5	3.9	4.6	5.5	5.5	5.7	5.0	6.9
7.3	5.2	7.1	5.2	5.6	4.6	5.9	8.3	6.1	10.0	5.5	12.2	6.4	9.6
93.5	93.7	94.4	92.2	95.1	91.9	94.7	93.4	95.4	89.7	96.1	90.7	95.6	94.0
3.3	2.4	3.2	4.2	2.3	4.6	2.9	1.1	2.6	4.1	2.3	3.2	2.3	2.2
1.7	2.4	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.0	1.1	1.7	1.0	2.6	0.6	3.4	0.9	2.9
0.7	0.1	0.9	1.4	0.5	1.4	0.7	1.3	0.3	2.2	0.6	1.1	0.7	0.7
0.7	1.4	0.5	1.1	0.8	1.1	0.6	2.5	0.7	1.4	0.3	1.5	0.4	0.3
92.6	94.8	94.6	91.8	94.7	95.0	93.3	92.7	95.3	88.5	95.8	90.4	95.8	94.5
4.1	2.0	3.1	4.6	2.7	3.2	3.1	2.6	2.2	6.9	2.1	4.9	2.5	2.1
1.7	1.3	1.0	1.8	0.9	0.8	1.3	2.1	1.0	1.2	1.0	2.0	1.0	2.2
0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.2	0.6	1.1	1.2	0.6	1.5	0.4	1.3	0.2	0.8
0.8	1.4	0.9	1.2	0.5	0.4	1.1	1.4	0.8	2.0	0.6	1.3	0.4	0.3
72.3	80.7	75.0	78.6	71.7	81.1	72.8	80.5	75.5	72.4	77.5	74.9	75.5	79.8
11.5	6.1	11.6	8.0	13.1	8.0	12.5	9.0	11.0	9.7	10.8	11.3	11.5	6.7
8.5	7.3	6.8	5.2	8.1	3.6	7.1	3.4	6.6	6.2	5.9	5.2	6.9	8.3
4.6	3.1	3.2	3.6	4.1	4.1	3.7	3.2	4.3	5.7	3.3	2.0	3.9	2.4
3.0	2.8	3.4	4.6	2.9	3.2	4.0	3.9	2.5	6.0	2.5	6.7	2.1	2.8
98.1	97.2	98.1	98.3	97.3	98.2	96.8	96.6	97.1	95.6	97.8	96.7	97.5	96.0
1.0	1.3	1.0	0.8	1.8	0.7	1.4	2.1	1.7	2.3	1.3	2.1	1.2	2.6
0.5	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.9
0.2	0.3	(a)	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.4	1.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	(a)
0.2	0.8	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.8	0.3	0.8	0.5	0.5
86.0	87.9	87.4	88.0	85.8	88.2	84.7	89.2	86.6	81.5	85.7	87.0	86.1	85.8
6.6	5.7	6.9	4.0	8.1	5.6	6.6	4.5	6.2	8.3	6.7	6.2	7.1	7.9
4.3	2.7	2.4	4.3	3.0	3.9	4.1	2.6	3.6	4.3	3.4	2.6	2.9	3.6
1.9	1.2	1.1	2.0	1.0	1.4	2.0	2.2	2.1	3.5	2.7	2.0	2.4	1.7
1.2	2.6	2.1	1.6	2.0	0.9	2.5	1.5	1.4	2.4	1.5	2.1	1.6	0.9
93.1	95.1	93.4	95.7	93.8	96.3	93.7	94.1	94.5	90.5	93.8	93.9	94.5	91.4
3.1	2.2	3.1	2.1	2.8	1.7	3.1	2.8	2.5	3.2	3.5	2.7	3.1	4.9
2.2	1.3	1.2	1.7	1.4	0.5	1.5	1.0	1.6	1.3	1.3	0.2	0.7	1.4
0.8	0.0	0.9	0.0	1.2	0.9	0.7	1.1	0.7	2.9	0.5	1.4	0.8	0.7
0.9	1.4	1.4	0.5	0.8	0.6	1.0	0.9	0.7	2.1	0.8	1.8	1.0	1.6
X	X	X	X	X	X	91.0	90.6	91.5	88.5	92.0	87.7	91.7	87.0
X	X	X	X	X	X	5.7	6.1	5.4	6.2	5.7	7.8	5.1	5.5
X	X	X	X	X	X	1.5	2.0	1.6	2.8	1.6	1.2	2.1	4.6
X	X	X	X	X	X	1.3	1.1	0.9	0.6	0.2	2.5	0.6	1.4
X	X	X	X	X	X	0.5	0.3	0.5	2.0	0.5	0.9	0.5	1.4

Table 3.44

**High school seniors reporting receiving traffic ticket or warning for a moving violation in last 12 months**

United States, 1984-96

Question: "Within the last 12 months how many times, if any, have you received a ticket (or been stopped and warned) for moving violations, such as speeding, running a stop light, or improper passing?"

Number of tickets/warnings	Class of 1984 (N=16,499)	Class of 1985 (N=16,502)	Class of 1986 (N=15,713)	Class of 1987 (N=16,843)	Class of 1988 (N=16,795)	Class of 1989 (N=17,142)	Class of 1990 (N=15,676)	Class of 1991 (N=15,483)	Class of 1992 (N=16,251)	Class of 1993 (N=16,763)	Class of 1994 (N=15,929)	Class of 1995 (N=15,876)	Class of 1996 (N=14,824)
None	73.5%	72.3%	69.6%	68.1%	68.8%	68.1%	67.7%	68.4%	69.1%	71.3%	70.5%	68.9%	68.9%
Once	16.7	17.3	18.9	19.0	18.9	19.5	19.4	19.2	18.6	17.8	17.7	19.1	18.4
Twice	6.0	6.1	6.5	7.4	7.0	7.0	7.7	6.9	7.1	6.7	6.8	6.7	7.2
Three times	2.0	2.7	2.9	3.2	3.1	3.0	2.9	3.1	2.9	2.3	2.8	3.1	3.2
Four or more times	1.9	1.7	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	1.9	2.3	2.2	2.3

Note: See Note, table 3.35. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1976 through 1983 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1985*, p. 22; *1987*, p. 22; *1989*, p. 22; *1991*, p. 22; *1993*, p. 22; *1995*, p. 22 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1984*, p. 22; *1986*, p. 22; *1988*, p. 22; *1990*, p. 22; *1992*, p. 22; *1994*, p. 22 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.45

**High school seniors reporting receiving traffic ticket or warning for a moving violation in last 12 months**

By sex, United States, 1984-96

Question: "Within the last 12 months how many times, if any, have you received a ticket (or been stopped and warned) for moving violations, such as speeding, running a stop light, or improper passing?"

Number of tickets/warnings	Class of 1984		Class of 1985		Class of 1986		Class of 1987		Class of 1988		Class of 1989	
	Male (N=7,800)	Female (N=8,029)	Male (N=7,776)	Female (N=8,164)	Male (N=7,261)	Female (N=7,855)	Male (N=7,912)	Female (N=8,340)	Male (N=7,861)	Female (N=8,342)	Male (N=8,156)	Female (N=8,471)
None	63.5%	83.1%	62.6%	81.5%	59.2%	79.0%	58.3%	77.5%	59.7%	77.2%	59.1%	76.6%
Once	21.2	12.4	21.3	13.5	23.7	14.7	22.7	15.5	21.9	16.0	22.9	16.3
Twice	8.8	3.2	9.1	3.2	9.2	4.0	10.1	4.8	9.8	4.5	9.7	4.5
Three times	3.2	0.8	4.2	1.2	4.4	1.5	5.1	1.5	4.8	1.6	4.3	1.7
Four or more times	3.2	0.5	2.8	0.6	3.4	0.8	3.8	0.8	3.9	0.7	3.9	1.0

Note: See Note, table 3.35. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1976 through 1983 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1985*, p. 22; *1987*, p. 22; *1989*, p. 22; *1991*, p. 22; *1993*, p. 22; *1995*, p. 22 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1984*, p. 22; *1986*, p. 22; *1988*, p. 22; *1990*, p. 22; *1992*, p. 22; *1994*, p. 22 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.46

**High school seniors reporting receiving traffic ticket or warning for a moving violation in last 12 months**

By race, United States, 1984-96

Question: "Within the last 12 months, how many times, if any, have you received a ticket (or been stopped and warned) for moving violations such as speeding, running a stop light, or improper passing?"

Number of tickets/warnings	Class of 1984		Class of 1985		Class of 1986		Class of 1987		Class of 1988		Class of 1989	
	White (N=12,337)	Black (N=2,244)	White (N=12,291)	Black (N=1,995)	White (N=11,713)	Black (N=1,649)	White (N=12,478)	Black (N=1,708)	White (N=12,051)	Black (N=2,063)	White (N=12,250)	Black (N=2,038)
None	70.7%	89.2%	69.8%	86.7%	66.5%	84.6%	64.9%	85.3%	65.5%	82.3%	64.6%	84.7%
Once	18.3	7.9	19.0	9.1	20.6	10.9	20.9	9.8	20.8	12.0	21.7	10.2
Twice	6.7	2.0	6.5	2.9	7.1	3.4	8.2	3.0	7.6	4.1	7.7	2.8
Three times	2.3	0.6	2.9	1.0	3.3	0.7	3.6	0.8	3.6	1.1	3.4	1.1
Four or more times	2.0	0.4	1.8	0.3	2.4	0.5	2.4	1.0	2.6	0.5	2.6	1.2

Note: See Notes, tables 3.35 and 3.37. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1976 through 1983 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1985*, p. 22; *1987*, p. 22; *1989*, p. 22; *1991*, p. 22; *1993*, p. 22; *1995*, p. 22 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1984*, p. 22; *1986*, p. 22; *1988*, p. 22; *1990*, p. 22; *1992*, p. 22; *1994*, p. 22 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

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Class of 1990		Class of 1991		Class of 1992		Class of 1993		Class of 1994		Class of 1995		Class of 1996	
Male (N=7,862)	Female (N=7,241)	Male (N=7,617)	Female (N=7,277)	Male (N=7,582)	Female (N=8,053)	Male (N=7,708)	Female (N=8,310)	Male (N=7,095)	Female (N=8,075)	Male (N=7,293)	Female (N=7,891)	Male (N=6,806)	Female (N=7,261)
59.3%	76.7%	59.9%	77.0%	61.1%	76.5%	64.4%	77.7%	62.9%	77.2%	61.4%	75.4%	62.1%	75.4%
21.8	16.8	22.3	16.1	21.6	15.9	20.0	15.6	20.3	15.6	22.0	16.8	20.5	16.4
10.9	4.4	9.4	4.4	9.5	4.8	8.9	4.8	9.0	4.8	8.7	4.8	9.3	5.1
4.3	1.4	4.5	1.8	4.2	1.7	3.5	1.3	4.1	1.7	4.3	2.0	4.4	2.1
3.7	0.8	3.9	0.7	3.7	1.0	3.3	0.6	3.7	0.8	3.6	1.0	3.7	1.0

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Class of 1990		Class of 1991		Class of 1992		Class of 1993		Class of 1994		Class of 1995		Class of 1996	
White (N=11,410)	Black (N=1,614)	White (N=10,754)	Black (N=1,757)	White (N=11,029)	Black (N=2,244)	White (N=11,274)	Black (N=2,045)	White (N=10,786)	Black (N=1,761)	White (N=11,012)	Black (N=1,693)	White (N=9,890)	Black (N=1,719)
64.3%	82.9%	65.4%	81.8%	65.4%	82.9%	67.8%	83.1%	67.0%	83.0%	65.8%	81.1%	65.7%	78.2%
21.5	11.2	21.0	11.1	21.2	10.3	19.7	10.9	19.6	10.4	21.0	11.7	20.6	13.0
8.5	3.8	7.4	4.2	7.5	4.8	7.7	4.2	7.6	4.2	7.3	4.3	7.6	5.7
3.3	0.9	3.5	1.8	3.3	1.4	2.7	1.1	3.2	1.3	3.4	1.9	3.6	1.9
2.5	1.2	2.6	1.1	2.6	0.6	2.1	0.7	2.5	1.1	2.5	1.0	2.5	1.2

Table 3.47

**High school seniors reporting receiving traffic ticket or warning for a moving violation in last 12 months while under the influence of drugs**

By type of drug, United States, 1984-96

Question: "How many of these tickets or warnings occurred after you were . . ."

Type of drug	Class of 1984	Class of 1985	Class of 1986	Class of 1987	Class of 1988	Class of 1989	Class of 1990	Class of 1991	Class of 1992	Class of 1993	Class of 1994	Class of 1995	Class of 1996
<b>Drinking alcoholic beverages?</b>													
None	83.1%	84.2%	85.9%	85.6%	86.2%	88.4%	89.8%	90.0%	91.2%	92.3%	91.1%	91.1%	91.2%
One	12.7	12.1	11.1	11.2	10.4	8.8	8.1	8.2	6.3	5.8	6.6	6.7	6.3
Two	2.7	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.3	1.9	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5
Three	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.5
Four or more	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.6
<b>Smoking marijuana or hashish?</b>													
None	94.6	94.4	95.1	95.8	96.1	95.8	96.9	97.1	97.9	96.6	94.9	94.7	93.3
One	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.0	2.6	2.8	2.2	2.1	1.1	2.6	3.6	3.6	4.8
Two	0.9	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.8	1.1
Three	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.2
Four or more	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.6
<b>Using other illegal drugs?</b>													
None	98.0	97.8	98.7	98.6	98.5	98.3	98.9	99.1	99.0	98.9	98.6	98.4	97.7
One	1.3	1.3	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.8	0.9	1.2	1.5
Two	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4
Three	0.1	0.3	(a)	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	(a)	0.0	0.1	0.1
Four or more	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.3

Note: See Note, table 3.35. This question was asked of respondents who reported receiving one or more traffic tickets (or warnings). See table 3.44 for the screen question. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1976 through 1983 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

<sup>a</sup>Less than 0.05%.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1985*, pp. 22, 23; *1987*, pp. 22, 23; *1989*, pp. 22, 23; *1991*, pp. 22, 23; *1993*, p. 23; *1995*, p. 23 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1984*, pp. 22, 23; *1986*, pp. 22, 23; *1988*, pp. 22, 23; *1990*, pp. 22, 23; *1992*, pp. 22, 23; *1994*, p. 23 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.48

**High school seniors reporting receiving traffic ticket or warning for a moving violation in last 12 months while under the influence of drugs**

By type of drug and sex, United States, 1984-96

Question: "How many of these tickets or warnings occurred after you were . . ."

Type of drug	Class of 1984		Class of 1985		Class of 1986		Class of 1987		Class of 1988		Class of 1989	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
<b>Drinking alcoholic beverages?</b>												
None	80.7%	87.9%	82.2%	87.7%	84.1%	88.8%	83.7%	89.1%	83.5%	90.7%	86.8%	91.4%
One	14.5	9.3	13.3	10.1	12.1	9.5	12.3	9.1	11.7	8.2	9.6	7.2
Two	3.0	2.1	2.7	1.5	2.8	1.2	2.6	1.2	3.3	0.8	2.4	1.1
Three	1.0	0.3	1.0	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.9	0.4	0.9	0.2	0.5	0.3
Four or more	0.8	0.5	0.8	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.7	0.1
<b>Smoking marijuana or hashish?</b>												
None	93.8	96.4	93.2	96.8	94.5	96.2	95.0	97.5	94.8	98.2	94.7	97.6
One	4.4	2.7	4.3	2.9	3.9	3.3	3.6	1.9	3.3	1.5	3.4	1.7
Two	1.1	0.5	1.5	0.1	0.8	0.4	0.8	0.2	1.2	0.3	1.1	0.6
Three	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.4	(a)	0.3	0.2	0.5	(a)	0.5	0.0
Four or more	0.4	0.5	(a)	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.1
<b>Using other illegal drugs?</b>												
None	97.9	98.5	97.4	98.7	98.6	99.0	98.4	99.1	98.0	99.3	97.9	98.9
One	1.4	1.0	1.4	1.1	0.8	0.9	1.2	0.4	1.0	0.5	1.2	0.8
Two	0.3	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.3	(a)	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.1
Three	0.2	(a)	0.3	0.1	(a)	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0
Four or more	0.2	0.4	0.3	(a)	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.2

Note: See Note, table 3.35. This question was asked of respondents who reported receiving one or more traffic tickets (or warnings). See table 3.45 for the screen question. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1976 through 1983 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

<sup>a</sup>Less than 0.05%.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1985*, pp. 22, 23; *1987*, pp. 22, 23; *1989*, pp. 22, 23; *1991*, pp. 22, 23; *1993*, p. 23; *1995*, p. 23 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1984*, pp. 22, 23; *1986*, pp. 22, 23; *1988*, pp. 22, 23; *1990*, pp. 22, 23; *1992*, pp. 22, 23; *1994*, p. 23 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Class of 1990		Class of 1991		Class of 1992		Class of 1993		Class of 1994		Class of 1995		Class of 1996	
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
88.4%	92.9%	88.6%	92.5%	89.1%	94.8%	90.4%	95.3%	88.4%	94.9%	89.1%	94.3%	89.1%	94.4%
9.3	5.8	9.0	6.5	7.6	4.2	7.1	3.9	8.4	4.4	7.9	4.8	7.4	4.6
1.8	1.0	1.8	1.0	2.3	0.8	1.9	0.7	1.9	0.6	1.9	0.7	2.3	0.5
0.4	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.5	0.4
0.2	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.5	(a)	0.4	0.1	0.7	0.2
96.3	98.3	96.4	98.5	97.3	98.8	95.6	97.9	94.2	96.5	93.4	96.9	91.3	96.6
2.7	1.2	2.5	1.1	1.2	0.7	3.2	1.6	4.0	3.0	4.1	2.5	6.1	2.6
0.8	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.6	0.3	1.1	0.4	1.1	0.3	1.5	0.5
0.2	0.1	0.2	(a)	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	(a)	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.2
0.1	(a)	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.8	0.2	0.8	0.1
99.0	98.7	98.8	99.5	99.0	99.4	98.8	99.1	98.4	99.2	98.1	99.3	97.1	98.9
0.6	1.0	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.9	0.6	0.9	0.8	1.3	0.6	1.9	0.6
0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.3
0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	(a)	0.1	(a)	(a)	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	(a)	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.1

Table 3.49

**High school seniors reporting receiving traffic ticket or warning for a moving violation in last 12 months while under the influence of drugs**

By type of drug and race, United States, 1984-96

Question: "How many of these tickets or warnings occurred after you were. . ."

Type of drug	Class of 1984		Class of 1985		Class of 1986		Class of 1987		Class of 1988		Class of 1989	
	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black
Drinking alcoholic beverages?												
None	82.6%	92.5%	83.2%	94.3%	85.2%	96.1%	84.9%	96.8%	85.5%	93.0%	88.2%	92.2%
One	13.2	5.6	12.8	3.6	11.7	3.0	11.7	2.8	10.9	5.7	9.1	3.5
Two	2.7	1.0	2.4	1.3	2.3	0.6	2.2	0.4	2.5	1.1	1.9	2.1
Three	0.9	0.0	1.0	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.8	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.4	1.0
Four or more	0.6	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.4	1.2
Smoking marijuana or hashish?												
None	94.5	96.7	94.3	97.0	94.9	98.1	96.1	98.1	95.9	96.7	95.7	97.0
One	4.1	2.1	4.0	1.3	4.0	1.3	2.9	1.7	2.9	1.6	2.9	0.9
Two	0.9	0.0	1.0	1.2	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.1
Three	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.0
Four or more	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.9
Using other illegal drugs?												
None	98.2	99.0	98.1	98.0	98.8	99.6	98.8	100.0	98.6	97.5	98.6	97.0
One	1.2	0.3	1.2	0.7	0.9	0.4	0.8	0.0	0.9	1.3	0.9	1.8
Two	0.3	0.0	0.4	1.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.8	0.3	0.3
Three	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.5
Four or more	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.4

Note: See Notes, tables 3.35 and 3.37. This question was asked of respondents who reported receiving one or more traffic tickets (or warnings). See table 3.46 for the screen question. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1976 through 1983 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1985*, pp. 22, 23; *1987*, pp. 22, 23; *1989*, pp. 22, 23; *1991*, pp. 22, 23; *1993*, p. 23; *1995*, p. 23 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1984*, pp. 22, 23; *1986*, pp. 22, 23; *1988*, pp. 22, 23; *1990*, pp. 22, 23; *1992*, pp. 22, 23; *1994*, p. 23 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

<sup>a</sup>Less than 0.05%.

Table 3.50

**High school seniors reporting involvement in driving accidents in last 12 months**

United States, 1984-96

Question: "During the last 12 months, how many accidents have you had while you were driving (whether or not you were responsible)?"

Number of accidents	Class of 1984	Class of 1985	Class of 1986	Class of 1987	Class of 1988	Class of 1989	Class of 1990	Class of 1991	Class of 1992	Class of 1993	Class of 1994	Class of 1995	Class of 1996
	(N=16,499)	(N=16,502)	(N=15,713)	(N=16,843)	(N=16,795)	(N=17,142)	(N=15,676)	(N=15,483)	(N=16,251)	(N=16,763)	(N=15,929)	(N=15,876)	(N=14,824)
None	77.3%	75.6%	74.9%	74.4%	73.9%	74.0%	73.9%	75.7%	76.9%	76.1%	75.7%	75.3%	74.1%
One	17.6	18.5	18.8	19.5	19.9	19.6	19.4	18.3	17.5	18.2	18.6	18.7	19.1
Two	3.9	4.5	4.8	4.4	4.6	4.8	4.9	4.5	4.1	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.9
Three	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.3
Four or more	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.6

Note: See Note, table 3.35. Respondents were informed that "accident" refers to "a collision involving property damage or personal injury - not bumps or scratches in parking lots" (Source, *1992*, p. 23). Readers interested in responses to this question for 1976 through 1983 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1985*, p. 23; *1987*, p. 23; *1989*, p. 23; *1991*, p. 23; *1993*, p. 23; *1995*, p. 23 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1984*, p. 23; *1986*, p. 23; *1988*, p. 23; *1990*, p. 23; *1992*, p. 23; *1994*, p. 23 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Class of 1990		Class of 1991		Class of 1992		Class of 1993		Class of 1994		Class of 1995		Class of 1996	
White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black
89.4%	91.6%	89.3%	95.7%	91.3%	95.2%	92.0%	96.9%	90.9%	94.4%	91.0%	92.3%	91.3%	93.5%
8.4	7.0	8.6	3.4	6.3	2.7	6.2	1.7	6.8	3.9	6.8	7.4	6.3	4.1
1.7	0.9	1.7	0.6	1.7	2.0	1.4	1.5	1.3	0.6	1.6	0.3	1.6	1.0
0.4	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.9
0.1	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.5
96.9	97.8	97.1	98.3	98.0	98.2	96.3	97.9	95.1	94.4	94.8	96.3	93.1	95.2
2.2	1.0	2.1	0.9	1.2	0.4	2.8	1.7	3.6	3.3	3.6	2.3	5.1	2.4
0.7	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.4	1.4	0.4	0.4	0.8	1.0	0.7	1.5	1.2	1.5
0.2	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.4
0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.5
98.9	99.0	98.9	100.0	99.2	98.7	99.0	99.3	98.7	97.8	98.8	99.7	98.0	97.8
0.7	0.6	0.8	0.0	0.2	1.2	0.8	0.4	0.8	1.5	0.9	0.0	1.4	0.1
0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	1.1
0.1	0.0	(a)	0.0	(a)	0.0	(a)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.4
0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.5

Table 3.51

**High school seniors reporting involvement in driving accidents while under the influence of drugs in last 12 months**

By type of drug, United States, 1984-96

Question: "How many of these accidents occurred after you were. . ."

Type of drug	Class of 1984	Class of 1985	Class of 1986	Class of 1987	Class of 1988	Class of 1989	Class of 1990	Class of 1991	Class of 1992	Class of 1993	Class of 1994	Class of 1995	Class of 1996
<b>Drinking alcoholic beverages?</b>													
None	87.8%	89.0%	91.2%	90.2%	91.6%	91.9%	92.2%	93.5%	93.4%	94.7%	94.6%	94.6%	94.8%
One	10.4	9.4	7.4	8.7	7.0	6.6	6.7	5.7	5.4	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.3
Two	1.2	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.4
Three	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Four or more	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
<b>Smoking marijuana or hashish?</b>													
None	96.0	95.4	96.5	97.3	96.9	97.0	97.9	98.1	98.2	97.8	97.6	97.0	96.5
One	3.2	3.8	2.9	2.4	2.6	2.5	1.7	1.3	1.2	1.7	1.7	2.4	2.7
Two	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4
Three	0.1	(a)	0.1	0.1	0.1	(a)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Four or more	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	(a)	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2
<b>Using other illegal drugs?</b>													
None	98.5	98.5	98.8	98.9	98.7	98.8	99.4	99.2	98.9	98.9	99.1	99.0	98.7
One	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.8
Two	0.1	0.1	(a)	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1
Three	0.2	0.1	0.2	(a)	0.2	0.1	(a)	(a)	0.1	0.1	(a)	(a)	0.0
Four or more	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	(a)	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.3

Note: See Notes, tables 3.35 and 3.50. This question was asked of respondents who reported involvement in one or more accidents. See table 3.50 for the screen question. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1976 through 1983 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

<sup>a</sup>Less than 0.05%.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1985*, p. 23; *1987*, p. 23; *1989*, p. 23; *1991*, p. 23; *1993*, pp. 23, 24; *1995*, pp. 23, 24 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1984*, pp. 22, 23; *1986*, p. 23; *1988*, p. 23; *1990*, p. 23; *1992*, p. 23; *1994*, pp. 23, 24 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.52

**Students reporting problem behaviors**By grade level of respondent, 1995-96<sup>a</sup>

	Never	Seldom	Some-times	Often	A lot
Have you been in trouble with the police?	74.8%	13.9%	6.3%	2.4%	2.6%
Grades 6 to 8	78.1	11.4	5.5	2.3	2.6
Grades 9 to 12	72.0	16.0	7.0	2.4	2.6
12th grade	72.1	17.3	6.8	1.7	2.2
Do you take part in gang activities?	87.6	5.4	3.3	1.4	2.3
Grades 6 to 8	87.0	5.9	3.5	1.4	2.1
Grades 9 to 12	88.0	5.0	3.1	1.3	2.5
12th grade	90.5	3.7	2.5	1.1	2.3
Have you thought about committing suicide?	69.5	14.9	8.8	3.2	3.6
Grades 6 to 8	74.7	12.0	7.0	2.8	3.4
Grades 9 to 12	65.3	17.2	10.3	3.5	3.7
12th grade	65.4	18.3	10.5	2.9	2.8

Note: These data are from a survey of 6th through 12th grade students conducted between September 1995 and June 1996 by PRIDE, Inc. Participating schools are sent the PRIDE questionnaire with explicit instructions for administering the anonymous, self-report survey. Schools that administer the PRIDE questionnaire do so voluntarily or in compliance with a school district or State request. For the 1995-96 academic year, survey results are based on students from 26 States. The following States participated in the 1995-96 PRIDE survey: Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Kentucky, Louisiana, Michigan, Missouri, Mississippi, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Tennessee, Virginia, Washington, Wisconsin, and West Virginia. To prevent any one State from having a disproportionate influence on the summary results, random samples of students were drawn from those States where disproportionately large numbers of students were surveyed. Therefore, no one State comprises more than 10% of the sample. The results presented are based on a sample consisting of 129,560 students drawn from the total number of students who completed the PRIDE questionnaire.

<sup>a</sup>Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Source: PRIDE, Inc., "1995-96 National Summary, Grades 6 through 12," Atlanta, GA: PRIDE, Inc., 1996. (Mimeographed.) P. 37, Tables 4.23 and 4.24; p. 38, Table 4.25. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.53

**Students reporting involvement in delinquent activities at school**By grade level of respondent, 1995-96<sup>a</sup>

Question: "While at school have you...?"	By grade level of respondent, 1995-96 <sup>a</sup>			
	Never	One time	2 to 5 times	6 or more times
Carried a gun?	95.5%	1.8%	0.8%	1.9%
Grades 6 to 8	96.2	1.7	0.6	1.5
Grades 9 to 12	94.9	1.9	1.0	2.2
12th grade	95.1	1.6	0.9	2.4
Carried a knife, club or other weapon?	81.4	7.5	4.2	7.0
Grades 6 to 8	83.8	8.3	3.5	4.5
Grades 9 to 12	79.4	6.8	4.7	9.0
12th grade	81.7	4.3	4.0	10.0
Threatened a student with a gun, knife or club?	93.3	3.0	1.6	2.1
Grades 6 to 8	94.0	2.9	1.3	1.8
Grades 9 to 12	92.7	3.1	1.9	2.3
12th grade	94.0	2.1	1.7	2.2
Threatened to hurt a student by hitting, slapping or kicking?	58.8	14.2	14.0	13.0
Grades 6 to 8	56.3	15.6	14.2	13.9
Grades 9 to 12	60.9	13.0	13.8	12.3
12th grade	67.9	11.5	11.5	9.1
Hurt a student by using a gun, knife or club?	95.6	1.9	1.1	1.5
Grades 6 to 8	96.0	1.8	1.0	1.3
Grades 9 to 12	95.2	2.0	1.2	1.6
12th grade	95.9	1.5	1.1	1.5
Hurt a student by hitting, slapping or kicking?	67.9	13.7	10.5	7.9
Grades 6 to 8	63.5	16.1	11.4	9.0
Grades 9 to 12	71.5	11.8	9.7	7.0
12th grade	78.7	9.3	7.2	4.8

Note: See Note, table 3.52.

<sup>a</sup>Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Source: PRIDE, Inc., "1995-96 National Summary, Grades 6 through 12," Atlanta, GA: PRIDE, Inc., 1996. (Mimeographed.) Pp. 60, 61. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.54

**Students reporting victimization experiences at school**By grade level of respondent, 1995-96<sup>a</sup>

Question: "While at school have you. . .?"

	Never	One time	2 to 5 times	6 or more times
Been threatened with a gun, knife or club by a student?	88.6%	6.4%	2.9%	2.1%
Grades 6 to 8	88.7	6.6	2.8	2.0
Grades 9 to 12	88.6	6.3	2.9	2.2
12th grade	90.7	5.0	2.4	1.9
Had a student threaten to hit, slap or kick you?	60.0	18.0	13.1	9.0
Grades 6 to 8	54.0	20.3	14.7	11.0
Grades 9 to 12	64.9	16.0	11.7	7.3
12th grade	74.0	12.2	9.0	4.8
Been afraid a student may hurt you?	74.5	15.3	6.3	4.0
Grades 6 to 8	70.2	17.4	7.4	5.0
Grades 9 to 12	78.0	13.5	5.4	3.1
12th grade	84.5	9.6	3.8	2.2
Been hurt by a student using a gun, knife or club?	96.7	1.7	0.7	0.9
Grades 6 to 8	96.7	1.8	0.7	0.8
Grades 9 to 12	96.7	1.7	0.7	1.0
12th grade	97.2	1.2	0.5	1.0
Been hurt by a student who hit, slapped or kicked you?	82.1	10.3	4.6	3.0
Grades 6 to 8	75.9	13.7	6.4	3.9
Grades 9 to 12	87.3	7.5	3.0	2.1
12th grade	91.9	4.9	1.7	1.6

Note: See Note, table 3.52.

<sup>a</sup>Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Source: PRIDE, Inc., "1995-96 National Summary, Grades 6 through 12," Atlanta, GA: PRIDE, Inc., 1996. (Mimeographed.) Pp. 62, 63. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.55

**High school students reporting involvement in delinquent and risk-related behaviors**

By sex, race, ethnicity, and grade level, United States, 1995

(Percent reporting engaging in the behavior)

	Total	Sex		Race, ethnicity			Grade level			
		Male	Female	White, non-Hispanic	Black, non-Hispanic	Hispanic	9th grade	10th grade	11th grade	12th grade
Rode with a driver who had been drinking alcohol <sup>a</sup>	38.8%	39.5%	37.8%	37.7%	37.1%	49.4%	37.6%	37.3%	37.4%	42.2%
Drove after drinking alcohol <sup>a</sup>	15.4	18.5	11.9	16.8	10.5	15.3	9.6	10.4	16.1	24.0
Carried a weapon <sup>b</sup>	20.0	31.1	8.3	18.9	21.8	24.7	22.6	21.1	20.3	16.1
Carried a gun <sup>c</sup>	7.6	12.3	2.5	6.2	10.6	10.5	8.8	8.1	6.9	6.2
In a physical fight <sup>d</sup>	38.7	46.1	30.6	36.0	41.6	47.9	47.3	40.4	36.9	31.0
Injured in a physical fight <sup>e</sup>	4.2	5.7	2.5	3.4	4.4	6.4	4.7	3.4	4.3	4.3
Felt too unsafe to go to school <sup>c</sup>	4.5	4.7	4.3	2.8	7.7	8.4	5.6	5.0	4.1	3.3
Carried a weapon on school property <sup>b</sup>	9.8	14.3	4.9	9.0	10.3	14.1	10.7	10.4	10.2	7.6
Threatened or injured with a weapon on school property <sup>d</sup>	8.4	10.9	5.8	7.0	11.0	12.4	9.6	9.6	7.7	6.7
In a physical fight on school property <sup>d</sup>	15.5	21.0	9.6	12.9	20.3	21.1	21.6	16.5	13.6	10.6
Property stolen or deliberately damaged on school property <sup>d</sup>	34.9	41.4	28.0	34.9	33.6	34.0	39.0	36.2	35.2	29.4
Thought seriously about attempting suicide <sup>f</sup>	24.1	18.3	30.4	24.9	20.0	25.0	25.7	24.5	26.3	20.0
Made a suicide plan <sup>f</sup>	17.7	14.4	21.3	18.0	14.2	19.5	17.8	19.5	18.2	15.1
Attempted suicide <sup>d</sup>	8.7	5.6	11.9	7.6	9.5	13.4	10.6	10.1	8.5	5.6

Note: These data are from the 1995 national school-based survey conducted as part of the Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS). The data were collected and analyzed by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. For survey methodology and sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

<sup>d</sup>One or more times during the 12 months preceding the survey.

<sup>e</sup>Students who were injured seriously enough to be treated by a doctor or nurse.

<sup>f</sup>During the 12 months preceding the survey.

<sup>a</sup>One or more times during the 30 days preceding the survey.

<sup>b</sup>Carried a weapon (e.g., a gun, knife, or club) on 1 or more of the 30 days preceding the survey.

<sup>c</sup>On 1 or more of the 30 days preceding the survey.

Source: Laura Kann et al., "Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance--United States, 1995," CDC Surveillance Summaries, *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 45 No. SS-4 (Washington, DC: USGPO, Sept. 27, 1996), pp. 29-41. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.56

**Reported drug, alcohol, and cigarette use among high school students**

By sex, race, ethnicity, and grade level, United States, 1995

(Percent reporting engaging in the behavior)

	Total	Sex		Race, ethnicity			Grade level			
		Male	Female	White, non-Hispanic	Black, non-Hispanic	Hispanic	9th grade	10th grade	11th grade	12th grade
Marijuana use, lifetime <sup>a</sup>	42.4%	45.2%	39.4%	40.5%	47.2%	49.2%	33.8%	41.4%	45.8%	47.0%
Marijuana use, current <sup>b</sup>	25.3	28.4	22.0	24.6	28.6	27.8	20.9	25.5	27.6	26.2
Cocaine use, lifetime <sup>c</sup>	7.0	8.8	5.0	6.5	2.0	16.0	5.7	7.5	7.2	7.4
Cocaine use, current <sup>b</sup>	3.1	4.3	1.8	2.6	1.3	7.5	3.1	2.5	3.6	3.1
Crack or freebase use, lifetime <sup>a</sup>	4.5	5.6	3.4	4.2	1.6	10.5	4.7	4.9	4.4	4.2
Illegal steroid use, lifetime <sup>a</sup>	3.7	4.9	2.4	3.8	1.6	4.7	4.1	3.6	3.9	2.9
Injected illegal-drug use, lifetime <sup>d</sup>	2.0	3.0	1.0	2.0	1.1	2.2	2.8	2.2	1.7	1.6
Other illegal drug use, lifetime <sup>e</sup>	16.0	17.8	14.1	18.4	3.9	18.1	12.5	16.7	17.0	17.0
Sniffed or inhaled intoxicating substances, lifetime <sup>f</sup>	20.3	22.1	18.4	22.7	9.5	22.8	24.6	22.4	19.2	15.9
Alcohol use, lifetime <sup>g</sup>	80.4	81.1	79.5	81.7	73.7	82.9	72.4	78.9	83.2	85.5
Alcohol use, current <sup>h</sup>	51.6	53.2	49.9	54.1	42.0	54.7	45.6	49.5	53.7	56.5
Episodic heavy drinking <sup>i</sup>	32.6	36.2	28.6	35.6	18.8	37.7	24.5	30.3	34.9	39.0
Cigarette use, lifetime <sup>j</sup>	71.3	72.1	70.4	71.1	66.0	76.3	63.4	71.1	75.8	73.8
Cigarette use, current <sup>k</sup>	34.8	35.4	34.3	38.3	19.2	34.0	31.2	33.1	35.8	38.2
Cigarette use, frequent <sup>l</sup>	16.1	16.3	15.9	19.5	4.5	10.0	9.6	13.3	19.2	20.9
<b>Before age 13</b>										
Smoked whole cigarette	24.9	27.8	21.8	25.9	17.2	26.6	28.1	25.6	25.0	21.5
Drank alcohol <sup>m</sup>	32.4	38.6	25.5	30.3	35.9	39.5	41.0	34.1	29.6	25.8
Tried marijuana	7.6	10.2	4.8	5.6	11.1	12.6	9.2	9.1	6.7	5.4
Tried cocaine <sup>n</sup>	1.2	1.8	0.5	0.9	1.3	1.7	1.3	1.3	1.4	0.9
<b>On school property</b>										
Cigarette use <sup>k</sup>	16.0	16.8	15.1	17.6	7.6	14.9	13.9	15.4	16.7	17.5
Alcohol use <sup>k</sup>	6.3	7.2	5.3	5.6	7.6	9.7	7.5	6.0	5.7	6.2
Marijuana use <sup>b</sup>	8.8	11.9	5.5	7.0	12.3	12.9	8.7	9.8	8.6	8.0
Offered, sold, or given an illegal drug <sup>o</sup>	32.1	38.8	24.8	31.7	28.5	40.7	31.1	35.0	32.8	29.1

Note: See Note, table 3.55. For survey methodology and sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

<sup>a</sup>Ever used.

<sup>b</sup>Used one or more times during the 30 days preceding the survey.

<sup>c</sup>Ever tried any form of cocaine (e.g., powder, crack, and freebase).

<sup>d</sup>Ever injected illegal drugs. Respondents were classified as injecting-drug users only if they a) reported injecting-drug use not prescribed by a physician and b) answered "one or more" to any of these questions: "During your life, how many times have you used any form of cocaine including powder, crack, or freebase?"; "During your life, how many times have you used any other type of illegal drug, such as LSD, PCP, ecstasy, mushrooms, speed, ice, or heroin?"; "During your life, how many times have you taken steroid pills or shots without a doctor's prescription?"

<sup>e</sup>Ever used any other type of illegal drug, such as LSD, PCP, ecstasy, mushrooms, speed, ice, or heroin.

<sup>f</sup>Ever sniffed glue or breathed the contents of aerosol spray cans or inhaled any paint sprays to get high.

<sup>g</sup>Ever had at least one drink of alcohol.

<sup>h</sup>Drank alcohol on 1 or more of the 30 days preceding the survey.

<sup>i</sup>Drank five or more drinks of alcohol on at least one occasion on 1 or more of the 30 days preceding the survey.

<sup>j</sup>Ever tried cigarette smoking, even one or two puffs.

<sup>k</sup>On 1 or more of the 30 days preceding the survey.

<sup>l</sup>Smoked cigarettes on 20 or more of the 30 days preceding the survey.

<sup>m</sup>Other than a few sips.

<sup>n</sup>Including powder, crack, or freebase forms of cocaine.

<sup>o</sup>During the 12 months preceding the survey.

Source: Laura Kann et al., "Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance--United States, 1995," CDC Surveillance Summaries, *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 45 No. SS-4 (Washington, DC: USGPO, Sept. 27, 1996), pp. 44-61. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.57

Students reporting use of alcohol and drugs						
By grade level of respondent and frequency of use, 1995-96						
	Grades 6 to 8 (N=58,596)		Grades 9 to 12 (N=70,964)		12th grade (N=14,261)	
	Annual use <sup>a</sup>	Monthly use <sup>b</sup>	Annual use <sup>a</sup>	Monthly use <sup>b</sup>	Annual use <sup>a</sup>	Monthly use <sup>b</sup>
Any alcohol	44.5%	16.4%	70.6%	39.8%	75.6%	46.4%
Beer	33.1	12.5	59.1	34.3	64.9	41.2
Wine coolers	33.2	10.8	52.6	22.3	54.5	22.9
Liquor	22.9	9.0	53.4	28.2	59.9	32.8
Any illicit drugs	19.7	10.9	37.6	24.4	40.8	26.5
Marijuana	13.6	8.1	34.0	22.3	37.9	24.3
Cocaine <sup>c</sup>	2.7	1.5	5.6	2.9	7.1	3.6
Inhalants	8.5	3.5	7.6	3.4	6.6	3.1
Hallucinogens <sup>d</sup>	3.3	1.8	9.5	4.5	12.1	5.1
Heroin	2.1	1.3	3.1	1.9	3.5	2.2

Note: See Note, table 3.52.

<sup>a</sup>Used one or more times in the past year.

<sup>b</sup>Used once a month or more in the past year.

<sup>c</sup>Includes crack.

<sup>d</sup>Includes LSD and PCP.

Source: PRIDE, Inc., "1995-96 National Summary, Grades 6 through 12," Atlanta, GA: PRIDE, Inc., 1996. (Mimeographed.) Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.58

#### Reported alcohol use and most recent use among high school seniors

By sex, region, population density, and college plans, United States, 1995 and 1996

Questions: "On how many occasions have you had alcoholic beverages to drink in your lifetime? On how many occasions have you had alcoholic beverages to drink during the last 12 months? On how many occasions have you had alcoholic beverages to drink during the last 30 days?"

	1995					1996				
	Never used	Ever used	Most recent use			Never used	Ever used	Most recent use		
			Within last 30 days	Within last 12 months, but not last 30 days	Not within last 12 months			Within last 30 days	Within last 12 months, but not last 30 days	Not within last 12 months
All seniors	19.3%	80.7%	51.3%	22.4%	7.0%	20.8%	79.2%	50.8%	21.7%	6.7%
<b>Sex</b>										
Male	19.1	80.9	55.7	18.8	6.4	21.2	78.8	54.8	18.5	5.5
Female	19.9	80.1	47.0	25.7	7.4	20.6	79.4	46.9	24.6	7.9
<b>Region</b>										
Northeast	15.1	84.9	55.0	24.0	5.9	17.5	82.5	56.5	21.2	4.8
North Central	17.1	82.9	55.3	22.2	5.4	19.0	81.0	51.5	22.2	7.3
South	19.3	80.7	50.6	22.0	8.1	20.7	79.3	51.1	21.0	7.2
West	26.7	73.3	43.2	21.6	8.5	28.2	71.8	42.1	22.8	6.9
<b>Population density</b>										
Large SMSA	19.2	80.8	50.6	23.1	7.1	19.4	80.6	51.6	23.1	5.9
Other SMSA	19.6	80.4	50.6	22.6	7.2	22.7	77.3	50.1	20.6	6.6
Non-SMSA	19.2	80.8	63.4	11.0	6.4	18.6	81.4	51.4	22.5	7.5
<b>College plans</b>										
None or under 4 years	15.0	85.0	55.9	22.7	6.4	16.7	83.3	54.8	22.0	6.5
Complete 4 years	20.9	79.1	49.6	22.4	7.1	22.0	78.0	49.3	21.9	6.8

Note: These data are from a series of nationwide surveys of high school seniors conducted by the University of Michigan's Institute for Social Research for the National Institute on Drug Abuse from 1975 through 1996. The survey design is a multistage random sample of high school seniors in public and private schools. Depending on the survey year, from 58 to 80% of the schools initially invited to participate agreed to do so. Completed questionnaires were obtained from 77 to 86% of all sampled students in participating schools each year. Beginning in 1991, eighth and tenth grade students also were included in the survey. All percentages reported are based on weighted cases; the N's that are shown in the tables also refer to the approximate number (i.e., rounded to

the nearest hundred) of weighted cases. The number of respondents for 1995 and 1996 were approximately 15,400 and 14,300, respectively, excluding cases with missing data. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

Source: Tables provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the Monitoring the Future Project, Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan, Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Principal Investigators. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.59

**Reported marijuana, cocaine, and heroin use and most recent use among high school seniors**

By sex, region, population density, and college plans, United States, 1995 and 1996

Questions: "On how many occasions, if any, have you had (marijuana, cocaine, heroin) in your lifetime? On how many occasions, if any, have you had (marijuana, cocaine, heroin) during the last 12 months? On how many occasions, if any, have you had (marijuana, cocaine, heroin) during the last 30 days?"

	Marijuana					Cocaine					Heroin <sup>a</sup>				
			Most recent use					Most recent use					Most recent use		
	Never used	Ever used	Within last 30 days	Within last 12 months, but not last 30 days	Not within last 12 months	Never used	Ever used	Within last 30 days	Within last 12 months, but not last 30 days	Not within last 12 months	Never used	Ever used	Within last 30 days	Within last 12 months, but not last 30 days	Not within last 12 months
<b>1995</b>															
All seniors (N=15,400)	58.3%	41.7%	21.2%	13.5%	7.0%	94.0%	6.0%	1.8%	2.2%	2.0%	98.4%	1.6%	0.6%	0.5%	0.5%
<b>Sex</b>															
Male	54.8	45.2	24.6	13.5	7.1	93.0	7.0	2.2	2.6	2.2	98.1	1.9	0.6	0.8	0.5
Female	62.3	37.7	17.2	13.4	7.1	95.1	4.9	1.3	1.8	1.8	98.7	1.3	0.5	0.3	0.5
<b>Region</b>															
Northeast	55.5	44.5	23.8	13.9	6.8	94.7	5.3	1.8	2.0	1.5	98.4	1.6	0.7	0.3	0.6
North Central	56.7	43.3	22.6	14.3	6.4	94.7	5.3	1.5	1.9	1.9	98.8	1.2	0.3	0.4	0.5
South	60.8	39.2	19.4	12.4	7.4	94.6	5.4	1.5	2.1	1.8	98.1	1.9	0.8	0.6	0.5
West	58.5	41.5	19.8	14.0	7.7	91.2	8.8	2.8	3.0	3.0	98.4	1.6	0.3	0.7	0.6
<b>Population density</b>															
Large SMSA	55.9	44.1	23.6	13.9	6.6	93.8	6.2	2.3	2.1	1.8	98.1	1.9	0.7	0.7	0.5
Other SMSA	57.9	42.1	21.5	13.4	7.2	94.0	6.0	1.5	2.4	2.1	98.5	1.5	0.5	0.4	0.6
Non-SMSA	61.7	38.3	17.8	13.2	7.3	94.2	5.8	1.8	2.1	1.9	98.5	1.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
<b>College plans</b>															
None or under 4 years	51.2	48.8	23.7	15.3	9.8	91.3	8.7	3.1	2.5	3.1	97.7	2.3	0.6	0.9	0.8
Complete 4 years	61.2	38.8	19.6	13.0	6.2	95.0	5.0	1.3	2.1	1.6	98.6	1.4	0.5	0.4	0.5
<b>1996</b>															
All seniors (N=14,300)	55.1	44.9	21.9	13.9	9.1	92.9	7.1	2.0	2.9	2.2	98.2	1.8	0.5	0.5	0.8
<b>Sex</b>															
Male	51.4	48.6	25.1	14.3	9.2	91.6	8.4	2.6	3.4	2.4	97.6	2.4	0.7	0.6	1.1
Female	59.3	40.7	18.3	13.3	9.1	94.6	5.4	1.4	2.1	1.9	98.8	1.2	0.2	0.5	0.5
<b>Region</b>															
Northeast	51.1	48.9	25.9	14.1	8.9	92.2	7.8	2.4	3.1	2.3	97.6	2.4	0.7	0.9	0.8
North Central	54.6	45.4	23.3	13.6	8.5	94.1	5.9	1.9	1.9	2.1	98.7	1.3	0.3	0.4	0.6
South	58.1	41.9	19.5	13.3	9.1	93.4	6.6	1.6	3.0	2.0	98.0	2.0	0.5	0.5	1.0
West	54.7	45.3	19.7	15.9	9.7	91.0	9.0	2.5	3.6	2.9	98.5	1.5	0.2	0.7	0.6
<b>Population density</b>															
Large SMSA	53.6	46.4	22.9	14.3	9.2	93.0	7.0	1.7	3.1	2.2	98.0	2.0	0.5	0.6	0.9
Other SMSA	52.2	47.8	23.7	14.9	9.2	92.8	7.2	2.0	2.9	2.3	98.1	1.9	0.5	0.6	0.8
Non-SMSA	61.8	38.2	17.6	12.0	8.6	93.1	6.9	2.2	2.7	2.0	98.5	1.5	0.4	0.5	0.6
<b>College plans</b>															
None or under 4 years	46.9	53.1	26.4	15.3	11.4	89.5	10.5	3.5	4.0	3.0	97.1	2.9	0.9	0.9	1.1
Complete 4 years	58.2	41.8	20.0	13.4	8.4	94.2	5.8	1.6	2.4	1.8	98.5	1.5	0.3	0.5	0.7

Note: See Note, table 3.58. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan, Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Principal Investigators. Reprinted by permission.

<sup>a</sup>Beginning in 1995, the heroin question was changed in half of the questionnaire forms. Separate questions were asked for use with injection and without injection. Data presented for 1995 and 1996 represent the combined data from all forms.

Table 3.60

## Reported drug and alcohol use in last 12 months among high school seniors

By type of drug, United States, 1984-96

Question: "On how many occasions, if any, have you used . . . during the last 12 months?"

(Percent who used in last 12 months)

Type of drug	Class of 1984 (N=15,900)	Class of 1985 (N=16,000)	Class of 1986 (N=15,200)	Class of 1987 (N=16,300)	Class of 1988 (N=16,300)	Class of 1989 (N=16,700)	Class of 1990 (N=15,200)	Class of 1991 (N=15,000)	Class of 1992 (N=15,800)	Class of 1993 (N=16,300)	Class of 1994 (N=15,400)	Class of 1995 (N=15,400)	Class of 1996 (N=14,300)
Marijuana/hashish	40.0%	40.6%	38.8%	36.3%	33.1%	29.6%	27.0%	23.9%	21.9%	26.0%	30.7%	34.7%	35.8%
Inhalants <sup>a</sup>	5.1	5.7	6.1	6.9	6.5	5.9	6.9	6.6	6.2	7.0	7.7	8.0	7.6
Adjusted <sup>b</sup>	7.2	7.5	8.9	8.1	7.1	6.9	7.5	6.9	6.4	7.4	8.2	8.4	8.5
Amyl and butyl nitrites <sup>c,d</sup>	4.0	4.0	4.7	2.6	1.7	1.7	1.4	0.9	0.5	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.6
Hallucinogens	6.5	6.3	6.0	6.4	5.5	5.6	5.9	5.8	5.9	7.4	7.6	9.3	10.1
Adjusted <sup>e</sup>	7.3	7.6	7.6	6.7	5.8	6.2	6.0	6.1	6.2	7.8	7.8	9.7	10.7
LSD	4.7	4.4	4.5	5.2	4.8	4.9	5.4	5.2	5.6	6.8	6.9	8.4	8.8
PCP <sup>c,d</sup>	2.3	2.9	2.4	1.3	1.2	2.4	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.8	2.6
Cocaine	11.6	13.1	12.7	10.3	7.9	6.5	5.3	3.5	3.1	3.3	3.6	4.0	4.9
Crack <sup>f</sup>	NA	NA	4.1	3.9	3.1	3.1	1.9	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.9	2.1	2.1
Other cocaine <sup>g</sup>	NA	NA	NA	9.8	7.4	5.2	4.6	3.2	2.6	2.9	3.0	3.4	4.2
Heroin <sup>h</sup>	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.6	1.1	1.0
Other opiates <sup>i</sup>	5.2	5.9	5.2	5.3	4.6	4.4	4.5	3.5	3.3	3.6	3.8	4.7	5.4
Stimulants <sup>i</sup>	17.7	15.8	13.4	12.2	10.9	10.8	9.1	8.2	7.1	8.4	9.4	9.3	9.5
Crystal methamphetamine <sup>j</sup>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.7	1.8	2.4	2.8
Sedatives <sup>i,k</sup>	6.6	5.8	5.2	4.1	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6	2.9	3.4	4.2	4.9	5.3
Barbiturates <sup>i</sup>	4.9	4.6	4.2	3.6	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.4	2.8	3.4	4.1	4.7	4.9
Methaqualone <sup>i,l</sup>	3.8	2.8	2.1	1.5	1.3	1.3	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.8	0.7	1.1
Tranquilizers <sup>i</sup>	6.1	6.1	5.8	5.5	4.8	3.8	3.5	3.6	2.8	3.5	3.7	4.4	4.6
Alcohol <sup>m</sup>	86.0	85.6	84.5	85.7	85.3	82.7	80.6	77.7	76.8	72.7	73.0	73.7	72.5
Steroids <sup>j</sup>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.9	1.7	1.4	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.4

Note: See Note, table 3.58. Data for the categories "inhalants" and "hallucinogens" are underestimated because some users of amyl and butyl nitrites, and PCP fail to report in these drug categories. Since 1979, the survey addresses this issue by asking specific questions about amyl and butyl nitrites (inhalants) and PCP (a hallucinogen) on one survey alternate form. The results of this survey are used to adjust for underreporting in these drug categories. Since 1982, new questions were introduced on the use of controlled and non-controlled stimulants in order to exclude over-the-counter amphetamines, which were believed to have been inflating the statistic. Figures presented for "stimulants" are based on the data obtained from the new questions. "Crack" is a highly potent and addictive form of cocaine. "Other cocaine" refers to noncrack forms of this drug. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1975 through 1983 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

<sup>a</sup>Data based on four questionnaire forms in 1984-88; N is four-fifths of N indicated. Data based on five questionnaire forms in 1989-96; N is five-sixths of N indicated.

<sup>b</sup>Adjusted for underreporting of amyl and butyl nitrites.

<sup>c</sup>Data based on a single questionnaire form; N is one-fifth of N indicated in 1984-88 and one-sixth of N indicated in 1989-96.

<sup>d</sup>Question text changed slightly in 1987.

<sup>e</sup>Adjusted for underreporting of PCP.

<sup>f</sup>Data based on a single questionnaire form in 1986; N is one-fifth of N indicated. Data based on two questionnaire forms in 1987-89; N is two-fifths of N indicated in 1987-88 and one-third of N indicated in 1989. Data based on six questionnaire forms in 1990-96.

<sup>g</sup>Data based on a single questionnaire form in 1987-89; N is one-fifth of N indicated in 1987-88 and one-sixth of N indicated in 1989. Data based on four questionnaire forms in 1990-96; N is two-thirds of N indicated.

<sup>h</sup>Beginning in 1995, the heroin question was changed in half of the questionnaire forms. Separate questions were asked for use with injection and without injection. Data presented here represent the combined data from all forms.

<sup>i</sup>Only drug use that was not under a doctor's orders is included here.

<sup>j</sup>Data based on two questionnaire forms; N is one-third of N indicated. Steroid data based on a single questionnaire form in 1989-90; N is one-sixth of N indicated in 1989-90. Beginning in 1991, steroid data are based on two questionnaire forms; N is one-third of N indicated.

<sup>k</sup>Data based on five questionnaire forms in 1984-88, six questionnaire forms in 1989, and one questionnaire form in 1990; N is one-sixth of N indicated in 1990; and six questionnaire forms of data adjusted by one-form data beginning in 1991.

<sup>l</sup>Data based on five questionnaire forms in 1984-88, six questionnaire forms in 1989, one questionnaire form beginning in 1990; N is one-sixth of N indicated beginning in 1990.

<sup>m</sup>Data based on five questionnaire forms in 1984-88 and six questionnaire forms in 1989-92. In 1993, the question was changed slightly in three of six forms to indicate that a "drink" meant "more than a few sips." N is one-half of N indicated for 1993. Beginning in 1994, all forms included the revised wording and data are based on all six forms.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Patrick M. O'Malley, and Jerald G. Bachman, *National Survey Results on Drug Use from the Monitoring the Future Study, 1975-1996*, Vol. 1, Secondary School Students, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1997). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.61

**Reported drug use, alcohol use, and cigarette use in last 30 days among high school seniors**

By type of drug, United States, 1984-96

Question: "On how many occasions, if any, have you used. . .during the last 30 days?"

(Percent who used in last 30 days)

Type of drug	Class of 1984 (N=15,900)	Class of 1985 (N=16,000)	Class of 1986 (N=15,200)	Class of 1987 (N=16,300)	Class of 1988 (N=16,300)	Class of 1989 (N=16,700)	Class of 1990 (N=15,200)	Class of 1991 (N=15,000)	Class of 1992 (N=15,800)	Class of 1993 (N=16,300)	Class of 1994 (N=15,400)	Class of 1995 (N=15,400)	Class of 1996 (N=14,300)
Marijuana/hashish	25.2%	25.7%	23.4%	21.0%	18.0%	16.7%	14.0%	13.8%	11.9%	15.5%	19.0%	21.2%	21.9%
Inhalants <sup>a</sup>	1.9	2.2	2.5	2.8	2.6	2.3	2.7	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.7	3.2	2.5
Adjusted <sup>b</sup>	2.6	3.0	3.2	3.5	3.0	2.7	2.9	2.6	2.5	2.8	2.9	3.5	2.9
Amyl and butyl nitrites <sup>c,d</sup>	1.4	1.6	1.3	1.3	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.7
Hallucinogens	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.7	3.1	4.4	3.5
Adjusted <sup>e</sup>	3.2	3.8	3.5	2.8	2.3	2.9	2.3	2.4	2.3	3.3	3.2	4.6	3.8
LSD	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.4	2.6	4.0	2.5
PCP <sup>c,d</sup>	1.0	1.6	1.3	0.6	0.3	1.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	1.0	0.7	0.6	1.3
Cocaine	5.8	6.7	6.2	4.3	3.4	2.8	1.9	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.8	2.0
Crack <sup>f</sup>	NA	NA	NA	1.3	1.6	1.4	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.0
Other cocaine <sup>g</sup>	NA	NA	NA	4.1	3.2	1.9	1.7	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.6
Heroin <sup>h</sup>	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.5
Other opiates <sup>i</sup>	1.8	2.3	2.0	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.8	2.0
Stimulants <sup>j</sup>	8.3	6.8	5.5	5.2	4.6	4.2	3.7	3.2	2.8	3.7	4.0	4.0	4.1
Crystal methamphetamine <sup>j</sup>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.7	1.1	1.1
Sedatives <sup>i,k</sup>	2.3	2.4	2.2	1.7	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.2	1.3	1.8	2.3	2.3
Barbiturates <sup>j</sup>	1.7	2.0	1.8	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.1	1.3	1.7	2.2	2.1
Methaqualone <sup>l, l</sup>	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.6
Tranquilizers <sup>i</sup>	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.8	2.0
Alcohol <sup>m</sup>	67.2	65.9	65.3	66.4	63.9	60.0	57.1	54.0	51.3	48.6	50.1	51.3	50.8
Steroids <sup>j</sup>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.7
Cigarettes	29.3	30.1	29.6	29.4	28.7	28.6	29.4	28.3	27.8	29.9	31.2	33.5	34.0

Note: See Notes, tables 3.58 and 3.60. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1975 through 1983 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

<sup>a</sup>Data based on four questionnaire forms in 1984-88; N is four-fifths of N indicated. Data based on five questionnaire forms in 1989-96; N is five-sixths of N indicated.

<sup>b</sup>Adjusted for underreporting of amyl and butyl nitrites.

<sup>c</sup>Data based on a single questionnaire form; N is one-fifth of N indicated in 1984-88 and one-sixth of N indicated in 1989-96.

<sup>d</sup>Question text changed slightly in 1987.

<sup>e</sup>Adjusted for underreporting of PCP.

<sup>f</sup>Data based on a single questionnaire form in 1986; N is one-fifth of N indicated. Data based on two questionnaire forms in 1987-89; N is two-fifths of N indicated in 1987-88 and one-third of N indicated in 1989. Data based on six questionnaire forms in 1990-96.

<sup>g</sup>Data based on a single questionnaire form in 1987-89; N is one-fifth of N indicated in 1987-88 and one-sixth of N indicated in 1989. Data based on four questionnaire forms in 1990-96; N is two-thirds of N indicated.

<sup>h</sup>Beginning in 1995, the heroin question was changed in half of the questionnaire forms. Separate questions were asked for use with injection and without injection. Data presented here represent the combined data from all forms.

<sup>i</sup>Only drug use that was not under a doctor's orders is included here.

<sup>j</sup>Data based on two questionnaire forms; N is one-third of N indicated. Steroid data based on a single questionnaire form in 1989-90; N is one-sixth of N indicated in 1989-90. Beginning in 1991, steroid data are based on two questionnaire forms; N is one-third of N indicated.

<sup>k</sup>Data based on five questionnaire forms in 1984-88, six questionnaire forms in 1989, and one questionnaire form in 1990; N is one-sixth of N indicated in 1990; six questionnaire forms of data adjusted by one-form data beginning in 1991.

<sup>l</sup>Data based on five questionnaire forms in 1984-88, six questionnaire forms in 1989, one questionnaire form beginning in 1990; N is one-sixth of N indicated beginning in 1990.

<sup>m</sup>Data based on five questionnaire forms in 1984-88 and six questionnaire forms in 1989-92. In 1993, the question was changed slightly in three of six forms to indicate that a "drink" meant "more than a few sips." N is one-half of N indicated for 1993. Beginning in 1994, all forms included the revised wording and data are based on all six forms.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Patrick M. O'Malley, and Jerald G. Bachman, *National Survey Results on Drug Use from the Monitoring the Future Study, 1975-1996*, Vol. 1, Secondary School Students, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1997). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.62

**Reported drug, alcohol, and cigarette use and most recent use among students**

By type of drug and grade level, United States, 1993-96

Type of drug	Ever used				Used in last 12 months				Used in last 30 days			
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1993	1994	1995	1996	1993	1994	1995	1996
<b>Marijuana/hashish</b>												
Eighth grade	12.6%	16.7%	19.9%	23.1%	9.2%	13.0%	15.8%	18.3%	5.1%	7.8%	9.1%	11.3%
Tenth grade	24.4	30.4	34.1	39.8	19.2	25.2	28.7	33.6	10.9	15.8	17.2	20.4
Twelfth grade	35.3	38.2	41.7	44.9	26.0	30.7	34.7	35.8	15.5	19.0	21.2	21.9
<b>Inhalants<sup>a,b</sup></b>												
Eighth grade	19.4	19.9	21.6	21.2	11.0	11.7	12.8	12.2	5.4	5.6	6.1	5.8
Tenth grade	17.5	18.0	19.0	19.3	8.4	9.1	9.6	9.5	3.3	3.6	3.5	3.3
Twelfth grade	17.4	17.7	17.4	16.6	7.0	7.7	8.0	7.6	2.5	2.7	3.2	2.5
<b>Hallucinogens<sup>b</sup></b>												
Eighth grade	3.9	4.3	5.2	5.9	2.6	2.7	3.6	4.1	1.2	1.3	1.7	1.9
Tenth grade	6.8	8.1	9.3	10.5	4.7	5.8	7.2	7.8	1.9	2.4	3.3	2.8
Twelfth grade	10.9	11.4	12.7	14.0	7.4	7.6	9.3	10.1	2.7	3.1	4.4	3.5
<b>LSD</b>												
Eighth grade	3.5	3.7	4.4	5.1	2.3	2.4	3.2	3.5	1.0	1.1	1.4	1.5
Tenth grade	6.2	7.2	8.4	9.4	4.2	5.2	6.5	6.9	1.6	2.0	3.0	2.4
Twelfth grade	10.3	10.5	11.7	12.6	6.8	6.9	8.4	8.8	2.4	2.6	4.0	2.5
<b>Cocaine</b>												
Eighth grade	2.9	3.6	4.2	4.5	1.7	2.1	2.6	3.0	0.7	1.0	1.2	1.3
Tenth grade	3.6	4.3	5.0	6.5	2.1	2.8	3.5	4.2	0.9	1.2	1.7	1.7
Twelfth grade	6.1	5.9	6.0	7.1	3.3	3.6	4.0	4.9	1.3	1.5	1.8	2.0
<b>Crack</b>												
Eighth grade	1.7	2.4	2.7	2.9	1.0	1.3	1.6	1.8	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.8
Tenth grade	1.8	2.1	2.8	3.3	1.1	1.4	1.8	2.1	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.8
Twelfth grade	2.6	3.0	3.0	3.3	1.5	1.9	2.1	2.1	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.0
<b>Other cocaine<sup>c</sup></b>												
Eighth grade	2.4	3.0	3.4	3.8	1.3	1.7	2.1	2.5	0.6	0.9	1.0	1.0
Tenth grade	3.3	3.8	4.4	5.5	1.8	2.4	3.0	3.5	0.7	1.0	1.4	1.3
Twelfth grade	5.4	5.2	5.1	6.4	2.9	3.0	3.4	4.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.6
<b>Heroin<sup>d</sup></b>												
Eighth grade	1.4	2.0	2.3	2.4	0.7	1.2	1.4	1.6	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.7
Tenth grade	1.3	1.5	1.7	2.1	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.2	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.5
Twelfth grade	1.1	1.2	1.6	1.8	0.5	0.6	1.1	1.0	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.5
<b>Stimulants<sup>e</sup></b>												
Eighth grade	11.8	12.3	13.1	13.5	7.2	7.9	8.7	9.1	3.6	3.6	4.2	4.6
Tenth grade	14.9	15.1	17.4	17.7	9.6	10.2	11.9	12.4	4.3	4.5	5.3	5.5
Twelfth grade	15.1	15.7	15.3	15.3	8.4	9.4	9.3	9.5	3.7	4.0	4.0	4.1
<b>Tranquilizers<sup>e</sup></b>												
Eighth grade	4.4	4.6	4.5	5.3	2.1	2.4	2.7	3.3	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.5
Tenth grade	5.7	5.4	6.0	7.1	3.3	3.3	4.0	4.6	1.1	1.5	1.7	1.7
Twelfth grade	6.4	6.6	7.1	7.2	3.5	3.7	4.4	4.6	1.2	1.4	1.8	2.0
<b>Alcohol<sup>f</sup></b>												
Eighth grade	55.7	55.8	54.5	55.3	45.4	46.8	45.3	46.5	24.3	25.5	24.6	26.2
Tenth grade	71.6	71.1	70.5	71.8	63.4	63.9	63.5	65.0	38.2	39.2	38.8	40.4
Twelfth grade	80.0	80.4	80.7	79.2	72.7	73.0	73.7	72.5	48.6	50.1	51.3	50.8
<b>Steroids<sup>g</sup></b>												
Eighth grade	1.6	2.0	2.0	1.8	0.9	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.4
Tenth grade	1.7	1.8	2.0	1.8	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.2	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5
Twelfth grade	2.0	2.4	2.3	1.9	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.4	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.7
<b>Cigarettes</b>												
Eighth grade	45.3	46.1	46.4	49.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	16.7	18.6	19.1	21.0
Tenth grade	56.3	56.9	57.6	61.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	24.7	25.4	27.9	30.4
Twelfth grade	61.9	62.0	64.2	63.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	29.9	31.2	33.5	34.0

Note: See Notes, tables 3.58 and 3.60. Approximate Ns were eighth grade: 18,300 in 1993; 17,300 in 1994; 17,500 in 1995; 17,800 in 1996; tenth grade: 15,300 in 1993; 15,800 in 1994; 17,000 in 1995; 15,600 in 1996; twelfth grade: 16,300 in 1993; 15,400 in 1994; 15,400 in 1995; 14,300 in 1996. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

<sup>a</sup>For twelfth graders, data based on five questionnaire forms; N is five-sixths of N indicated.

<sup>b</sup>Inhalants are unadjusted for underreporting of amyl and butyl nitrites; hallucinogens are unadjusted for underreporting of PCP.

<sup>c</sup>For twelfth graders, data based on four questionnaire forms; N is two-thirds of N indicated.

<sup>d</sup>Beginning in 1995, the heroin question was changed in three of six forms for twelfth graders and in one of two forms for eighth and tenth graders. Separate questions were asked for use with injection and without injection. In 1996, the heroin question was changed in the remaining eighth and tenth grade form. Data presented here represent the combined data from all forms.

<sup>e</sup>Only drug use that was not under a doctor's orders is included here.

<sup>f</sup>In 1993, the question was changed slightly in half of the questionnaire forms to indicate that a "drink" meant "more than a few sips." For 1993, data are based on one of two questionnaire forms for the eighth and tenth graders and on three of six questionnaire forms for the twelfth graders; N is one-half of N indicated for all groups. Beginning in 1994, all forms included the revised wording and data are based on all six forms.

<sup>g</sup>For twelfth graders, data based on two questionnaire forms; N is one-third of N indicated.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Patrick M. O'Malley, and Jerald G. Bachman, *National Survey Results on Drug Use from the Monitoring the Future Study, 1975-1996*, Vol. 1, Secondary School Students, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1997). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.63

**Reported drug use, alcohol use, and cigarette use in last 12 months among college students**

By type of drug, United States, 1981-96

Question: "On how many occasions, if any, have you used . . . during the last 12 months?"

Type of drug	Percent who used in last 12 months															
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
Marijuana	51.3%	44.7%	45.2%	40.7%	41.7%	40.9%	37.0%	34.6%	33.6%	29.4%	26.5%	27.7%	27.9%	29.3%	31.2%	33.1%
Inhalants <sup>a</sup>	2.5	2.5	2.8	2.4	3.1	3.9	3.7	4.1	3.7	3.9	3.5	3.1	3.8	3.0	3.9	3.6
Hallucinogens	7.0	8.7	6.5	6.2	5.0	6.0	5.9	5.3	5.1	5.4	6.3	6.8	6.0	6.2	8.2	6.9
LSD	4.6	6.3	4.3	3.7	2.2	3.9	4.0	3.6	3.4	4.3	5.1	5.7	5.1	5.2	6.9	5.2
Cocaine	16.0	17.2	17.3	16.3	17.3	17.1	13.7	10.0	8.2	5.6	3.6	3.0	2.7	2.0	3.6	2.9
Crack <sup>b</sup>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.3	2.0	1.4	1.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.5	1.1	0.6
Heroin	0.2	0.1	(c)	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4
Other opiates <sup>d</sup>	4.3	3.8	3.8	3.8	2.4	4.0	3.1	3.1	3.2	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.4	3.8	3.1
Stimulants <sup>d</sup>	NA	21.1	17.3	15.7	11.9	10.3	7.2	6.2	4.6	4.5	3.9	3.6	4.2	4.2	5.4	4.2
Crystal meth- amphetamine <sup>e</sup>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.8	1.1	0.3
Sedatives <sup>d</sup>	8.0	8.0	4.5	3.5	2.5	2.6	1.7	1.5	1.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Barbiturates <sup>d</sup>	2.8	3.2	2.2	1.9	1.3	2.0	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.2	2.0	2.3
Methaqualone <sup>d</sup>	6.5	6.6	3.1	2.5	1.4	1.2	0.8	0.5	0.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Tranquilizers <sup>d</sup>	4.8	4.7	4.6	3.5	3.6	4.4	3.8	3.1	2.6	3.0	2.4	2.9	2.4	1.8	2.9	2.8
Alcohol <sup>f</sup>	92.5	92.2	91.6	90.0	92.0	91.5	90.9	89.6	89.6	89.0	88.3	86.9	86.5	82.7	83.2	82.9
Cigarettes	37.6	34.3	36.1	33.2	35.0	35.3	38.0	36.6	34.2	35.5	35.6	37.3	38.8	37.6	39.3	41.4

Note: See Note, table 3.58. These data are from a followup survey of respondents 1 to 4 years past high school who are presently enrolled in college. Included are those registered as full-time students in March of the year in question and who report that they are enrolled in a 2- or 4-year college. Those individuals previously in college and those who have already completed college are excluded. The approximate N for each year is as follows: 1981, 1,130; 1982, 1,150; 1983, 1,170; 1984, 1,110; 1985, 1,080; 1986, 1,190; 1987, 1,220; 1988, 1,310; 1989, 1,300; 1990, 1,400; 1991, 1,410; 1992, 1,490; 1993, 1,490; 1994, 1,410; 1995, 1,450; 1996, 1,450. Some data for 1995 have been revised by the Source and will differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

Since 1982, new questions were introduced on the use of controlled and non-controlled stimulants in order to exclude over-the-counter amphetamines, which were believed to have been inflating the statistic during 1980 and 1981. Figures presented for "stimulants" are based on the data obtained from these new questions. "Crack" is a highly potent and addictive form of cocaine. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

<sup>a</sup>This drug was asked about in four of the five questionnaire forms in 1980-89, and in five of the six questionnaire forms in 1990-96. Total N in 1996 for college students is 1,210.

<sup>b</sup>This drug was asked about in two of the five questionnaire forms in 1987-89, and in all six forms in 1990-96.

<sup>c</sup>Less than 0.05%.

<sup>d</sup>Only drug use that was not under a doctor's orders is included here.

<sup>e</sup>This drug was asked about in two of the six questionnaire forms. Total N in 1996 for college students is 500.

<sup>f</sup>In 1993, the question was changed slightly in half of the questionnaire forms to indicate that a "drink" meant "more than a few sips." Data for 1993 are from the revised question. Beginning in 1994, all forms include the revised wording.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Patrick M. O'Malley, and Jerald G. Bachman, *National Survey Results on Drug Use from the Monitoring the Future Study, 1975-1996*, Vol. 2, College Students and Young Adults, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1997). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.64

**Reported drug use, alcohol use, and cigarette use in last 30 days among college students**

By type of drug, United States, 1981-96

Question: "On how many occasions, if any, have you used...during the last 30 days?"

Type of drug	Percent who used in last 30 days															
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
Marijuana	33.2%	26.8%	26.2%	23.0%	23.6%	22.3%	20.3%	16.8%	16.3%	14.0%	14.1%	14.6%	14.2%	15.1%	18.6%	17.5%
Inhalants <sup>a</sup>	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.3	0.8	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.3	0.6	1.6	0.8
Hallucinogens	2.3	2.6	1.8	1.8	1.3	2.2	2.0	1.7	2.3	1.4	1.2	2.3	2.5	2.1	3.3	1.9
LSD	1.4	1.7	0.9	0.8	0.7	1.4	1.4	1.1	1.4	1.1	0.8	1.8	1.6	1.8	2.5	0.9
Cocaine	7.3	7.9	6.5	7.6	6.9	7.0	4.6	4.2	2.8	1.2	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.8
Crack <sup>b</sup>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Heroin	0.0	0.0	0.0	(c)	(c)	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	(c)	0.0	0.1	(c)
Other opiates <sup>d</sup>	1.1	0.9	1.1	1.4	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.6	1.0	0.7	0.4	1.2	0.7
Stimulants <sup>d</sup>	NA	9.9	7.0	5.5	4.2	3.7	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.4	1.0	1.1	1.5	1.5	2.2	0.9
Crystal meth- amphetamine <sup>e</sup>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.1
Sedatives <sup>d</sup>	3.4	2.5	1.1	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Barbiturates <sup>d</sup>	0.8	1.0	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.8
Methaqualone <sup>d</sup>	3.0	1.9	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Tranquilizers <sup>d</sup>	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.9	1.0	1.1	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.7
Alcohol <sup>f</sup>	81.9	82.8	80.3	79.1	80.3	79.7	78.4	77.0	76.2	74.5	74.7	71.4	70.1	67.5	67.5	67.0
Cigarettes	25.9	24.4	24.7	21.5	22.4	22.4	24.0	22.6	21.1	21.5	23.2	23.5	24.5	23.5	26.8	27.9

Note: See Notes, tables 3.58 and 3.63. Some data for 1995 have been revised by the Source and will differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

<sup>a</sup>This drug was asked about in four of the five questionnaire forms in 1980-89, and in five of the six questionnaire forms in 1990-96. Total N in 1996 for college students is 1,210.

<sup>b</sup>This drug was asked about in two of the five questionnaire forms in 1987-89, and in all six forms in 1990-96.

<sup>c</sup>Less than 0.05%.

<sup>d</sup>Only drug use that was not under a doctor's orders is included here.

<sup>e</sup>This drug was asked about in two of the six questionnaire forms. Total N in 1996 for college students is 500.

<sup>f</sup>In 1993, the question was changed slightly in half of the questionnaire forms to indicate that a "drink" meant "more than a few sips." Data for 1993 are from the revised question. Beginning in 1994, all forms include the revised wording.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Patrick M. O'Malley, and Jerald G. Bachman, *National Survey Results on Drug Use from the Monitoring the Future Study, 1975-1996*, Vol. 2, College Students and Young Adults, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1997). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.65

**Reported daily use in last 30 days of drugs, alcohol, and cigarettes among college students**

By type of drug, United States, 1981-96

Type of drug	Percent who used daily in last 30 days															
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
Marijuana	5.6%	4.2%	3.8%	3.6%	3.1%	2.1%	2.3%	1.8%	2.6%	1.7%	1.8%	1.6%	1.9%	1.8%	3.7%	2.8%
Cocaine	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	(a)	0.0	(a)	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Stimulants <sup>b</sup>	NA	0.3	0.2	0.2	(a)	0.1	0.1	(a)	(a)	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	(a)
<u>Alcohol</u>																
Daily <sup>c</sup>	5.5	6.1	6.1	6.6	5.0	4.6	6.0	4.9	4.0	3.8	4.1	3.7	3.2	3.6	3.0	3.2
5 or more drinks in a row in last 2 weeks	43.6	44.0	43.1	45.4	44.6	45.0	42.8	43.2	41.7	41.0	42.8	41.4	40.2	40.0	38.6	38.3
<u>Cigarettes</u>																
Daily	17.1	16.2	15.3	14.7	14.2	12.7	13.9	12.4	12.2	12.1	13.8	14.1	15.2	13.2	15.8	15.9
Half-pack or more per day	11.9	10.5	9.6	10.2	9.4	8.3	8.2	7.3	6.7	8.2	8.0	8.9	8.9	8.0	10.2	8.4

Note: See Notes, tables 3.58 and 3.63. For drugs not included in this table, daily use was below 0.05% in all years. Some data for 1995 have been revised by the Source and will differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Patrick M. O'Malley, and Jerald G. Bachman, *National Survey Results on Drug Use from the Monitoring the Future Study, 1975-1996*, Vol. 2, College Students and Young Adults, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1997). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

<sup>a</sup>Less than 0.05%.

<sup>b</sup>Only drug use that was not under a doctor's orders is included here.

<sup>c</sup>In 1993, the question was changed slightly in half of the questionnaire forms to indicate that a "drink" meant "more than a few sips." Data for 1993 are from the revised question. Beginning in 1994, all forms include the revised wording.

Table 3.66

**Reported drug use, alcohol use, and cigarette use in last 12 months among young adults**

By type of drug, United States, 1986-96

Question: "On how many occasions, if any, have you used . . . during the last 12 months?"

Type of drug	Percent who used in last 12 months										
	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
Marijuana	36.5%	34.8%	31.8%	29.0%	26.1%	23.8%	25.2%	25.1%	25.5%	26.5%	27.0%
Inhalants <sup>a</sup>	1.9	2.1	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.4	2.2
Adjusted <sup>b</sup>	3.0	2.8	2.4	NA	2.1	2.2	1.9	2.3	2.2	NA	NA
Nitrites <sup>c</sup>	2.0	1.3	1.0	NA	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.3	NA	NA
Hallucinogens	4.5	4.0	3.9	3.6	4.1	4.5	5.0	4.5	4.8	5.6	5.6
Adjusted <sup>d</sup>	4.9	4.1	3.9	NA	4.2	4.6	5.1	4.6	4.9	5.6	5.6
LSD	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.7	3.3	3.8	4.3	3.8	4.0	4.6	4.5
PCP <sup>c</sup>	0.8	0.4	0.4	NA	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2
Cocaine	19.7	15.7	13.8	10.8	8.6	6.2	5.7	4.7	4.3	4.4	4.1
Crack <sup>e</sup>	3.2	3.1	3.1	2.5	1.6	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.1
Other cocaine <sup>f</sup>	NA	13.6	11.9	10.3	8.1	5.4	5.1	3.9	3.6	3.9	3.8
Heroin	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.4
Other opiates <sup>g</sup>	3.1	3.1	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.2	2.5	3.0	2.9
Stimulants <sup>g</sup>	10.6	8.7	7.3	5.8	5.2	4.3	4.1	4.0	4.5	4.6	4.2
Crystal methamphetamine <sup>h</sup>	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.9	1.2	0.9
Sedatives <sup>g</sup>	3.0	2.5	2.1	1.8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Barbiturates <sup>g</sup>	2.3	2.1	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.9	1.8	2.1	2.2
Methaqualone <sup>g</sup>	1.3	0.9	0.5	0.3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Tranquilizers <sup>g</sup>	5.4	5.1	4.2	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.4	3.1	2.9	3.4	3.2
Alcohol <sup>i</sup>	88.6	89.4	88.6	88.1	87.4	86.9	86.2	85.3	83.7	84.7	84.0
Steroids <sup>c</sup>	NA	NA	NA	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.3
Cigarettes	40.1	40.3	37.7	38.0	37.1	37.7	37.9	37.8	38.3	38.8	40.3

Note: See Notes, tables 3.58 and 3.63. "Young adults" includes high school graduates 1 to 10 years beyond high school. These data present the prevalence for young adults combined. The approximate N for each year is as follows: 1986, 6,900; 1987, 6,800; 1988, 6,700; 1989, 6,600; 1990, 6,700; 1991, 6,600; 1992, 6,800; 1993, 6,700; 1994, 6,500; 1995, 6,400; 1996, 6,300. Some data for 1995 have been revised by the Source and will differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

<sup>a</sup>This drug was asked about in four of the five questionnaire forms in 1986-89, and five of the six questionnaire forms in 1990-96. Total N in 1996 is approximately 5,250.

<sup>b</sup>Adjusted for underreporting of amyl and butyl nitrites.

<sup>c</sup>This drug was asked about in one questionnaire form. Total N in 1996 is approximately 1,050. Questions about nitrites were dropped in 1995.

<sup>d</sup>Adjusted for underreporting of PCP.

<sup>e</sup>This drug was asked about in two of the five questionnaire forms in 1987-89, and in all six questionnaire forms in 1990-96.

<sup>f</sup>This drug was asked about in one of the five questionnaire forms in 1987-89, and in four of the six questionnaire forms in 1990-96. Total N in 1996 is approximately 4,200.

<sup>g</sup>Only drug use that was not under a doctor's orders is included here.

<sup>h</sup>This drug was asked about in two questionnaire forms. Total N in 1996 is approximately 2,100.

<sup>i</sup>In 1993, the question was changed slightly in half of the questionnaire forms to indicate that a "drink" meant "more than a few sips." Data for 1993 are from the revised question. Beginning in 1994, all forms include the revised wording.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Patrick M. O'Malley, and Jerald G. Bachman, *National Survey Results on Drug Use from the Monitoring the Future Study, 1975-1996*, Vol. 2, College Students and Young Adults, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1997). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.67

**Reported drug use, alcohol use, and cigarette use in last 30 days among young adults**

By type of drug, United States, 1986-96

Question: "On how many occasions, if any, have you used . . . during the last 30 days?"

Type of drug	Percent who used in last 30 days										
	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
Marijuana	22.0%	20.7%	17.9%	15.5%	13.9%	13.5%	13.3%	13.4%	14.1%	14.0%	15.1%
Inhalants <sup>a</sup>	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.5
Adjusted <sup>b</sup>	0.7	0.9	0.9	NA	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	NA	NA
Nitrites <sup>c</sup>	0.5	0.5	0.4	NA	0.1	(d)	0.1	0.2	0.1	NA	NA
Hallucinogens	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.1	0.9	1.1	1.5	1.2	1.4	1.7	1.2
Adjusted <sup>e</sup>	1.4	1.2	1.1	NA	1.0	1.2	1.6	1.2	1.4	1.7	1.3
LSD	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.8	1.1	0.8	1.1	1.3	0.7
PCP <sup>c</sup>	0.2	0.1	0.3	NA	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1
Cocaine	8.2	6.0	5.7	3.8	2.4	2.0	1.8	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.2
Crack <sup>f</sup>	NA	1.0	1.2	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3
Other cocaine <sup>g</sup>	NA	4.8	4.8	3.4	2.1	1.8	1.7	1.1	1.0	1.3	1.1
Heroin	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	(d)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other opiates <sup>h</sup>	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.7
Stimulants <sup>h</sup>	4.0	3.2	2.7	2.1	1.9	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.5
Crystal methamphetamine <sup>f</sup>	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.1	(d)	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3
Sedatives <sup>h</sup>	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Barbiturates <sup>h</sup>	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.8
Methaqualone <sup>h</sup>	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Tranquilizers <sup>h</sup>	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.2	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.8	1.1	0.7
Alcohol <sup>j</sup>	75.1	75.4	74.0	72.4	71.2	70.6	69.0	68.3	67.7	68.1	66.7
Steroids <sup>c</sup>	NA	NA	NA	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2
Cigarettes	31.1	30.9	28.9	28.6	27.7	28.2	28.3	28.0	28.0	29.2	30.1

Note: See Notes, tables 3.58, 3.63, and 3.66. Some data for 1995 have been revised by the Source and will differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

<sup>a</sup>This drug was asked about in four of the five questionnaire forms in 1986-89, and five of the six questionnaire forms in 1990-96. Total N in 1996 is approximately 5,250.

<sup>b</sup>Adjusted for underreporting of amyl and butyl nitrites.

<sup>c</sup>This drug was asked about in one questionnaire form. Total N in 1996 is approximately 1,050. Questions about nitrites were dropped in 1995.

<sup>d</sup>Less than 0.05%.

<sup>e</sup>Adjusted for underreporting of PCP.

<sup>f</sup>This drug was asked about in two of the five questionnaire forms in 1987-89, and in all six questionnaire forms in 1990-96.

<sup>g</sup>This drug was asked about in one of the five questionnaire forms in 1987-89, and in four of the six questionnaire forms in 1990-96. Total N in 1996 is approximately 4,200.

<sup>h</sup>Only drug use that was not under a doctor's orders is included here.

<sup>i</sup>This drug was asked about in two questionnaire forms. Total N in 1996 is approximately 2,100.

<sup>j</sup>In 1993, the question was changed slightly in half of the questionnaire forms to indicate that a "drink" meant "more than a few sips." Data for 1993 are from the revised question. Beginning in 1994, all forms include the revised wording.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Patrick M. O'Malley, and Jerald G. Bachman, *National Survey Results on Drug Use from the Monitoring the Future Study, 1975-1996*, Vol. 2, College Students and Young Adults, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1997). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.68

**Reported daily use within last 30 days of drugs, alcohol, and cigarettes among young adults**

By type of drug, United States, 1986-96

Type of drug	Percent using daily in last 30 days										
	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
Marijuana	4.1%	4.2%	3.3%	3.2%	2.5%	2.3%	2.3%	2.4%	2.8%	3.3%	3.3%
Cocaine	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	(a)	0.1	(a)	0.1	(a)	0.1	(a)
Stimulants <sup>b</sup>	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
<u>Alcohol</u>											
Daily <sup>c</sup> 5 or more drinks in a row in last 2 weeks	6.1	6.6	6.1	5.5	4.7	4.9	4.5	4.5	3.8	3.9	4.0
	36.1	36.2	35.2	34.8	34.3	34.7	34.2	34.4	33.7	32.6	33.6
<u>Cigarettes</u>											
Daily	25.2	24.8	22.7	22.4	21.3	21.7	20.9	20.8	20.7	21.2	21.8
Half-pack or more per day	20.2	19.8	17.7	17.3	16.7	16.0	15.7	15.5	15.3	15.7	15.3

Note: See Notes, tables 3.58, 3.63, and 3.66. For drugs not included in this table, daily use was below 0.2% in all years. Some data for 1995 have been revised by the Source and will differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

<sup>a</sup>Less than 0.05%.

<sup>b</sup>Only drug use that was not under a doctor's orders is included here.

<sup>c</sup>In 1993, the question was changed slightly in half of the questionnaire forms to indicate that a "drink" meant "more than a few sips." Data for 1993 are from the revised question. Beginning in 1994, all forms include the revised wording.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Patrick M. O'Malley, and Jerald G. Bachman, *National Survey Results on Drug Use from the Monitoring the Future Study, 1975-1996*, Vol. 2, College Students and Young Adults, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1997). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.69

**Estimated prevalence of drug and alcohol use during the past year**

By type of drug, United States, selected years 1985-96

(Percent reporting use during past year)

Type of drug	1985 (N=8,021)	1988 (N=8,814)	1990 (N=9,259)	1991 (N=32,594)	1992 (N=28,832)	1993 (N=26,489)	1994 (N=17,809)	1995 (N=17,747)	1996 (N=18,269)
Any illicit drug <sup>a</sup>	16.3%	12.4%	11.7%	11.1%	9.7%	10.3%	10.8%	10.7%	10.8%
Marijuana and hashish	13.6	9.8	9.4	8.9	7.9	8.5	8.5	8.4	8.6
Cocaine	5.1	3.6	2.7	2.6	2.1	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.9
Crack	NA	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.6
Inhalants	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.2	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.1
Hallucinogens	1.7	1.6	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.7
Heroin	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
Nonmedical use of any psychotherapeutic <sup>b</sup>	6.2	4.6	3.4	3.6	3.0	3.1	2.9	2.9	3.1
Stimulants	2.9	1.9	1.2	1.0	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.9
Sedatives	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3
Tranquilizers	3.2	2.1	1.2	1.5	1.4	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1
Analgesics	3.6	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.2	2.0	1.9	2.1
Any illicit drug other than marijuana <sup>c</sup>	9.7	7.5	6.0	6.2	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.4
Alcohol	72.9	68.1	66.0	68.1	64.7	66.5	66.9	65.4	64.9

Note: These data are from the National Household Survey on Drug Abuse (NHSDA) sponsored by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. Households were randomly sampled from all households in the United States and interviews conducted throughout the year. In 1996, the sample consisted of 18,269 persons. The 1996 survey is the 16th in a series of surveys measuring the prevalence of drug and alcohol use among the American household population age 12 and older.

Beginning in 1994, the NHSDA began using an improved questionnaire and estimation procedure. Because this new methodology produces estimates that are not directly comparable to previous estimates, the 1985-93 NHSDA estimates presented above and in table 3.70 were adjusted to account for the new methodology that was begun in 1994. For survey methodology and a detailed description of the adjustment procedures, see Appendix 8.

<sup>a</sup>Includes use at least once of marijuana or hashish, cocaine (including crack), inhalants, hallucinogens (including PCP and LSD), heroin, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

<sup>b</sup>Includes nonmedical use of any prescription-type stimulant, sedative, tranquilizer, or analgesic; does not include over-the-counter drugs.

<sup>c</sup>Includes use at least once of any of these listed drugs, regardless of marijuana use; marijuana users who also have used any of the other listed drugs are included.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. (1997). *Preliminary Results from the 1996 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse* [Online]. Available: <http://www.samhsa.gov/oas/nhsda/pe1996/artab009.htm> [Aug. 12, 1997]. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.70

**Estimated prevalence of drug and alcohol use during the past month**

By type of drug, United States, selected years 1985-96

(Percent reporting use during past month)

Type of drug	1985 (N=8,021)	1988 (N=8,814)	1990 (N=9,259)	1991 (N=32,594)	1992 (N=28,832)	1993 (N=26,489)	1994 (N=17,809)	1995 (N=17,747)	1996 (N=18,269)
Any illicit drug <sup>a</sup>	12.1%	7.7%	6.7%	6.6%	5.8%	5.9%	6.0%	6.1%	6.1%
Marijuana and hashish	9.7	6.2	5.4	5.1	4.7	4.6	4.8	4.7	4.7
Cocaine	3.0	1.6	0.9	1.0	0.7	7.0	0.7	0.7	0.8
Crack	NA	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3
Inhalants	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
Hallucinogens	1.2	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.6
Heroin	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Nonmedical use of any psychotherapeutic <sup>b</sup>	3.8	2.1	1.7	1.9	1.5	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.4
Stimulants	1.8	1.2	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.4
Sedatives	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
Tranquilizers	2.2	1.3	0.6	1.1	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4
Analgesics	1.4	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.9
Any illicit drug other than marijuana <sup>c</sup>	6.1	3.4	2.7	3.0	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.6	2.7
Alcohol	60.2	54.9	52.6	52.2	49.0	50.8	53.9	52.2	51.0
"Binge" alcohol use <sup>d</sup>	20.2	15.0	14.4	15.5	14.5	14.6	16.5	15.8	15.5
Heavy alcohol use <sup>d</sup>	8.3	5.8	6.3	6.8	6.2	6.7	6.2	5.5	5.4

Note: See Note, table 3.69. For survey methodology and a detailed description of the adjustment procedures, see Appendix 8.

<sup>a</sup>Includes use at least once of marijuana or hashish, cocaine (including crack), inhalants, hallucinogens (including PCP and LSD), heroin, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

<sup>b</sup>Includes nonmedical use of any prescription-type stimulant, sedative, tranquilizer, or analgesic; does not include over-the-counter drugs.

<sup>c</sup>Includes use at least once of any of these listed drugs, regardless of marijuana use; marijuana users who also have used any of the other listed drugs are included.

<sup>d</sup>"Binge" alcohol use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least one day in the past 30 days. "Occasion" means at the same time or within a couple hours of each other. Heavy alcohol use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on each of five or more days in the past 30 days; all Heavy alcohol users are also "Binge" alcohol users.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. (1997). *Preliminary Results from the 1996 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse* [Online]. Available: <http://www.samhsa.gov/oas/nhsda/pe1996/artab011.htm> [Aug. 12, 1997]. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.71

**Estimated prevalence and most recent use of alcohol and marijuana**

By sex, race, ethnicity, age, and region, United States, 1995

	Alcohol				Marijuana			
	Never used	Ever used	Most recent use		Never used	Ever used	Most recent use	
			Within last year	Within last 30 days			Within last year	Within last 30 days
Total (N=17,747)	17.7%	82.3%	65.4%	52.2%	69.0%	31.0%	8.4%	4.7%
<b>Sex</b>								
Male	14.2	85.8	70.0	60.1	64.4	35.6	10.5	6.2
Female	20.8	79.2	61.1	45.0	73.2	26.8	6.5	3.3
<b>Race, ethnicity</b>								
White	13.9	86.1	68.8	55.6	66.5	33.5	8.6	4.7
Black	27.2	72.8	53.8	40.8	71.8	28.2	9.6	5.9
Hispanic	28.4	71.6	57.9	45.2	79.8	20.2	6.6	3.9
<b>Age</b>								
12 to 17 years	59.4	40.6	35.1	21.1	83.8	16.2	14.2	8.2
18 to 25 years	15.6	84.4	76.5	61.3	58.6	41.4	21.8	12.0
26 to 34 years	9.9	90.1	77.0	63.0	48.2	51.8	11.8	6.7
35 years and older	12.9	87.1	65.0	52.6	74.7	25.3	3.4	1.8
<b>Region</b>								
Northeast	14.5	85.5	70.4	54.0	67.8	32.2	7.6	4.1
North Central	12.9	87.1	71.3	58.6	67.5	32.5	9.0	4.7
South	21.8	78.2	58.7	46.7	73.0	27.0	7.5	4.1
West	19.2	80.8	64.9	52.6	65.4	34.6	10.0	6.0

Note: See Note, table 3.69. For survey methodology, see Appendix 8.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Population Estimates 1995* (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1996), pp. 23-27, 83-87. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.72

**Estimated prevalence and most recent use of cocaine and crack**

By sex, race, ethnicity, age, and region, United States, 1995

	Cocaine <sup>a</sup>				Crack			
	Never used	Ever used	Most recent use		Never used	Ever used	Most recent use	
			Within last year	Within last 30 days			Within last year	Within last 30 days
Total (N=17,747)	89.7%	10.3%	1.7%	0.7%	98.2%	1.8%	0.5%	0.2%
<b>Sex</b>								
Male	87.2	12.8	2.3	1.0	97.4	2.6	0.6	0.3
Female	92.1	7.9	1.2	0.4	98.9	1.1	0.4	0.1
<b>Race, ethnicity</b>								
White	88.7	11.3	1.7	0.6	98.3	1.7	0.4	0.1
Black	91.9	8.1	1.9	1.1	97.0	3.0	1.0	0.6
Hispanic	92.5	7.5	1.8	0.7	98.3	1.7	0.5	0.2
<b>Age</b>								
12 to 17 years	98.0	2.0	1.7	0.8	99.1	0.9	0.6	0.2
18 to 25 years	90.2	9.8	4.3	1.3	97.1	2.9	1.1	0.3
26 to 34 years	78.4	21.6	3.1	1.2	95.8	4.2	0.9	0.3
35 years and older	91.4	8.6	0.8	0.4	98.9	1.1	0.2	0.2
<b>Region</b>								
Northeast	88.8	11.2	1.5	0.5	98.2	1.8	0.4	0.1
North Central	91.1	8.9	1.6	0.7	98.7	1.3	0.4	0.1
South	91.7	8.3	1.5	0.8	98.0	2.0	0.6	0.3
West	86.1	13.9	2.5	0.7	97.8	2.2	0.5	0.2

Note: See Note, table 3.69. For survey methodology, see Appendix 8.

<sup>a</sup>The estimates for cocaine include crack.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Population Estimates 1995* (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1996), pp. 29-39. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.73

**Estimated prevalence and most recent use of inhalants and hallucinogens**

By sex, race, ethnicity, age, and region, United States, 1995

	Inhalants				Hallucinogens <sup>a</sup>			
	Never used	Ever used	Most recent use		Never used	Ever used	Most recent use	
			Within last year	Within last 30 days			Within last year	Within last 30 days
Total (N=17,747)	94.3%	5.7%	1.1%	0.4%	90.5%	9.5%	1.6%	0.7%
<b>Sex</b>								
Male	92.0	8.0	1.3	0.5	88.0	12.0	1.9	0.8
Female	96.5	3.5	0.9	0.3	92.8	7.2	1.3	0.6
<b>Race, ethnicity</b>								
White	93.3	6.7	1.3	0.5	88.9	11.1	1.8	0.8
Black	98.2	1.8	0.3	0.1	96.3	3.7	0.5	0.2
Hispanic	96.5	3.5	0.9	0.4	94.2	5.8	1.3	0.5
<b>Age</b>								
12 to 17 years	92.6	7.4	4.6	2.1	94.6	5.4	4.6	1.7
18 to 25 years	88.8	11.2	3.2	0.7	85.9	14.1	5.3	2.3
26 to 34 years	91.3	8.7	0.5	0.3	84.8	15.2	1.3	0.3
35 years and older	96.7	3.3	0.2	0.1	92.4	7.6	0.4	0.3
<b>Region</b>								
Northeast	95.1	4.9	0.7	0.2	91.5	8.5	1.3	0.6
North Central	94.4	5.6	1.4	0.4	90.7	9.3	1.4	0.6
South	95.0	5.0	0.8	0.3	92.2	7.8	1.3	0.5
West	92.4	7.6	1.6	0.8	86.4	13.6	2.6	1.2

Note: See Note, table 3.69. For survey methodology, see Appendix 8.

<sup>a</sup>Includes LSD and PCP, as well as other hallucinogens.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Population Estimates 1995* (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1996), pp. 41-51. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.74

**Estimated prevalence and most recent use of psychotherapeutics, stimulants, and tranquilizers**

By sex, race, ethnicity, age, and region, United States, 1995

	Any psychotherapeutics <sup>a</sup>				Stimulants				Tranquilizers			
	Never used	Ever used	Most recent use		Never used	Ever used	Most recent use		Never used	Ever used	Most recent use	
			Within last year	Within last 30 days			Within last year	Within last 30 days			Within last year	Within last 30 days
Total (N=17,747)	89.9%	10.1%	2.9%	1.2%	95.1%	4.9%	0.8%	0.4%	96.1%	3.9%	1.0%	0.4%
<b>Sex</b>												
Male	88.4	11.6	3.1	1.5	93.7	6.3	0.8	0.4	95.4	4.6	1.2	0.5
Female	91.2	8.8	2.7	1.0	96.4	3.6	0.7	0.3	96.7	3.3	0.9	0.3
<b>Race, ethnicity</b>												
White	88.5	11.5	3.2	1.3	94.2	5.8	0.9	0.4	95.6	4.4	1.2	0.4
Black	93.9	6.1	2.4	1.4	98.3	1.7	0.3	0.2	97.6	2.4	0.6	0.3
Hispanic	93.1	6.9	2.1	0.9	97.1	2.9	0.7	0.3	97.6	2.4	0.5	0.2
<b>Age</b>												
12 to 17 years	93.9	6.1	3.9	1.6	97.8	2.2	1.5	0.5	98.7	1.3	0.6	0.2
18 to 25 years	87.9	12.1	6.5	2.5	96.1	3.9	2.0	1.0	95.0	5.0	2.8	0.7
26 to 34 years	85.4	14.6	3.9	1.6	93.1	6.9	1.2	0.5	94.0	6.0	1.4	0.5
35 years and older	90.9	9.1	1.7	0.8	95.0	5.0	0.3	0.2	96.5	3.5	0.6	0.3
<b>Region</b>												
Northeast	91.0	9.0	1.8	0.7	95.7	4.3	0.4	0.1	96.4	3.6	0.6	0.1
North Central	91.1	8.9	2.8	1.4	95.9	4.1	0.8	0.4	96.5	3.5	1.1	0.6
South	91.1	8.9	2.6	1.0	96.0	4.0	0.5	0.2	95.9	4.1	1.2	0.4
West	85.5	14.5	4.5	1.9	92.3	7.7	1.6	0.8	95.7	4.3	1.1	0.4

Note: See Note, table 3.69. For survey methodology, see Appendix 8.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Population Estimates 1995* (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1996), pp. 53-63, 71-75. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

<sup>a</sup>Includes nonmedical use of one or more of the following: sedatives, analgesics, stimulants, or tranquilizers.

Table 3.75

**Estimated prevalence and past year use of PCP, LSD, heroin, and needle use**

By sex, race, ethnicity, age, and region, United States, 1995

	PCP		LSD		Heroin		Needle use	
	Ever used	Used within past year	Ever used	Used within past year	Ever used	Used within past year	Ever used	Used within past year
Total (N=17,747)	3.2%	0.2%	7.5%	1.0%	1.2%	0.2%	1.3%	0.1%
<b>Sex</b>								
Male	4.2	0.2	9.7	1.2	1.8	0.3	1.8	0.1
Female	2.2	0.1	5.5	0.8	0.6	0.1	0.8	(a)
<b>Race, ethnicity</b>								
White	3.5	0.2	8.9	1.2	1.1	0.2	1.4	0.1
Black	2.5	0.1	2.6	0.1	1.9	0.5	1.4	0.1
Hispanic	2.4	0.2	4.1	0.7	0.7	0.2	0.5	(a)
<b>Age</b>								
12 to 17 years	1.6	0.8	4.3	3.2	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.1
18 to 25 years	3.0	0.4	12.0	3.8	0.7	0.3	0.7	0.1
26 to 34 years	4.6	0.1	11.7	0.5	1.5	0.2	2.1	0.1
35 years and older	3.1	(a)	5.8	0.1	1.2	0.1	1.4	(a)
<b>Region</b>								
Northeast	3.4	0.3	6.9	0.9	1.4	0.1	1.5	(a)
North Central	2.7	0.1	7.4	1.1	1.0	0.2	1.0	0.1
South	2.7	0.1	6.4	0.7	1.3	0.3	1.3	(a)
West	4.3	0.1	10.0	1.4	1.0	0.1	1.4	0.1

Note: See Note, table 3.69. "Needle use" is derived from questions about use of any illegal or nonprescribed drug(s) with a needle; primarily includes heroin, cocaine, and stimulants. For survey methodology, see Appendix 8.

<sup>a</sup>Estimates based on only a few respondents are omitted because a high degree of confidence cannot be placed in their statistical accuracy.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Population Estimates 1995* (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1996), pp. 101-104. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.76

**Estimated prevalence and most recent use of alcohol, marijuana, and cocaine among the rural population**

By sex, race, ethnicity, age, and region, United States, 1994

	Alcohol				Marijuana				Cocaine <sup>a</sup>			
	Never used	Ever used	Most recent use		Never used	Ever used	Most recent use		Never used	Ever used	Most recent use	
			Within last year	Within last 30 days			Within last year	Within last 30 days			Within last year	Within last 30 days
Total (N=2,228)	22.1%	77.9%	55.7%	44.8%	76.3%	23.7%	5.3%	3.1%	94.7%	5.3%	1.2%	0.4%
<b>Sex</b>												
Male	14.2	85.8	64.4	53.0	72.7	27.3	6.7	4.3	93.8	6.2	1.6	0.5
Female	29.5	70.5	47.4	37.1	79.7	20.3	3.9	1.9	95.5	4.5	0.7	0.3
<b>Race, ethnicity</b>												
White	21.2	78.8	56.3	45.5	76.0	24.0	5.1	3.0	94.7	5.3	1.0	0.3
Black	35.1	64.9	42.5	34.7	82.9	17.1	5.8	3.5	96.5	3.5	1.9	1.5
Hispanic	18.7	81.3	64.7	49.0	72.9	27.1	8.0	2.8	91.5	8.5	1.8	(b)
<b>Age</b>												
12 to 17 years	58.8	41.2	33.6	21.6	90.5	9.5	7.1	3.8	98.5	1.5	0.8	(b)
18 to 25 years	15.8	84.2	71.1	56.4	66.5	33.5	10.7	5.4	93.9	6.1	2.2	0.6
26 to 34 years	10.2	89.8	68.8	54.2	49.5	50.5	9.9	6.7	84.9	15.1	3.7	1.3
35 years and older	19.3	80.7	53.7	44.7	82.1	17.9	2.8	1.6	96.5	3.5	0.4	(b)
<b>Region</b>												
Northeast	NA	NA	NA	NA	74.3	25.7	4.4	3.1	95.8	4.2	0.8	(b)
North Central	20.2	79.8	60.0	49.2	79.0	21.0	3.9	1.7	94.7	5.3	1.0	0.3
South	25.4	74.6	46.6	36.4	75.7	24.3	6.3	3.9	95.0	5.0	1.2	0.6
West	NA	NA	NA	NA	68.9	31.1	8.0	(b)	89.3	10.7	(b)	(b)

Note: See Note, table 3.69. The 1994 NHSDA sample design did not oversample the rural population, therefore the design was modified and augmented with 1,000 additional rural interviews. These data are based on 2,228 interviews, including the 1,000 additional rural interviews. For survey methodology, see Appendix 8.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Rural Population Estimates 1994* (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1996), pp. 25-35, 85-89. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

<sup>a</sup>The estimates for cocaine include crack.

<sup>b</sup>Estimates based on only a few respondents are omitted because a high degree of confidence cannot be placed in their statistical accuracy.

Table 3.77

**Estimated prevalence and most recent use of selected drugs among the rural population**

United States, 1994

Type of drug	Ever used	Most recent use	
		Within last year	Within last 30 days
Crack	1.2%	0.6%	0.2%
Inhalants	4.1	0.9	0.4
Hallucinogens	5.5	0.7	0.3
Any psychotherapeutics	8.9	2.8	1.4
Stimulants	3.8	0.4	0.2
Tranquilizers	4.0	1.4	0.8
PCP	1.6	(a)	NA
LSD	4.3	0.2	NA
Heroin	0.6	(a)	NA
Anabolic steroids	0.4	0.1	NA
Needle use	0.7	(a)	NA

Note: See Notes, tables 3.69 and 3.76. For survey methodology, see Appendix 8.

<sup>a</sup>Estimates based on only a few respondents are omitted because a high degree of confidence cannot be placed in their statistical accuracy.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Rural Population Estimates 1994* (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1996), pp. 37, 43, 49, 55, 61, 73, 103-107. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.78

**Respondents reporting problems associated with alcohol, marijuana, or cocaine use**

By type of problem and frequency of use, United States, 1995

Type of problem	Alcohol		Marijuana		Cocaine	
	Used in past year (N=10,788)	Used in past month <sup>a</sup> (N=1,067)	Used in past year (N=2,235)	Used on 12 or more days in past year (N=1,144)	Used in past year (N=465)	Used on 12 or more days in past year (N=175)
	Wanted or tried to cut down but couldn't	6.4%	22.3%	10.7%	15.0%	16.0%
Built up tolerance	8.4	37.2	17.1	30.2	10.6	26.9
Spent month or more on drug	11.4	44.4	23.3	38.5	17.5	36.9
Used drug more than intended	10.3	39.1	16.7	26.7	16.9	39.3
Reduced important activities	3.4	12.0	5.2	7.4	13.1	31.9
Caused psychological problems	3.8	13.3	13.2	17.2	17.9	35.7
Caused health problems	2.7	9.6	7.1	11.2	10.4	24.4
Any of the above problems	21.2	64.2	38.9	56.2	30.7	56.2
Two or more of the above problems	10.5	47.0	23.2	37.5	21.8	46.7
Three or more of the above problems	6.5	31.4	15.2	25.8	16.5	40.6

Note: See Note, table 3.69. Respondents with missing data on problems are coded as not having problems and excluded from this table. This approach represents a conservative strategy that errs, if at all, in the direction of underestimating the prevalence of problems thought by respondents to have been caused by their drug or alcohol use.

For survey methodology, see Appendix 8.

<sup>a</sup>Five or more drinks on each of five or more occasions in the past 30 days.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Main Findings 1995* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1997), pp. 124-126. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.79

**Respondents reporting whether drug abuse has ever been a source of family trouble**

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1995

Question: "Has drug abuse ever been a cause of trouble in your family?"

	Yes	No
National	19%	81%
<b>Sex</b>		
Male	18	82
Female	19	81
<b>Race</b>		
White	19	81
Nonwhite <sup>a</sup>	20	80
Black	25	75
<b>Age</b>		
18 to 29 years	20	80
30 to 49 years	22	78
50 to 64 years	21	79
65 years and older	8	92
<b>Education</b>		
College post graduate	23	77
College graduate	19	81
Some college	18	82
No college	19	81
<b>Income</b>		
\$75,000 and over	21	79
\$50,000 and over	22	78
\$30,000 to 49,999	19	81
\$20,000 to \$29,999	21	79
Under \$20,000	15	85
<b>Community</b>		
Urban area	20	80
Suburban area	18	82
Rural area	16	84
<b>Region</b>		
East	19	81
Midwest	18	82
South	17	82
West	20	80
<b>Politics</b>		
Republican	17	83
Democrat	24	76
Independent	17	83

Note: The "don't know/refused" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see [Appendix 6](#).

<sup>a</sup>Includes black respondents.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by The Gallup Organization, Inc. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.80

**Estimated prevalence of illegal activities in the past year**By age group and reported drug use in the past year, United States, 1995<sup>a</sup>

(Percent reporting illegal activities in the past year)

Illegal activity during past year	Total		Age group					
	Used in past year	Did not use	12 to 17 years		18 to 25 years		26 years and older	
			Used in past year	Did not use	Used in past year	Did not use	Used in past year	Did not use
Took something from a store without paying	11.5%	1.1%	34.2%	5.3%	10.4%	2.2%	4.4%	0.4%
Took money or property that did not belong to me	8.0	0.9	24.7	4.2	7.9	1.6	2.3	0.4
Purposely damaged/destroyed property	7.2	0.7	26.7	4.7	7.2	1.9	0.5	0.1
Took a car without permission	1.3	0.1	4.5	0.5	1.1	0.1	0.3	(b)
Used a weapon or force to get money or things	0.8	(b)	2.8	0.3	0.7	0.1	0.1	(b)
Broke into a house to steal or look around	1.9	0.1	7.6	0.4	1.3	0.2	0.2	(b)
Hit someone or got into a physical fight	16.2	2.6	40.4	13.4	20.0	6.9	5.4	0.7
Hurt someone badly enough to need bandages or a doctor	5.2	0.6	15.4	2.1	5.7	1.6	1.4	0.2
Used a weapon to get something from a person	0.3	0.1	1.1	0.2	0.3	(b)	0.1	(b)
Drove a vehicle under the influence of alcohol and drugs together <sup>c</sup>	14.4	0.2	8.8	0.1	17.7	0.6	14.3	0.2
Drove a vehicle under the influence of alcohol <sup>c</sup>	28.5	4.8	13.0	0.8	34.4	9.8	30.3	4.6
Drove a vehicle under the influence of illegal drugs <sup>c</sup>	15.6	(b)	10.3	(b)	19.9	(b)	14.8	(b)
Sold illegal drugs	6.3	(b)	13.3	0.1	6.2	0.1	3.9	(b)

Note: See Note, table 3.69. For survey methodology, see Appendix 8.

<sup>c</sup>For the adolescent age group the estimates are based on all respondents age 12 to 17, however, those age 12 to 15 are less likely to drive at all given drivers license age limits.<sup>a</sup>Past-year illicit drug use indicates use at least once during past year of marijuana or hashish, cocaine (including crack), inhalants, hallucinogens (including PCP and LSD), heroin, or nonmedical use of psychotherapeutics.<sup>b</sup>Estimates based on only a few respondents are omitted because a high degree of confidence cannot be placed in their statistical accuracy.Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Main Findings 1995* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1997), pp. 146. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.81

**Type of drug mentioned in drug abuse-related emergency department episodes**

By patient and episode characteristics, United States, 1993, 1994, and 1995

Patient and episode characteristics	Type of drug								
	Marijuana/hashish			Heroin/morphine			Cocaine <sup>a</sup>		
	1993	1994	1995 <sup>b</sup>	1993	1994	1995 <sup>b</sup>	1993	1994	1995 <sup>b</sup>
Total number of drug mentions <sup>c</sup>	28,873	40,183	47,069	63,232	64,013	76,023	123,423	142,878	142,494
<b>Sex</b>									
Male	20,241	28,053	32,651	44,672	44,000	52,842	82,687	96,125	94,502
Female	8,368	11,762	13,608	18,159	19,515	22,276	39,936	45,663	46,544
<b>Age</b>									
12 to 17 years	4,247	6,539	8,230	280	507	433	1,570	2,054	2,000
18 to 25 years	9,545	13,860	15,313	8,019	8,370	9,052	22,159	25,392	21,834
26 to 34 years	9,278	11,452	13,187	21,203	21,618	24,256	52,658	60,500	57,718
35 years and older	5,624	8,277	10,207	33,613	33,359	42,184	46,614	54,238	60,604
<b>Race, ethnicity</b>									
White	13,483	18,882	21,857	23,027	23,383	29,397	32,718	40,843	41,700
Black	10,104	15,053	17,765	23,347	25,989	28,787	68,706	76,984	77,201
Hispanic	2,690	3,109	3,627	11,327	9,452	9,802	12,713	13,373	11,581
Other race <sup>d</sup>	202	302	426	699	282	429	561	890	614
Race unknown	2,394	2,837	3,394	4,831	4,906	7,608	8,724	10,788	11,398
<b>Drug use motive</b>									
Recreational use	7,339	10,515	12,496	5,337	4,154	5,487	14,006	16,113	16,587
Dependence	10,780	15,014	18,901	47,911	50,505	59,399	77,892	91,265	91,271
Suicide	2,367	3,934	4,579	2,115	2,282	2,759	9,397	11,718	12,426
Other/unknown motive <sup>e</sup>	8,387	10,719	11,093	7,869	7,071	8,378	22,068	23,782	22,210
<b>Reason for emergency department contact</b>									
Unexpected reaction	8,846	11,484	12,353	6,848	6,306	6,492	27,852	33,762	26,546
Overdose	4,708	7,059	8,016	16,557	13,752	17,134	18,991	22,191	22,063
Chronic effects	2,553	4,185	6,850	14,280	16,532	19,853	22,944	27,029	33,474
Seeking detoxification	5,382	6,185	7,636	14,396	14,831	17,128	31,801	35,687	35,682
Withdrawal	360	612	449	5,559	6,933	8,699	3,071	3,355	3,598
Other/unknown reason	7,023	10,658	11,766	5,591	5,659	6,718	18,764	20,854	21,130

Note: These data were collected through the Drug Abuse Warning Network (DAWN) sponsored by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. The data are weighted estimates representing all drug abuse-related emergency department episodes from a stratified random sample of hospitals in the 48 contiguous States, the District of Columbia, and 21 metropolitan areas. These data are estimates derived from a sample and therefore subject to sampling variation.

For 1993, there was an estimated total of 460,910 drug abuse-related emergency department episodes involving 796,762 drug mentions; for 1994, an estimated total of 518,521 episodes involving 900,317 drug mentions; and for 1995, an estimated total of 531,827 episodes involving 931,550 drug mentions. A "drug mention" refers to a substance that was mentioned during a drug-related emergency department episode. In addition to alcohol-in-combination, up to four substances may be reported for each emergency department drug abuse episode; thus, the total number of mentions exceeds the number of total episodes. It should be noted that a particular drug mention may or may not be the confirmed "cause" of the episode in multiple-drug abuse cases. Even when only one substance is reported for an episode, allowance should still be made for reportable drugs not mentioned or for other contributory factors. (Source, p. 21.)

Some data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For information on methodology, estimation procedures, and data limitations, see Appendix 10.

<sup>a</sup>Includes crack.

<sup>b</sup>Preliminary.

<sup>c</sup>Total includes patients whose sex or age was unknown.

<sup>d</sup>Includes American Indians, Alaska Natives, Asians, Pacific Islanders, and other racial/ethnic groups.

<sup>e</sup>Includes self-medication for physical ailment, to prevent pregnancy, induce abortion, accident, used unknowingly, etc.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *Preliminary Estimates from the Drug Abuse Warning Network: 1995 Preliminary Estimates of Drug-Related Emergency Department Episodes*, Advance Report Number 17 (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, August 1996), pp. 47, 49, 51. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.82

**Type and rate (per 100,000 population) of drug mentioned in drug abuse-related emergency department episodes**

By patient characteristics, United States, 1993, 1994, and 1995

Patient characteristics	Type of drug								
	Marijuana/hashish			Heroin/morphine			Cocaine		
	1993	1994	1995 <sup>a</sup>	1993	1994	1995 <sup>a</sup>	1993	1994	1995 <sup>a</sup>
Total rate of drug mentions <sup>b</sup>	12.6	17.5	20.2	27.6	27.8	32.7	53.9	62.0	61.2
<b>Sex</b>									
Male	18.3	25.2	29.1	40.3	39.6	47.1	74.6	86.5	84.2
Female	7.1	9.9	11.3	15.4	16.4	18.5	33.8	38.3	38.7
<b>Age</b>									
12 to 17 years	20.2	30.2	37.3	1.3	2.3	2.0	7.5	9.5	9.1
18 to 25 years	34.6	49.6	55.3	29.0	30.0	32.7	80.2	90.9	78.9
26 to 34 years	24.8	31.5	36.9	56.7	59.5	67.9	140.9	166.4	161.7
35 years and older	4.7	6.8	8.2	27.9	27.3	33.8	38.7	44.4	48.6

Note: See Note, table 3.81. For information on methodology, estimation procedures, and data limitations, see Appendix 10.

<sup>a</sup>Preliminary.

<sup>b</sup>Total rate includes patients whose sex or age was unknown.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *Preliminary Estimates from the Drug Abuse Warning Network: 1995 Preliminary Estimates of Drug-Related Emergency Department Episodes*, Advance Report Number 17 (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, August 1996), pp. 71, 73, 75. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.83

**Drug abuse-related emergency department episodes**By patient and episode characteristics, United States, 1993 and 1994<sup>a</sup>

Patient and episode characteristics	1993		1994	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total number of episodes	460,910	100.0%	518,521	100.0%
<b>Sex</b>				
Male	231,721	50.3	263,334	50.8
Female	224,526	48.7	250,333	48.3
Unknown/no response	4,663	1.0	4,854	0.9
<b>Age</b>				
6 to 11 years	1,384	0.3	1,005	0.2
12 to 17 years	50,039	10.9	60,472	11.7
18 to 25 years	98,276	21.3	112,262	21.7
18 to 19 years	22,746	4.9	27,880	5.4
20 to 25 years	75,530	16.4	84,382	16.3
26 to 34 years	138,634	30.1	151,195	29.2
26 to 29 years	57,186	12.4	61,741	11.9
30 to 34 years	81,448	17.7	89,454	17.3
35 years and older	171,257	37.2	190,145	36.7
35 to 44 years	121,003	26.3	132,118	25.5
45 to 54 years	35,387	7.7	41,918	8.1
55 years and older	14,867	3.2	16,110	3.1
Unknown/no response	1,320	0.3	B	B
<b>Race, ethnicity</b>				
White	245,243	53.2	279,312	53.9
Black	126,929	27.5	141,171	27.2
Hispanic	48,233	10.5	50,438	9.7
Other	5,844	1.3	6,050	1.2
Unknown/no response	34,660	7.5	41,550	8.0
<b>Number of drugs</b>				
Single-drug episode	225,288	48.9	252,598	48.7
Multi-drug episode	235,622	51.1	265,924	51.3
<b>Drug use motive</b>				
Psychic effects	74,614	16.2	85,683	16.5
Dependence	144,153	31.3	165,541	31.9
Suicide	180,212	39.1	199,773	38.5
Other <sup>b</sup>	7,155	1.6	5,566	1.1
Unknown/no response	54,776	11.9	61,958	11.9
<b>Reason for emergency department contact</b>				
Unexpected reaction	54,569	11.8	66,595	12.8
Overdose	243,765	52.9	269,573	52.0
Chronic effects	50,180	10.9	56,010	10.8
Withdrawal	11,125	2.4	14,025	2.7
Seeking detoxification	47,398	10.3	52,213	10.1
Accident/injury	13,439	2.9	16,243	3.1
Other	17,279	3.7	21,707	4.2
Unknown/no response	23,154	5.0	22,154	4.3
<b>Patient disposition</b>				
Treated and released	210,581	45.7	243,403	46.9
Admitted to hospital	232,917	50.5	258,603	49.9
Left against medical advice	10,287	2.2	9,738	1.9
Died	1,247	0.3	981	0.2
Unknown/no response	5,879	1.3	5,797	1.1

Note: See Note, table 3.81. For information on methodology, estimation procedures, and data limitations, see Appendix 10.

<sup>a</sup>Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

<sup>b</sup>Includes self-medication for physical ailment, to prevent pregnancy or induce abortion, accident, used unknowingly, etc.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *Annual Emergency Department Data, 1994*, Statistical Series I, Number 14-A (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1996), pp. 83, 84. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.84

**Drug abuse-related emergency department episodes**By patient characteristics, United States, 1994<sup>a</sup>

Patient characteristics	Total <sup>b</sup>		Sex			
			Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total <sup>b</sup>	518,521	100.0%	263,334	100.0%	250,333	100.0%
<b>Age</b>						
6 to 17 years	61,476	11.9	18,076	6.9	42,806	17.1
6 to 11 years	1,005	0.2	409	0.2	588	0.2
12 to 17 years	60,472	11.7	17,668	6.7	42,219	16.9
18 to 25 years	112,262	21.7	56,305	21.4	55,004	22.0
18 to 19 years	27,880	5.4	12,308	4.7	15,357	6.1
20 to 25 years	84,382	16.3	43,998	16.7	39,648	15.8
26 to 34 years	151,195	29.2	82,311	31.3	67,596	27.0
26 to 29 years	61,741	11.9	32,621	12.4	28,614	11.4
30 to 34 years	89,454	17.3	49,690	18.9	38,982	15.6
35 years and older	190,145	36.7	105,240	40.0	83,201	33.2
35 to 44 years	132,118	25.5	75,290	28.6	55,676	22.2
45 to 54 years	41,918	8.1	22,812	8.7	18,748	7.5
55 years and older	16,110	3.1	7,139	2.7	8,777	3.5
Unknown/no response	B	B	B	B	B	B
<b>Race, ethnicity</b>						
White	279,312	53.9	125,199	47.5	151,418	60.5
Black	141,171	27.2	85,626	32.5	54,908	21.9
Hispanic	50,438	9.7	29,250	11.1	20,604	8.2
Other <sup>c</sup>	6,050	1.2	2,592	1.0	3,388	1.4
Unknown/no response	41,550	8.0	20,667	7.8	20,016	8.0

Note: See Note, table 3.81. For information on methodology, estimation procedures, and data limitations, see Appendix 10.

<sup>a</sup>Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

<sup>b</sup>Includes episodes for which sex of patient was unknown or not reported.

<sup>c</sup>Includes American Indians, Alaska Natives, Asians, Pacific Islanders, and other racial/ethnic groups.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *Annual Emergency Department Data, 1994*, Statistical Series I, Number 14-A (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1996), p. 18. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.85

**Drug abuse-related emergency department episodes**By patient and episode characteristics, United States, 1994<sup>a</sup>

Episode characteristics	Patient characteristics														
	Total <sup>b</sup>	Sex		Race, ethnicity				Age group (in years)							55 and older
		Male	Female	White	Black	Hispanic	Other <sup>c</sup>	6 to 11	12 to 17	18 to 25	26 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54		
Total number of episodes <sup>b</sup>	518,521	263,334	250,333	279,312	141,171	50,438	6,050	1,005	60,472	112,262	151,195	132,118	41,918	16,110	
<b>Number of drugs</b>															
Single-drug episode	48.7%	46.3%	51.3%	47.4%	47.0%	55.4%	55.5%	85.2%	62.6%	51.3%	45.0%	44.3%	45.9%	49.9%	
Multi-drug episode	51.3	53.7	48.7	52.6	53.0	44.6	44.5	14.8	37.4	48.7	55.0	55.7	54.1	50.1	
<b>Drug use motive</b>															
Psychic effects	16.5	17.5	15.4	17.8	13.7	20.3	17.3	37.3	23.0	22.1	14.6	13.1	11.9	13.4	
Recreational use	8.5	11.3	5.4	8.0	7.5	14.0	9.6	B	12.3	12.3	7.8	6.3	4.6	2.4	
Other psychic effects	8.0	6.1	10.0	9.8	6.2	6.3	7.7	29.5	10.7	9.8	6.7	6.8	7.3	10.9	
Dependence	31.9	42.3	21.2	20.7	53.0	35.9	14.9	1.6	4.2	21.7	40.9	43.2	37.3	22.0	
Suicide	38.5	25.2	52.5	49.3	19.4	29.8	52.9	31.2	60.7	43.4	31.4	30.4	38.3	49.5	
Other <sup>d</sup>	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.3	0.7	0.9	B	1.3	1.7	1.3	0.7	0.9	0.7	2.9	
Unknown/no response	11.9	14.1	9.7	10.9	13.2	13.1	12.3	28.6	10.4	11.5	12.5	12.4	11.8	12.2	
<b>Reason for emergency department contact</b>															
Unexpected reaction	12.8	16.4	9.1	8.7	20.1	15.4	13.1	3.3	9.3	15.6	14.0	12.8	9.2	8.3	
Overdose	52.0	39.2	65.3	65.7	26.7	47.9	67.9	75.1	75.6	57.8	43.3	43.6	52.9	66.1	
Chronic effects	10.8	14.3	7.2	5.3	17.8	16.0	5.5	B	0.9	5.2	12.3	16.8	16.9	10.1	
Withdrawal	2.7	3.3	2.1	2.8	2.6	2.9	B	B	0.3	2.1	3.4	3.1	4.0	3.5	
Seeking detoxification	10.1	13.5	6.4	7.4	18.4	5.2	2.0	B	1.8	8.0	14.4	11.8	8.8	4.5	
Accident/injury	3.1	4.3	1.9	2.1	5.4	2.9	2.2	B	1.1	2.9	3.9	3.9	2.3	1.6	
Other	4.2	4.4	3.9	4.1	4.4	4.0	3.9	5.0	6.0	4.3	4.3	3.8	2.7	3.5	
Unknown/no response	4.3	4.5	4.0	3.9	4.7	5.6	3.9	B	4.9	4.1	4.4	4.1	3.2	2.4	
<b>Patient disposition</b>															
Treated and released	46.9	52.0	41.7	39.7	55.5	58.3	43.8	64.8	48.5	50.3	49.7	45.2	39.4	33.2	
Admitted to hospital	49.9	44.4	55.6	57.2	41.7	37.6	52.9	34.7	50.1	46.5	46.7	51.4	56.4	65.0	
Left against medical advice	1.9	2.2	1.5	1.7	1.9	2.6	0.8	B	0.6	1.6	2.1	2.2	2.9	1.4	
Died	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	B	B	(e)	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.3	
Unknown/no response	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.3	0.8	1.3	B	B	0.8	1.4	1.4	0.8	1.2	0.2	

Note: See Note, table 3.81. For information on methodology, estimation procedures, and data limitations, see Appendix 10.

<sup>d</sup>Includes self-medication for physical ailment, to prevent pregnancy or induce abortion, accident, used unknowingly, etc.

<sup>e</sup>Less than 0.05%.

<sup>a</sup>Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

<sup>b</sup>Includes episodes for which sex, race, ethnicity, and age were unknown or not reported.

<sup>c</sup>Includes American Indians, Alaska Natives, Asians, Pacific Islanders, and other racial/ethnic groups.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, **Annual Emergency Department Data 1994**, Statistical Series I, Number 14-A (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1996), pp. 20, 24. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.86

**Drug use motive reported in drug abuse-related emergency department episodes**By patient and episode characteristics, United States, 1994<sup>a</sup>

Patient and episode characteristics	Drug use motive						
	Total	Recreational use	Other psychic effects	Dependence	Suicide	Other <sup>b</sup>	Unknown
Total number of episodes	518,521	43,948	41,735	165,541	199,773	5,566	61,958
<b>Sex</b>							
Male	50.8%	67.9%	38.6%	67.3%	33.2%	47.1%	59.9%
Female	48.3	30.9	60.0	32.1	65.8	51.6	39.4
Unknown/no response	0.9	1.2	1.4	0.6	1.1	1.3	0.7
<b>Age</b>							
6 to 11 years	0.2	0.2	0.7	(c)	0.2	0.2	0.5
12 to 17 years	11.7	16.9	15.6	1.5	18.4	18.4	10.1
18 to 25 years	21.7	31.5	26.3	14.7	24.4	26.4	20.8
26 to 34 years	29.2	27.0	24.4	37.3	23.7	18.7	30.5
35 to 44 years	25.5	18.9	21.4	34.5	20.1	21.8	26.4
45 to 54 years	8.1	4.4	7.3	9.4	8.0	5.0	8.0
55 years and older	3.1	0.9	4.2	2.1	4.0	8.5	3.2
Unknown/no response	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.3	1.2	1.0	0.5
<b>Race, ethnicity</b>							
White	53.9	50.6	65.7	34.9	69.0	65.8	49.1
Black	27.2	24.0	20.9	45.2	13.7	18.0	30.1
Hispanic	9.7	16.1	7.6	10.9	7.5	7.8	10.7
Other <sup>d</sup>	1.2	1.3	1.1	0.5	1.6	2.9	1.2
Unknown/no response	8.0	7.9	4.7	8.5	8.1	5.5	8.9
<b>Number of drugs</b>							
Single-drug episode	48.7	53.5	50.8	49.5	44.7	63.9	53.2
Multi-drug episode	51.3	46.5	49.2	50.5	55.3	36.1	46.8
<b>Reason for emergency department contact</b>							
Unexpected reaction	12.8	45.4	14.2	14.8	1.9	12.7	18.8
Overdose	52.0	29.4	68.1	11.1	90.9	60.8	40.0
Chronic effects	10.8	5.0	3.8	28.6	0.5	1.2	6.3
Withdrawal	2.7	0.6	B	7.3	0.1	2.5	B
Seeking detoxification	10.1	3.0	1.6	29.1	0.6	B	1.4
Accident/injury	3.1	4.0	2.1	3.9	0.5	4.5	9.5
Other	4.2	8.3	7.1	3.0	2.7	10.5	6.9
Unknown/no response	4.3	4.4	2.6	2.1	2.9	7.6	15.2
<b>Patient disposition</b>							
Admitted to hospital	49.9	26.6	43.4	38.5	69.4	39.1	39.2
Treated and released	46.9	69.5	53.8	58.1	28.7	56.2	54.5
Left against medical advice	1.9	2.2	2.1	2.6	0.9	B	2.7
Died	0.2	0.1	(c)	0.2	0.1	(c)	0.6
Unknown/no response	1.1	1.5	B	0.7	0.9	B	2.9

Note: See Note, table 3.81. For information on methodology, estimation procedures, and data limitations, see Appendix 10.

<sup>a</sup>Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

<sup>b</sup>Includes self-medication for physical ailment, to prevent pregnancy or induce abortion, accident, used unknowingly, etc.

<sup>c</sup>Less than 0.05%.

<sup>d</sup>Includes American Indians, Alaska Natives, Asians, Pacific Islanders, and other racial/ethnic groups.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *Annual Emergency Department Data, 1994*, Statistical Series I, Number 14-A (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1996), p. 31. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.87

**Type of drug mentioned in drug abuse-related emergency department episodes**By patient and episode characteristics, United States, 1994<sup>a</sup>

Patient and episode characteristics	Type of drug											
	Tranquilizers	Narcotic analgesics <sup>b</sup>	Non-narcotic analgesics	Non-barbiturate sedatives	Anti-depressants	Anti-psychotics	Barbiturate sedatives	Amphetamines	Hallucinogens	Cocaine	Marijuana/hashish	Heroin/morphine
Total number of drug mentions	62,623	99,972	67,974	18,307	44,632	17,240	6,215	27,768	12,757	142,878	40,183	64,013
<b>Sex</b>												
Male	38.3%	61.7%	27.2%	36.8%	33.3%	46.6%	55.5%	62.7%	77.6%	67.3%	69.8%	68.7%
Female	60.5	37.4	72.1	61.6	65.4	52.5	44.2	36.0	21.4	32.0	29.3	30.5
Unknown/no response	1.2	0.9	0.7	1.6	1.3	1.0	0.3	B	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.8
<b>Age</b>												
6 to 11 years	B	(c)	0.5	B	B	0.1	B	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
12 to 17 years	3.9	2.9	32.6	6.1	13.2	6.2	3.4	10.8	24.4	1.4	16.3	0.8
18 to 25 years	14.1	14.8	29.9	24.5	19.8	17.6	12.7	28.6	36.6	17.8	34.5	13.1
26 to 34 years	30.0	31.9	16.9	23.4	24.4	30.8	33.9	34.8	23.5	42.3	28.5	33.8
35 to 44 years	32.5	35.7	11.8	25.4	27.4	29.8	33.9	21.2	12.4	30.2	16.2	38.5
45 to 54 years	12.7	11.2	4.1	11.6	10.0	9.3	10.0	3.9	1.9	6.7	4.0	11.5
55 years and older	6.4	3.1	3.7	8.2	4.5	5.8	4.8	0.5	0.4	1.0	0.4	2.2
Unknown/no response	0.3	0.4	B	B	B	B	B	0.1	B	0.5	B	0.2
<b>Race, ethnicity</b>												
White	81.0	47.6	65.3	74.4	78.4	73.0	64.1	67.5	54.0	28.6	47.0	36.5
Black	6.4	32.3	16.1	9.4	9.2	13.1	22.3	6.4	24.2	53.9	37.5	40.6
Hispanic	5.7	12.3	9.7	7.5	4.6	5.7	6.8	17.1	13.0	9.4	7.7	14.8
Other <sup>d</sup>	0.9	0.6	2.1	2.0	1.2	0.4	1.6	1.1	1.3	0.6	0.8	0.4
Unknown/no response	6.1	7.2	6.8	6.8	6.6	7.7	5.3	7.9	7.5	7.6	7.1	7.7
<b>Drug use motive</b>												
Recreational use	3.3	6.0	1.5	1.1	2.8	2.8	9.2	23.5	38.1	11.3	26.2	6.5
Other psychic effects	11.2	4.2	11.9	15.0	9.8	15.1	10.4	3.9	2.3	3.7	6.2	1.3
Dependence	12.3	61.7	1.9	2.8	2.6	3.6	17.7	36.9	30.5	63.9	37.4	78.9
Suicide	61.6	16.9	76.5	75.3	76.5	69.4	45.5	8.6	6.2	8.2	9.8	3.6
Other <sup>e</sup>	1.1	0.8	1.5	B	1.2	1.9	B	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.2
Unknown/no response	10.5	10.4	6.7	4.9	7.1	7.2	15.9	26.9	22.6	12.6	19.8	9.6

Note: See Note, table 3.81. "In addition to alcohol-in-combination, up to four substances may be reported for each emergency department drug abuse episode; thus, the total number of mentions exceeds the number of total episodes. It should be noted that a drug mention may or may not be the confirmed 'cause' of the episode in multiple-drug abuse cases. Even when only one substance is reported for an episode, allowance should still be made for reportable drugs not mentioned or for other contributory factors." (Source, p. 144.) For information on methodology, estimation procedures, and data limitations, see Appendix 10.

<sup>a</sup>Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

<sup>b</sup>Includes heroin/morphine.

<sup>c</sup>Less than 0.05%.

<sup>d</sup>Includes American Indians, Alaska Natives, Asians, Pacific Islanders, and other racial/ethnic groups.

<sup>e</sup>Includes self-medication for physical ailment, to prevent pregnancy or induce abortion, accident, used unknowingly, etc.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *Annual Emergency Department Data, 1994*, Statistical Series I, Number 14-A (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1996), pp. 41-43. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.88

Reported alcohol use			
By sex, United States, selected years 1939-96			
Question: "Do you have occasion to use alcoholic beverages such as liquor, wine or beer, or are you a total abstainer?"			
(Percent of respondents reporting that they use alcoholic beverages)			
	National	Male	Female
1939	58%	70%	45%
1945	67	75	60
1946	67	NA	NA
1947	63	72	54
1949	58	66	49
1950	60	NA	NA
1951	59	70	46
1952	60	68	53
1956	60	NA	NA
1957	58	67	50
1958	55	66	45
1960	62	NA	NA
1964	63	NA	NA
1966	65	70	61
1969	64	NA	NA
1974	68	77	61
1976	71	NA	NA
1977	71	77	65
1978	71	75	64
1979	69	74	64
1981	70	75	66
1982	65	69	61
1983	65	71	58
1984	64	73	57
1985	67	72	62
1987	65	72	57
1988	63	72	55
1989	56	64	48
1990	57	64	51
1992	64	72	57
1994	65	70	61
1996	61	66	55

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see [Appendix 6](#).

Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Report*, Report No. 288, p. 14; *The Gallup Poll Monthly*, No. 303, p. 4; No. 317, p. 46 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll); *The Gallup Poll* (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, June 16, 1994), p. 2; and data provided by The Gallup Organization, Inc. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.89

Reported alcohol use		
By demographic characteristics, United States, 1996		
Question: "Do you have occasion to use alcoholic beverages such as liquor, wine or beer, or are you a total abstainer?"		
	Yes	No, total abstainer
National	61%	39%
<b>Sex</b>		
Male	66	33
Female	55	45
<b>Race</b>		
White	63	36
Nonwhite <sup>a</sup>	46	54
Black	36	64
<b>Age</b>		
18 to 29 years	66	34
30 to 49 years	67	32
50 to 64 years	58	42
50 years and older	50	50
65 years and older	42	58
<b>Education</b>		
College post graduate	73	27
College graduate	66	32
Some college	66	34
No college	51	48
<b>Income</b>		
\$75,000 and over	79	21
\$50,000 and over	79	21
\$30,000 to \$49,999	64	36
\$20,000 to \$29,999	57	43
Under \$20,000	44	55
<b>Community</b>		
Urban area	60	40
Suburban area	66	33
Rural area	52	47
<b>Region</b>		
East	63	37
Midwest	66	34
South	54	45
West	62	37
<b>Politics</b>		
Republican	66	34
Democrat	52	47
Independent	65	34

Note: The "don't know/refused" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see [Appendix 6](#).

<sup>a</sup>Includes black respondents.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by The Gallup Organization, Inc. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.90

**Respondents reporting whether they drink more than they should**

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1996

Question: "Do you sometimes drink more than you think you should?"

	Yes	No
National	25%	75%
<b>Sex</b>		
Male	29	71
Female	22	78
<b>Race</b>		
White	26	74
Nonwhite <sup>a</sup>	19	80
Black	19	79
<b>Age</b>		
18 to 29 years	37	63
30 to 49 years	27	73
50 to 64 years	17	83
50 years and older	14	86
65 years and older	11	89
<b>Education</b>		
College post graduate	25	74
College graduate	21	79
Some college	30	70
No college	24	76
<b>Income</b>		
\$75,000 and over	20	79
\$50,000 and over	23	77
\$30,000 to \$49,999	28	72
\$20,000 to \$29,999	33	67
Under \$20,000	23	77
<b>Community</b>		
Urban area	25	75
Suburban area	21	79
Rural area	34	66
<b>Region</b>		
East	20	80
Midwest	25	75
South	28	72
West	29	70
<b>Politics</b>		
Republican	24	76
Democrat	25	75
Independent	27	73

Note: This question was asked of the 61% of respondents answering "yes" to the question: "Do you have occasion to use alcoholic beverages such as liquor, wine or beer, or are you a total abstainer?" presented in table 3.89. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see [Appendix 6](#).

<sup>a</sup>Includes black respondents.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by The Gallup Organization, Inc. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.91

**Respondents reporting whether drinking has ever been a source of family trouble**

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1996

Question: "Has drinking ever been a cause of trouble in your family?"

	Yes	No
National	23%	77%
<b>Sex</b>		
Male	23	77
Female	24	76
<b>Race</b>		
White	23	77
Nonwhite <sup>a</sup>	22	78
Black	24	76
<b>Age</b>		
18 to 29 years	17	83
30 to 49 years	27	73
50 to 64 years	24	76
50 years and older	23	77
65 years and older	21	79
<b>Education</b>		
College post graduate	19	81
College graduate	19	81
Some college	29	71
No college	22	76
<b>Income</b>		
\$75,000 and over	24	76
\$50,000 and over	19	81
\$30,000 to \$49,999	26	74
\$20,000 to \$29,999	23	77
Under \$20,000	25	74
<b>Community</b>		
Urban area	26	74
Suburban area	21	79
Rural area	24	75
<b>Region</b>		
East	23	77
Midwest	22	78
South	25	75
West	22	78
<b>Politics</b>		
Republican	21	79
Democrat	25	75
Independent	23	77

Note: The "don't know/refused" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see [Appendix 6](#).

<sup>a</sup>Includes black respondents.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by The Gallup Organization, Inc. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.92

**Adults reporting drinking and driving in the past month<sup>a</sup>**

By sex and State, 1995

State	Total	Male	Female
Alabama	2.6%	4.7%	0.8%
Alaska	1.3	1.6	0.9
Arizona	2.7	3.7	1.7
Arkansas	1.5	2.8	0.3
California	1.9	3.0	0.8
Colorado	3.1	5.2	1.0
Connecticut	2.5	4.5	0.7
Delaware	1.4	2.4	0.4
Florida	2.6	4.4	1.0
Georgia	2.2	3.3	1.1
Hawaii	2.1	3.0	1.1
Idaho	2.0	2.9	1.2
Illinois	1.8	2.8	0.7
Indiana	2.6	4.8	0.6
Iowa	3.3	4.9	1.9
Kansas	3.2	5.3	1.2
Kentucky	0.6	1.0	0.2
Louisiana	2.8	4.8	1.0
Maine	0.9	1.3	0.6
Maryland	1.1	2.0	0.4
Massachusetts	3.5	5.9	1.3
Michigan	3.3	5.6	1.2
Minnesota	4.9	8.0	2.0
Mississippi	1.1	2.2	0.2
Missouri	2.1	3.7	0.8
Montana	3.4	5.3	1.6
Nebraska	2.8	4.6	1.1
Nevada	3.7	6.1	1.3
New Hampshire	1.6	2.4	0.9
New Jersey	2.0	3.8	0.3
New Mexico	3.3	5.1	1.5
New York	0.9	1.3	0.5
North Carolina	1.1	1.7	0.6
North Dakota	4.2	7.2	1.3
Ohio	1.6	3.1	0.4
Oklahoma	1.2	2.1	0.4
Oregon	1.8	2.7	0.9
Pennsylvania	3.6	6.5	1.0
Rhode Island	3.7	5.6	1.9
South Carolina	1.4	2.1	0.7
South Dakota	5.2	8.0	2.6
Tennessee	1.0	1.4	0.6
Texas	3.7	6.3	1.3
Utah	1.2	2.3	0.2
Vermont	2.4	3.4	1.5
Virginia	2.5	4.3	0.9
Washington	2.1	3.3	1.0
West Virginia	0.9	1.5	0.3
Wisconsin	4.5	7.0	2.3
Wyoming	3.2	5.7	0.8

Note: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) is a continuous, State-based surveillance system that collects information about modifiable risk factors for chronic diseases and other leading causes of death. The BRFSS is a telephone survey of the civilian, noninstitutionalized population aged 18 and older. In 1995, all 50 States participated; the District of Columbia did not participate. Each State health department used random digit dialing to select samples of adults in households with telephones. During the interview period each month, BRFSS data were collected from the random samples of adults. The data were sent to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) at the end of each monthly interviewing cycle. A computer-assisted telephone interviewing (CATI) system, which permits direct entry of data into a computer file during an interview, was used in 47 States for the 1995 survey.

<sup>a</sup>Includes adults reporting at least once in the previous month, operating a motor vehicle after drinking too much alcohol.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, "State- and Sex-Specific Prevalence of Selected Characteristics--Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1994 and 1995," *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* (Washington, DC: USGPO, Aug. 1, 1997), p. 13. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.93

**Total fatalities and fatalities in alcohol-related motor vehicle crashes**

By highest blood alcohol concentration level in the crash, United States, 1982-95

	Total fatalities in motor vehicle crashes	Total fatalities in alcohol-related crashes		Blood alcohol concentration level					
				No alcohol (0.00%)		Some and impaired (0.01% to 0.09%)		Intoxicated (0.10% or more)	
				Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1982	43,945	25,165	57.3%	18,780	42.7%	4,809	10.9%	20,356	46.3%
1983	42,589	23,646	55.5	18,943	44.5	4,472	10.5	19,174	45.0
1984	44,257	23,758	53.7	20,499	46.3	4,766	10.8	18,992	42.9
1985	43,825	22,716	51.8	21,109	48.2	4,604	10.5	18,111	41.3
1986	46,087	24,045	52.2	22,042	47.8	5,109	11.1	18,936	41.1
1987	46,390	23,641	51.0	22,749	49.0	5,112	11.0	18,529	39.9
1988	47,087	23,626	50.2	23,461	49.8	4,895	10.4	18,731	39.8
1989	45,582	22,404	49.2	23,178	50.8	4,541	10.0	17,863	39.2
1990	44,599	22,084	49.5	22,515	50.5	4,434	9.9	17,650	39.6
1991	41,508	19,887	47.9	21,621	52.1	3,957	9.5	15,930	38.4
1992	39,250	17,858	45.5	21,392	54.5	3,625	9.2	14,234	36.3
1993	40,150	17,473	43.5	22,677	56.5	3,496	8.7	13,977	34.8
1994	40,716	16,580	40.7	24,136	59.3	3,480	8.5	13,100	32.2
1995	41,798	17,274	41.3	24,524	58.7	3,710	8.9	13,564	32.5

Note: These data are based on information from two of the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration's data systems: the Fatal Accident Reporting System (FARS) and the National Accident Sampling System/General Estimates System (GES). FARS contains data from a census of fatal traffic crashes occurring in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. FARS data include crashes involving motor vehicles traveling on a trafficway customarily open to the public and resulting in the death of a vehicle occupant or a nonmotorist within 30 days of the crash. GES data are obtained from a nationally representative probability sample selected from all police-reported crashes. To be eligible for the GES sample, a police accident report must be completed and the crash must involve at least one motor vehicle traveling on a trafficway and result in property damage, injury, or death.

A fatal crash is defined as alcohol-related or alcohol-involved if either a driver or a nonmotorist (usually a pedestrian) had a measurable or estimated blood alcohol concentration (BAC) of 0.01 or more grams per deciliter. BAC values are estimated by the Source when alcohol test results are unknown.

Data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, *Traffic Safety Facts 1995* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Transportation, 1996), p. 32. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.94

**Blood alcohol concentration level of motor vehicle drivers involved in fatal crashes**

By age, United States, 1985-95

Blood alcohol concentration	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
<b>Ages 15 and younger</b>											
Some and impaired (0.01% to 0.09%)	15.5%	15.3	15.8	13.6	10.8	12.4	14.0	11.9	9.7	10.3	10.0
Intoxicated (0.10% or more)	8.8%	8.1	7.9	6.0	6.0	5.9	5.4	4.4	3.6	6.5	4.4
Total number	479	504	469	448	402	409	364	350	383	397	415
<b>Ages 16 to 20</b>											
Some and impaired (0.01% to 0.09%)	35.5%	36.5	33.3	32.3	29.9	31.7	29.8	26.8	24.5	22.6	20.6
Intoxicated (0.10% or more)	23.9%	23.7	21.0	20.7	19.5	21.1	20.0	17.6	16.1	14.1	12.7
Total number	9,386	10,163	9,910	10,171	9,442	8,821	8,002	7,192	7,256	7,723	7,738
<b>Ages 21 to 24</b>											
Some and impaired (0.01% to 0.09%)	45.9%	47.3	45.4	46.1	45.0	44.8	44.5	41.0	39.4	37.4	37.2
Intoxicated (0.10% or more)	35.3%	36.1	34.1	35.2	34.5	34.7	33.8	30.7	30.7	28.2	27.8
Total number	9,046	9,129	8,808	8,555	7,723	7,195	6,748	6,323	6,406	6,291	6,268
<b>Ages 25 to 34</b>											
Some and impaired (0.01% to 0.09%)	41.0%	41.5	41.6	41.1	40.1	41.3	40.1	38.4	36.1	33.9	34.0
Intoxicated (0.10% or more)	32.4%	33.0	32.9	32.7	31.9	33.0	32.3	30.9	28.6	26.8	26.8
Total number	15,257	16,179	16,562	16,398	15,928	15,764	14,151	13,049	13,038	12,891	13,029
<b>Ages 35 to 44</b>											
Some and impaired (0.01% to 0.09%)	30.5%	30.6	31.4	31.4	31.2	32.0	31.2	30.0	29.3	27.3	28.6
Intoxicated (0.10% or more)	24.3%	24.5	25.4	25.4	25.2	25.8	25.2	24.2	23.5	22.3	22.8
Total number	8,892	9,240	9,778	10,077	10,106	10,177	9,482	9,284	9,738	9,951	10,664
<b>Ages 45 to 54</b>											
Some and impaired (0.01% to 0.09%)	24.0%	23.7	22.4	23.1	23.8	22.5	23.0	21.0	20.1	19.5	19.8
Intoxicated (0.10% or more)	18.9%	18.2	17.5	18.2	18.9	17.6	18.1	16.3	15.8	15.5	15.5
Total number	5,150	5,077	5,470	5,761	6,038	5,867	5,458	5,672	5,970	6,493	6,811
<b>Ages 55 to 64</b>											
Some and impaired (0.01% to 0.09%)	18.5%	18.5	18.1	18.5	18.0	16.7	15.6	15.6	16.0	13.5	16.1
Intoxicated (0.10% or more)	13.8%	13.6	13.8	14.1	13.7	12.5	12.0	11.5	12.4	10.5	12.4
Total number	4,112	4,019	4,223	4,320	4,202	4,068	3,695	3,688	3,824	3,828	4,073
<b>Ages 65 to 74</b>											
Some and impaired (0.01% to 0.09%)	13.9%	13.6	12.6	13.8	12.4	11.9	12.1	11.9	10.2	10.7	9.7
Intoxicated (0.10% or more)	9.9%	9.4	8.7	9.3	8.5	8.2	8.4	8.4	7.3	7.7	6.6
Total number	2,650	2,844	2,987	3,079	3,107	3,161	3,017	3,024	3,031	3,194	3,250
<b>Ages 75 and older</b>											
Some and impaired (0.01% to 0.09%)	6.8%	6.2	6.4	7.1	6.5	6.7	6.5	5.4	5.8	4.7	5.3
Intoxicated (0.10% or more)	4.2%	3.1	3.8	4.1	3.9	3.7	3.4	3.1	3.4	3.0	3.3
Total number	1,829	2,037	2,091	2,297	2,324	2,340	2,454	2,450	2,817	2,867	2,988

Note: See Note, table 3.93. Data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, *Traffic Safety Facts 1995* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Transportation, 1996), p. 36. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.95

**Total fatalities and fatalities in alcohol-related motor vehicle crashes**

By highest blood alcohol concentration level in the crash and jurisdiction, 1995

Jurisdiction	Total fatalities in motor vehicle crashes	Blood alcohol concentration level							
		Total fatalities in alcohol-related crashes		No alcohol (0.00%)		Some and impaired (0.01% to 0.09%)		Intoxicated (0.10% or more)	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	42,393	17,596	41.5%	24,797	58.5%	3,798	9.0%	13,798	32.5%
Alabama	1,113	462	41.6	651	58.4	81	7.3	381	34.3
Alaska	87	48	54.5	40	45.5	11	12.1	37	42.4
Arizona	1,031	447	43.4	584	56.6	100	9.7	347	33.7
Arkansas	631	217	34.3	414	65.7	69	10.9	148	23.4
California	4,192	1,720	41.0	2,472	59.0	412	9.8	1,308	31.2
Colorado	645	294	45.6	351	54.4	68	10.5	226	35.1
Connecticut	317	155	48.8	162	51.2	25	7.9	130	40.9
Delaware	121	51	41.5	71	58.5	13	10.4	38	31.0
District of Columbia	58	31	54.7	26	45.3	6	10.9	25	43.8
Florida	2,805	1,110	39.6	1,695	60.4	237	8.5	873	31.1
Georgia	1,488	522	35.1	966	64.9	122	8.2	400	26.9
Hawaii	130	64	49.3	66	50.7	23	17.8	41	31.5
Idaho	262	88	34.0	173	66.0	19	7.4	69	26.5
Illinois	1,586	681	42.9	905	57.1	130	8.2	551	34.7
Indiana	960	330	34.4	629	65.6	67	7.0	263	27.4
Iowa	527	220	41.6	308	58.4	61	11.5	159	30.1
Kansas	442	179	40.4	263	59.6	27	6.0	152	34.4
Kentucky	849	287	33.8	562	66.2	60	7.0	227	26.7
Louisiana	883	470	53.2	413	46.8	117	13.2	353	39.9
Maine	187	52	27.7	135	72.3	8	4.1	44	23.6
Maryland	671	233	34.8	437	65.2	57	8.5	176	26.3
Massachusetts	444	203	45.7	241	54.3	55	12.3	148	33.4
Michigan	1,530	616	40.3	914	59.7	133	8.7	483	31.6
Minnesota	597	265	44.3	332	55.7	50	8.4	215	36.0
Mississippi	868	361	41.6	507	58.4	55	6.4	306	35.2
Missouri	1,109	572	51.6	537	48.4	122	11.0	450	40.6
Montana	215	91	42.5	124	57.5	12	5.7	79	36.8
Nebraska	254	93	36.7	161	63.3	29	11.5	64	25.2
Nevada	313	154	49.4	159	50.6	27	8.7	127	40.7
New Hampshire	118	46	39.1	72	60.9	16	13.8	30	25.4
New Jersey	773	316	40.9	457	59.1	73	9.4	243	31.5
New Mexico	485	244	50.2	241	49.8	42	8.6	202	41.7
New York	1,674	543	32.4	1,132	67.6	138	8.2	405	24.2
North Carolina	1,448	488	33.7	959	66.3	89	6.2	399	27.6
North Dakota	74	42	57.9	31	42.1	10	14.1	32	43.9
Ohio	1,366	439	32.2	926	67.8	95	7.0	344	25.2
Oklahoma	669	251	37.5	418	62.5	46	6.9	205	30.7
Oregon	572	237	41.4	335	58.6	61	10.6	176	30.7
Pennsylvania	1,480	610	41.2	870	58.8	125	8.4	485	32.7
Rhode Island	69	29	41.6	40	58.4	7	10.1	22	31.5
South Carolina	881	280	31.8	600	68.2	51	5.8	229	26.0
South Dakota	158	71	45.0	87	55.0	8	5.4	63	39.7
Tennessee	1,259	512	40.7	747	59.3	92	7.3	420	33.3
Texas	3,181	1,782	56.0	1,399	44.0	375	11.8	1,407	44.2
Utah	326	86	26.3	240	73.7	17	5.1	69	21.2
Vermont	106	44	41.4	62	58.6	11	10.2	33	31.2
Virginia	900	358	39.8	542	60.2	86	9.5	272	30.3
Washington	653	316	48.5	336	51.5	68	10.5	248	38.0
West Virginia	376	160	42.7	216	57.3	28	7.4	132	35.2
Wisconsin	745	317	42.6	428	57.4	54	7.3	263	35.3
Wyoming	170	83	48.9	87	51.1	20	11.8	63	37.2
Puerto Rico	595	322	54.1	273	45.9	88	14.8	234	39.3

Note: See Note, table 3.93. The totals presented above include crashes occurring in Puerto Rico and therefore differ from totals presented in table 3.93.

Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, *Traffic Safety Facts 1995* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Transportation, 1996), pp. 154, 155. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.96

**Reported prevalence of delinquent behavior<sup>a</sup>**

By offense, United States, 1979, 1980, 1983, 1986, 1989, and 1992

(Percent reporting one or more offenses)

	1979 Ages 14 to 20 (N=1,543)	1980 Ages 15 to 21 (N=1,494)	1983 Ages 18 to 24 (N=1,496)	1986 Ages 21 to 27 (N=1,383)	1989 Ages 24 to 30 (N=1,436)	1992 Ages 27 to 33 (N=1,338)
<b>Felony assault</b>						
Aggravated assault	4%	4%	3%	3%	2%	2%
Sexual assault	0	0	0	1	0	0
Gang fights	6	5	2	1	0	NA
Battery	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2
<b>Minor assault</b>						
Hit teacher	3	NA	0	NA	NA	NA
Hit parent	2	NA	1	0	0	0
Hit student	18	NA	4	NA	NA	NA
Hit someone at work	NA	NA	NA	2	2	1
Hit anyone else	NA	NA	NA	11	8	6
<b>Robbery</b>						
Strongarmed students	1	1	0	NA	NA	NA
Strongarmed others	2	1	0	NA	NA	NA
Strongarmed anyone	NA	NA	NA	0	0	0
<b>Felony theft</b>						
Stole motor vehicle	1	1	0	0	0	0
Stole something over \$50	3	3	2	2	1	1
Broke into building or vehicle	3	2	2	1	0	0
Bought stolen goods	6	6	6	4	3	3
<b>Minor theft</b>						
Stole something under \$5	10	10	8	8	5	5
Stole something \$5 to \$50	5	4	3	3	1	2
Joyriding	5	6	3	1	1	1
<b>Damaged property</b>						
Damaged family property	7	NA	2	1	1	NA
Damaged school property	7	NA	2	NA	NA	NA
Damaged employer's property	NA	NA	NA	2	1	NA
Damaged other property	10	NA	4	3	2	NA
Damaged property	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2
<b>Illegal services</b>						
Sold marijuana	10	NA	7	6	3	4
Sold hard drugs	2	NA	2	2	1	1
<b>White collar crime</b>						
Credit card fraud	1	NA	1	0	0	0
Used checks illegally	1	NA	1	1	1	2
Fraud	3	NA	2	2	1	1
Forgery	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1
Income tax evasion	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	8
Insurance fraud	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1
Embezzlement	NA	NA	NA	0	1	1
<b>Other delinquency</b>						
Stole at school	4	3	2	NA	NA	NA
Stole from employer	NA	NA	NA	8	6	4
Stole from family	6	5	2	1	1	NA
Carried hidden weapon	6	NA	9	9	9	9
Arson	NA	1	0	0	0	0
<b>Drug use</b>						
Marijuana	41	44	43	37	26	23
Hallucinogens	6	8	6	5	3	2
Amphetamines	NA	NA	NA	7	4	3
Barbiturates	NA	NA	NA	1	1	1
Tranquilizers	NA	NA	NA	3	2	2
Inhalants	2	1	1	0	0	0
Angel dust	4	2	1	1	0	0
Heroin	1	0	0	1	0	1
Crack	NA	NA	NA	1	2	2
Cocaine	8	10	14	15	9	6

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.96

**Reported prevalence of delinquent behavior<sup>a</sup>**

By offense, United States, 1979, 1980, 1983, 1986, 1989, and 1992--Continued

Note: These data are from the National Youth Survey Project, an ongoing longitudinal panel study involving a national probability sample of adolescents in the United States. The sample was drawn in 1976 and comprised 2,360 eligible youth ages 11 to 17 at the time of the initial interview. Of these, 1,725 (73%) agreed to participate in the initial survey conducted in 1977. This sample of American youth constituted a national youth panel and each member of the panel was interviewed in successive years during 1977-81, 1984, 1987, 1990, and 1993 about their involvement in delinquent and criminal activity during the previous calendar year. Prevalence figures reflect the proportion of persons in the population who reported involvement in the particular offense during the calendar year indicated. Beginning in 1979, the data were revised

to remove inappropriate and trivial responses. Therefore, data from surveys prior to 1979 are not presented due to lack of comparability. These data are estimates derived from a sample and therefore subject to sampling variation. For survey methodology and descriptions of offenses, see [Appendix 11](#).

<sup>a</sup>Estimates have been adjusted to remove inappropriate and trivial responses and therefore will differ from previous presentations.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the National Youth Survey Project, University of Colorado, Institute of Behavioral Science, David Huizinga and Delbert S. Elliott, Principal Investigators. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.97

**Reported frequency of delinquent behavior<sup>a</sup>**

By offense, United States, 1979, 1980, 1983, 1986, 1989, and 1992

(Median number of offenses per person)

	1979	1980	1983	1986	1989	1992
	Ages 14 to 20	Ages 15 to 21	Ages 18 to 24	Ages 21 to 27	Ages 24 to 30	Ages 27 to 33
<b>Felony assault</b>						
Aggravated assault	2	2	1	1	1	1
Sexual assault	B	1	B	1	B	B
Gang fights	1	2	1	1	B	NA
Battery	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1
<b>Minor assault</b>						
Hit teacher	2	NA	B	NA	NA	NA
Hit parent	2	NA	1	B	B	B
Hit student	2	NA	2	NA	NA	NA
Hit someone at work	NA	NA	1	1	1	1
Hit anyone else	NA	NA	NA	2	2	1
<b>Robbery</b>						
Strongarmed students	1	2	B	NA	NA	NA
Strongarmed others	1	3	B	NA	NA	NA
Strongarmed anyone	NA	NA	NA	B	B	B
<b>Felony theft</b>						
Stole motor vehicle	2	2	B	B	B	B
Stole something over \$50	1	2	2	1	1	2
Broke into building or vehicle	1	1	1	1	B	B
Bought stolen goods	2	1	2	1	1	2
<b>Minor theft</b>						
Stole something under \$5	2	2	2	2	2	2
Stole something \$5 to \$50	2	2	2	2	2	2
Joyriding	1	1	1	1	1	1
<b>Damaged property</b>						
Damaged family property	2	NA	2	1	1	NA
Damaged school property	2	NA	1	NA	NA	NA
Damaged employer's property	NA	NA	NA	2	1	NA
Damaged other property	2	NA	2	1	1	NA
Damaged property	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1
<b>Illegal services</b>						
Sold marijuana	5	NA	6	10	10	5
Sold hard drugs	3	NA	6	6	22	12
<b>White collar crime</b>						
Credit card fraud	1	NA	1	B	B	B
Used checks illegally	2	NA	2	2	2	3
Fraud	2	NA	2	2	2	3
Forgery	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2
Income tax evasion	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1
Insurance fraud	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1
Embezzlement	NA	NA	NA	B	3	4
<b>Other delinquency</b>						
Stole at school	1	1	1	NA	NA	NA
Stole from employer	NA	NA	2	2	2	2
Stole from family	2	2	3	1	1	NA
Carried hidden weapon	3	NA	5	5	12	11
Arson	NA	1	B	B	B	B
<b>Drug use</b>						
Marijuana	12	12	12	10	10	10
Hallucinogens	4	4	3	2	1	1
Amphetamines	NA	NA	NA	6	6	14
Barbiturates	NA	NA	NA	12	10	10
Tranquilizers	NA	NA	NA	2	10	4
Inhalants	1	1	2	4	8	20
Angel dust	1	2	4	1	B	12
Heroin	3	5	2	4	2	5
Crack	NA	NA	NA	2	10	12
Cocaine	3	3	4	4	3	3

Note: See Note, table 3.96. Frequency figures reflect the median number of offenses committed per person among those who engaged in the offense during the calendar year indicated. For survey methodology and descriptions of offenses, see Appendix 11.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the National Youth Survey Project, University of Colorado, Institute of Behavioral Science, David Huizinga and Delbert S. Elliott, Principal Investigators. Reprinted by permission.

<sup>a</sup>Estimates have been adjusted to remove inappropriate and trivial responses and therefore will differ from previous presentations.

Table 3.98

**Reported prevalence of delinquent behavior<sup>a</sup>**

By offense and sex, United States, 1979, 1980, 1983, 1986, 1989, and 1992

(Percent reporting one or more offenses)

	1979		1980		1983		1986		1989		1992	
	Ages 14 to 20		Ages 15 to 21		Ages 18 to 24		Ages 21 to 27		Ages 24 to 30		Ages 27 to 33	
	Male (N=805)	Female (N=738)	Male (N=783)	Female (N=711)	Male (N=770)	Female (N=726)	Male (N=700)	Female (N=683)	Male (N=734)	Female (N=702)	Male (N=673)	Female (N=665)
<b>Felony assault</b>												
Aggravated assault	6%	2%	6%	2%	6%	1%	6%	1%	3%	1%	2%	1%
Sexual assault	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Gang fights	8	3	7	2	4	0	1	0	0	0	NA	NA
Battery	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3	0
<b>Minor assault</b>												
Hit teacher	3	2	NA	NA	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hit parent	2	2	NA	NA	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0
Hit student	27	8	NA	NA	6	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hit someone at work	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4	0	3	0	2	0
Hit anyone else	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	14	9	10	5	6	5
<b>Robbery</b>												
Strongarmed students	2	0	1	0	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Strongarmed others	3	0	2	0	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Strongarmed anyone	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0	1	0	1	0
<b>Felony theft</b>												
Stole motor vehicle	2	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Stole something over \$50	5	1	5	1	3	1	2	1	1	0	2	0
Broke into building or vehicle	5	1	3	1	3	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
Bought stolen goods	10	2	10	3	9	3	6	2	6	1	4	1
<b>Minor theft</b>												
Stole something under \$5	13	6	13	5	11	5	10	5	6	3	7	3
Stole something \$5 to \$50	7	3	6	2	5	2	5	1	2	1	3	2
Joyriding	7	3	8	3	4	1	2	1	2	0	2	0
<b>Damaged property</b>												
Damaged family property	9	4	NA	NA	3	1	1	0	1	0	NA	NA
Damaged school property	11	3	NA	NA	3	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Damaged employer's property	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3	0	2	0	NA	NA
Damaged other property	16	3	NA	NA	7	1	5	1	3	0	NA	NA
Damaged property	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3	1
<b>Illegal services</b>												
Sold marijuana	15	5	NA	NA	12	3	9	2	5	1	6	2
Sold hard drugs	3	1	NA	NA	3	1	3	1	3	0	2	0
<b>White collar crime</b>												
Credit card fraud	1	1	NA	NA	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Used checks illegally	1	0	NA	NA	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
Fraud	5	1	NA	NA	3	1	2	1	2	0	1	0
Forgery	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	1
Income tax evasion	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	11	6
Insurance fraud	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	1
Embezzlement	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	0	1	0	1	1
<b>Other delinquency</b>												
Stole at school	4	3	4	2	3	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Stole from employer	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	10	5	8	3	5	3
Stole from family	6	5	6	4	3	2	2	1	1	1	NA	NA
Carried hidden weapon	10	3	NA	NA	12	5	12	6	13	4	14	4
Arson	NA	NA	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Drug use</b>												
Marijuana	44	38	46	41	48	39	42	31	30	23	28	18
Hallucinogens	9	4	9	7	9	4	7	3	4	1	3	1
Amphetamines	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	9	5	5	2	3	3
Barbiturates	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	0	0	1	1	0
Tranquilizers	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4	3	2	1	3	1
Inhalants	2	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Angel dust	4	4	2	3	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Heroin	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Crack	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	1	4	1	3	0
Cocaine	10	6	12	7	17	11	19	12	13	5	8	4

Note: See Note, table 3.96. For survey methodology and descriptions of offenses, see Appendix 11.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the National Youth Survey Project, University of Colorado, Institute of Behavioral Science, David Huizinga and Delbert S. Elliott, Principal Investigators. Reprinted by permission.

<sup>a</sup>Estimates have been adjusted to remove inappropriate and trivial responses and therefore will differ from previous presentations.

Table 3.99

**Reported frequency of delinquent behavior<sup>a</sup>**

By offense and sex, United States, 1979, 1980, 1983, 1986, 1989, and 1992

(Median number of offenses per person)

	1979		1980		1983		1986		1989		1992	
	Ages 14 to 20		Ages 15 to 21		Ages 18 to 24		Ages 21 to 27		Ages 24 to 30		Ages 27 to 33	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
<b>Felony assault</b>												
Aggravated assault	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Sexual assault	NA	B	1	B	B	B	1	B	B	B	B	B
Gang fights	2	1	1	2	1	B	1	B	B	B	NA	NA
Battery	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	B
<b>Minor assault</b>												
Hit teacher	2	2	NA	NA	B	B	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hit parent	2	1	NA	NA	1	1	B	B	B	B	B	B
Hit student	3	2	NA	NA	2	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hit someone at work	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	1	1	B	1	B	1	B
Hit anyone else	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	2	1	2	1	2
<b>Robbery</b>												
Strongarmed students	B	B	1	B	B	B	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Strongarmed others	1	B	3	B	B	B	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Strongarmed anyone	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	B	B	3	B	B	B
<b>Felony theft</b>												
Stole motor vehicle	2	B	2	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Stole something over \$50	1	2	2	6	2	1	1	B	1	B	2	B
Broke into building or vehicle	1	1	1	1	1	B	1	B	B	B	B	B
Bought stolen goods	2	2	1	2	2	1	2	1	1	2	2	2
<b>Minor theft</b>												
Stole something under \$5	2	2	2	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Stole something \$5 to \$50	2	2	2	3	2	1	2	3	3	B	2	4
Joyriding	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	B	1	B	1	B
<b>Damaged property</b>												
Damaged family property	2	2	NA	NA	1	2	1	B	1	B	NA	NA
Damaged school property	2	4	NA	NA	2	B	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Damaged employer's property	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	1	2	B	1	B	NA	NA
Damaged other property	2	3	NA	NA	2	B	1	1	1	B	NA	NA
Damaged property	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	2
<b>Illegal services</b>												
Sold marijuana	5	5	NA	NA	7	4	10	10	10	10	5	5
Sold hard drugs	3	5	NA	NA	9	B	5	12	27	B	11	B
<b>White collar crime</b>												
Credit card fraud	1	1	NA	NA	1	B	B	B	2	B	1	B
Used checks illegally	2	B	NA	NA	2	2	1	2	2	5	4	2
Fraud	2	2	NA	NA	2	1	3	2	3	B	4	B
Forgery	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	2
Income tax evasion	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	1
Insurance fraud	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	1
Embezzlement	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	B	2	B	6	B
<b>Other delinquency</b>												
Stole at school	1	1	1	2	2	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Stole from employer	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	2	2	2	2	4	2	3
Stole from family	2	2	2	3	3	3	1	B	1	B	NA	NA
Carried hidden weapon	3	19	B	B	5	10	5	5	14	12	12	5
Arson	NA	NA	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
<b>Drug use</b>												
Marijuana	18	10	20	10	20	10	20	6	12	4	12	5
Hallucinogens	5	2	5	2	3	2	2	2	1	1	2	1
Amphetamines	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	5	12	5	10	8	20
Barbiturates	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	12	B	B	10	5	B
Tranquilizers	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	2	8	10	4	6
Inhalants	1	2	1	B	2	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Angel dust	1	2	2	2	2	5	B	B	B	B	B	B
Heroin	2	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	7	B
Crack	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3	2	10	9	15	B
Cocaine	4	3	3	3	3	4	5	3	3	3	4	2

Note: See Notes, tables 3.96 and 3.97. For survey methodology and descriptions of offenses, see Appendix 11.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the National Youth Survey Project, University of Colorado, Institute of Behavioral Science, David Huizinga and Delbert S. Elliott, Principal Investigators. Reprinted by permission.

<sup>a</sup>Estimates have been adjusted to remove inappropriate and trivial responses and therefore will differ from previous presentations.

Table 3.100

**Reported prevalence of delinquent behavior<sup>a</sup>**

By offense and race, United States, 1979, 1980, 1983, 1986, 1989, and 1992

(Percent reporting one or more offenses)

	1979		1980		1983		1986		1989		1992	
	Ages 14 to 20		Ages 15 to 21		Ages 18 to 24		Ages 21 to 27		Ages 24 to 30		Ages 27 to 33	
	White (N=1,222)	Black (N=232)	White (N=1,182)	Black (N=236)	White (N=1,177)	Black (N=233)	White (N=1,124)	Black (N=190)	White (N=1,153)	Black (N=203)	White (N=1,082)	Black (N=189)
<b>Felony assault</b>												
Aggravated assault	4%	7%	4%	4%	3%	4%	3%	5%	2%	3%	1%	4%
Sexual assault	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	1
Gang fights	5	6	4	5	2	2	1	1	0	0	NA	NA
Battery	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	4
<b>Minor assault</b>												
Hit teacher	2	3	NA	NA	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hit parent	2	1	NA	NA	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Hit student	18	20	NA	NA	4	2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hit someone at work	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	4	2	1	1	2
Hit anyone else	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	11	12	7	10	5	8
<b>Robbery</b>												
Strongarmed students	1	1	1	1	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Strongarmed others	1	3	1	2	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Strongarmed anyone	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0	0	0	0	1
<b>Felony theft</b>												
Stole motor vehicle	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Stole something over \$50	3	3	3	3	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	2
Broke into building or vehicle	3	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	1
Bought stolen goods	7	4	6	6	6	7	3	7	3	5	2	7
<b>Minor theft</b>												
Stole something under \$5	10	5	10	6	9	3	8	4	5	2	6	4
Stole something \$5 to \$50	5	4	4	4	3	0	3	2	1	1	3	2
Joyriding	5	4	6	6	2	5	1	3	0	3	1	4
<b>Damaged property</b>												
Damaged family property	6	8	NA	NA	2	3	0	3	1	0	NA	NA
Damaged school property	8	4	NA	NA	2	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Damaged employer's property	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	1	1	1	NA	NA
Damaged other property	10	7	NA	NA	4	3	3	3	2	3	NA	NA
Damaged property	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	3
<b>Illegal services</b>												
Sold marijuana	11	7	NA	NA	8	6	6	4	3	3	4	4
Sold hard drugs	2	1	NA	NA	2	1	2	4	1	5	1	4
<b>White collar crime</b>												
Credit card fraud	0	1	NA	NA	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Used checks illegally	1	0	NA	NA	1	1	1	2	1	3	2	3
Fraud	3	4	NA	NA	2	3	1	3	1	2	1	1
Forgery	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	2
Income tax evasion	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	9	4
Insurance fraud	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	1
Embezzlement	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0	0	1	1	1
<b>Other delinquency</b>												
Stole at school	4	0	3	3	2	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Stole from employer	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	9	1	6	4	5	1
Stole from family	6	3	5	2	2	1	1	1	1	0	NA	NA
Carried hidden weapon	6	8	NA	NA	8	10	8	13	8	13	8	14
Arson	NA	NA	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
<b>Drug use</b>												
Marijuana	43	32	45	41	45	41	38	34	27	26	24	21
Hallucinogens	7	1	9	1	7	1	5	2	3	1	2	1
Amphetamines	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	8	3	4	1	3	2
Barbiturates	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	0	1	0	1	0
Tranquilizers	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3	2	2	1	3	1
Inhalants	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Angel dust	4	3	2	1	1	1	0	2	0	1	0	1
Heroin	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
Crack	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	4	1	7	1	8
Cocaine	8	4	11	6	15	7	16	9	8	9	6	7

Note: See Note, table 3.96. For survey methodology and descriptions of offenses, see Appendix 11.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the National Youth Survey Project, University of Colorado, Institute of Behavioral Science, David Huizinga and Delbert S. Elliott, Principal Investigators. Reprinted by permission.

<sup>a</sup>Estimates have been adjusted to remove inappropriate and trivial responses and therefore will differ from previous presentations.



Table 3.101

**Reported frequency of delinquent behavior<sup>a</sup>**

By offense and race, United States, 1979, 1980, 1983, 1986, 1989, and 1992

(Median number of offenses per person)

	1979		1980		1983		1986		1989		1992	
	Ages 14 to 20		Ages 15 to 21		Ages 18 to 24		Ages 21 to 27		Ages 24 to 30		Ages 27 to 33	
	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	Black	White	White	Black
<b>Felony assault</b>												
Aggravated assault	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Sexual assault	B	1	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	2	B	B
Gang fights	1	1	1	2	1	B	1	B	B	B	NA	NA
Battery	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	2
<b>Minor assault</b>												
Hit teacher	2	2	NA	NA	B	B	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hit parent	2	2	NA	NA	1	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Hit student	2	3	NA	NA	2	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hit someone at work	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	1	1	2	1	1
Hit anyone else	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	2	2	1	1	1
<b>Robbery</b>												
Strongarmed students	1	2	2	B	B	B	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Strongarmed others	1	3	3	1	B	B	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Strongarmed anyone	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	B	B	B	B	B	B
<b>Felony theft</b>												
Stole motor vehicle	2	B	2	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Stole something over \$50	1	2	2	1	2	1	1	B	1	3	2	2
Broke into building or vehicle	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	B	B	B	B	B
Bought stolen goods	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	3	1	2	1	2
<b>Minor theft</b>												
Stole something under \$5	2	1	3	2	2	1	2	1	2	3	2	1
Stole something \$5 to \$50	2	1	3	1	2	B	2	B	2	2	2	2
Joyriding	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
<b>Damaged property</b>												
Damaged family property	2	1	NA	NA	2	1	B	1	1	B	B	NA
Damaged school property	2	2	NA	NA	2	B	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Damaged employer's property	B	B	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	4	1	B	B	NA
Damaged other property	2	2	NA	NA	2	2	1	2	2	1	B	NA
Damaged property	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	1
<b>Illegal services</b>												
Sold marijuana	5	2	NA	NA	6	14	10	7	10	8	5	3
Sold hard drugs	5	1	NA	NA	5	7	8	4	11	60	13	12
<b>White collar crime</b>												
Credit card fraud	B	4	NA	NA	1	B	B	B	B	B	B	7
Used checks illegally	2	B	NA	NA	2	B	2	B	2	2	2	4
Fraud	2	2	NA	NA	1	4	2	B	2	4	3	8
Forgery	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	2
Income tax evasion	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	1
Insurance fraud	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	B
Embezzlement	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	B	B	B	1	4	8
<b>Other delinquency</b>												
Stole at school	1	B	2	1	2	B	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Stole from employer	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	B	3	2	2	B
Stole from family	2	2	2	2	3	B	1	B	2	B	B	B
Carried hidden weapon	3	8	NA	NA	6	5	5	5	15	2	24	2
Arson	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	2
<b>Drug use</b>												
Marijuana	12	8	15	6	12	10	10	11	10	5	12	6
Hallucinogens	4	29	4	2	3	12	2	6	1	B	2	B
Amphetamines	5	2	10	5	10	4	5	3	8	9	14	30
Barbiturates	8	51	5	5	8	12	12	B	9	B	10	B
Tranquilizers	3	3	5	1	5	3	3	1	8	4	5	6
Inhalants	1	B	1	B	2	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Angel dust	1	2	2	1	2	B	B	1	B	B	B	B
Heroin	2	B	B	B	B	B	4	B	B	B	B	1
Crack	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	2	9	16	24	10
Cocaine	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	3	3	2	3	8

Note: See Notes, tables 3.96 and 3.97. For survey methodology and descriptions of offenses, see Appendix 11.

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<sup>a</sup>Estimates have been adjusted to remove inappropriate and trivial responses and therefore will differ from previous presentations.

Table 3.102

**Reported prevalence of delinquent behavior<sup>a</sup>**

By offense and place of residence, United States, 1979, 1980, 1983, 1986, 1989, and 1992

(Percent reporting one or more offenses)

	Urban						Suburban		
	1979 Ages 14 to 20 (N=407)	1980 Ages 15 to 21 (N=391)	1983 Ages 18 to 24 (N=408)	1986 Ages 21 to 27 (N=451)	1989 Ages 24 to 30 (N=439)	1992 Ages 27 to 33 (N=394)	1979 Ages 14 to 20 (N=682)	1980 Ages 15 to 21 (N=651)	1983 Ages 18 to 24 (N=675)
<b>Felony assault</b>									
Aggravated assault	5%	5%	3%	4%	2%	3%	5%	4%	3%
Sexual assault	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
Gang fights	6	6	2	1	1	NA	6	5	3
Battery	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3	NA	NA	NA
<b>Minor assault</b>									
Hit teacher	3	NA	0	NA	NA	NA	3	NA	0
Hit parent	2	NA	1	0	0	0	2	NA	2
Hit student	19	NA	3	NA	NA	NA	18	NA	5
Hit someone at work	NA	NA	NA	3	1	1	NA	NA	NA
Hit anyone else	NA	NA	NA	12	6	8	NA	NA	NA
<b>Robbery</b>									
Strongarmed students	1	1	0	NA	NA	NA	1	1	0
Strongarmed others	2	1	0	NA	NA	NA	1	1	0
Strongarmed anyone	NA	NA	NA	0	0	0	NA	NA	NA
<b>Felony theft</b>									
Stole motor vehicle	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Stole something over \$50	3	3	3	2	1	2	3	4	2
Broke into building or vehicle	2	2	2	1	0	0	4	3	2
Bought stolen goods	8	7	8	6	5	5	6	7	8
<b>Minor theft</b>									
Stole something under \$5	10	10	9	8	6	7	10	12	8
Stole something \$5 to \$50	6	6	4	3	2	3	6	4	4
Joyriding	6	7	4	1	1	2	6	7	2
<b>Damaged property</b>									
Damaged family property	7	NA	3	1	0	NA	8	NA	1
Damaged school property	8	NA	1	NA	NA	NA	8	NA	3
Damaged employer's property	NA	NA	NA	2	1	NA	NA	NA	NA
Damaged other property	10	NA	4	4	3	NA	11	NA	5
Damaged property	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3	NA	NA	NA
<b>Illegal services</b>									
Sold marijuana	12	NA	8	7	3	5	10	NA	8
Sold hard drugs	3	NA	2	3	2	2	2	NA	2
<b>White collar crime</b>									
Credit card fraud	1	NA	1	0	1	1	0	NA	1
Used checks illegally	0	NA	2	2	2	3	1	NA	1
Fraud	4	NA	2	2	1	1	3	NA	2
Forgery	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA	NA	NA
Income tax evasion	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	11	NA	NA	NA
Insurance fraud	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA	NA	NA
Embezzlement	NA	NA	NA	0	1	1	NA	NA	NA
<b>Other delinquency</b>									
Stole at school	4	4	1	NA	NA	NA	4	3	2
Stole from employer	NA	NA	NA	8	6	4	NA	NA	NA
Stole from family	6	5	3	2	1	NA	6	5	3
Carried hidden weapon	8	NA	10	10	10	11	5	NA	8
Arson	NA	1	0	0	0	0	NA	1	1
<b>Drug use</b>									
Marijuana	44	49	50	40	32	28	44	48	46
Hallucinogens	8	11	6	7	4	3	6	7	8
Amphetamines	NA	NA	NA	7	4	4	NA	NA	NA
Barbiturates	NA	NA	NA	1	1	1	NA	NA	NA
Tranquilizers	NA	NA	NA	4	3	3	NA	NA	NA
Inhalants	1	0	1	0	0	1	2	1	1
Angel dust	4	3	1	1	0	0	5	3	1
Heroin	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
Crack	NA	NA	NA	2	3	3	NA	NA	NA
Cocaine	9	13	17	18	11	10	8	10	16

Note: See Note, table 3.96. For survey methodology and descriptions of offenses, see Appendix 11.

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Rural								
1986 Ages 21 to 27 (N=678)	1989 Ages 24 to 30 (N=726)	1992 Ages 27 to 33 (N=694)	1979 Ages 14 to 20 (N=453)	1980 Ages 15 to 21 (N=445)	1983 Ages 18 to 24 (N=413)	1986 Ages 21 to 27 (N=226)	1989 Ages 24 to 30 (N=246)	1992 Ages 27 to 33 (N=228)
2%	2%	1%	3%	2%	3%	7%	3%	2%
0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
0	0	NA	5	3	2	0	0	NA
NA	NA	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2
NA	NA	NA	1	NA	0	NA	NA	NA
0	0	0	2	NA	0	0	1	0
NA	NA	NA	16	NA	3	NA	NA	NA
2	2	1	NA	NA	NA	3	1	1
10	8	4	NA	NA	NA	16	9	6
NA	NA	NA	1	1	0	NA	NA	NA
NA	NA	NA	1	1	0	NA	NA	NA
0	0	0	NA	NA	NA	0	1	1
0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
1	1		2	2	1	2	0	1
1	0	0	3	2	1	1	0	0
3	3	1	6	4	2	2	1	2
7	5	5	8	7	7	5	1	3
3	1	2	3	2	2	3	0	2
1	1	0	3	3	2	1	0	1
0	1	NA	4	NA	1	0	1	NA
NA	NA	NA	6	NA	1	NA	NA	NA
1	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	0	NA
2	1	NA	7	NA	2	2	1	NA
NA	NA	2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3
5	3	3	8	NA	6	5	2	4
2	1	1	1	NA	2	2	2	1
0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	0
2	1	2	0	NA	2	1	1	2
1	1	0	2	NA	2	1	1	1
NA	NA	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1
NA	NA	7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	7
NA	NA	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0
0	1	0	NA	NA	NA	0	0	0
NA	NA	NA	2	2	1	NA	NA	NA
8	6	5	NA	NA	NA	5	2	2
1	1	NA	5	3	1	0	0	NA
7	8	7	6	NA	8	13	8	11
0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	0	1
38	28	21	33	33	33	28	14	19
4	2	2	5	6	4	4	1	2
7	4	3	NA	NA	NA	8	2	4
0	0	0	NA	NA	NA	1	0	1
3	1	1	NA	NA	NA	3	0	1
0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	3	1	1	0	0	0
1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	NA	NA	NA	0	2	2
16	9	5	6	6	9	8	4	3

Table 3.103

**Reported frequency of delinquent behavior<sup>a</sup>**

By offense and place of residence, United States, 1979, 1980, 1983, 1986, 1989, and 1992

(Median number of offenses per person)

	Urban						Suburban		
	1979 Ages 14 to 20	1980 Ages 15 to 21	1983 Ages 18 to 24	1986 Ages 21 to 27	1989 Ages 24 to 30	1992 Ages 27 to 33	1979 Ages 14 to 20	1980 Ages 15 to 21	1983 Ages 18 to 24
<b>Felony assault</b>									
Aggravated assault	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	1
Sexual assault	B	B	B	B	B	B	1	B	B
Gang fights	2	1	1	B	B	NA	2	2	1
Battery	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA	NA	NA
<b>Minor assault</b>									
Hit teacher	1	NA	B	NA	NA	NA	2	NA	NA
Hit parent	2	NA	1	B	B	B	1	NA	1
Hit student	2	NA	1	NA	NA	NA	3	NA	2
Hit someone at work	NA	NA	NA	1	B	B	NA	NA	NA
Hit anyone else	NA	NA	NA	2	2	1	NA	NA	NA
<b>Robbery</b>									
Strongarmed students	2	1	B	NA	NA	NA	1	2	B
Strongarmed others	2	4	B	NA	NA	NA	1	3	B
Strongarmed anyone	NA	NA	NA	B	B	B	NA	NA	NA
<b>Felony theft</b>									
Stole motor vehicle	2	B	B	B	B	B	1	1	B
Stole something over \$50	2	2	1	1	B	2	1	2	3
Broke into building or vehicle	1	2	1	1	B	B	1	1	2
Bought stolen goods	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	2
<b>Minor theft</b>									
Stole something under \$5	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	3	2
Stole something \$5 to \$50	2	3	1	2	2	2	2	3	2
Joyriding	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
<b>Damaged property</b>									
Damaged family property	1	NA	1	1	B	NA	2	NA	2
Damaged school property	2	NA	2	NA	NA	NA	2	NA	1
Damaged employer's property	NA	NA	NA	2	2	NA	NA	NA	NA
Damaged other property	1	NA	2	1	1	NA	2	NA	2
Damaged property	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA	NA	NA
<b>Illegal services</b>									
Sold marijuana	5	NA	6	5	18	5	5	NA	5
Sold hard drugs	5	NA	7	8	10	11	3	NA	6
<b>White collar crime</b>									
Credit card fraud	1	NA	1	B	B	B	B	NA	2
Used checks illegally	B	NA	1	1	2	2	2	NA	2
Fraud	2	NA	3	6	3	B	1	NA	1
Forgery	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	B	NA	NA	NA
Income tax evasion	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA	NA	NA
Insurance fraud	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	B	NA	NA	NA
Embezzlement	NA	NA	NA	B	5	B	NA	NA	NA
<b>Other delinquency</b>									
Stole at school	1	1	B	NA	NA	NA	1	2	2
Stole from employer	NA	NA	NA	2	2	2	NA	NA	NA
Stole from family	2	2	2	1	B	B	2	3	3
Carried hidden weapon	4	NA	5	4	20	16	B	NA	6
Arson	NA	B	B	B	B	B	NA	1	1
<b>Drug use</b>									
Marijuana	15	13	12	12	6	10	12	15	15
Hallucinogens	4	5	3	2	2	2	5	5	3
Amphetamines	NA	NA	NA	6	10	14	NA	NA	NA
Barbiturates	NA	NA	NA	20	12	8	NA	NA	NA
Tranquilizers	NA	NA	NA	3	10	3	NA	NA	NA
Inhalants	2	B	20	B	B	11	2	2	2
Angel dust	2	1	4	1	B	B	5	4	5
Heroin	B	16	B	10	B	1	4	5	32
Crack	NA	NA	NA	4	20	2	NA	NA	NA
Cocaine	4	4	4	5	3	4	4	3	3

Note: See Notes, tables 3.96 and 3.97. For survey methodology and descriptions of offenses, see Appendix 11.

Source: Tables provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the National Youth Survey Project, University of Colorado, Institute of Behavioral Science, David Huizinga and Delbert S. Elliott, Principal Investigators. Reprinted by permission.

<sup>a</sup>Estimates have been adjusted to remove inappropriate and trivial responses and therefore will differ from previous presentations.

Rural								
1986	1989	1992	1979	1980	1983	1986	1989	1992
Ages 21 to 27	Ages 24 to 30	Ages 27 to 33	Ages 14 to 20	Ages 15 to 21	Ages 18 to 24	Ages 21 to 27	Ages 24 to 30	Ages 27 to 33
1	B	1	1	1	1	1	1	B
B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
B	B	NA	1	1	1	B	B	NA
NA	NA	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	B
NA	NA	NA	2	NA	B	NA	NA	NA
B	B	B	2	NA	B	B	B	B
NA	NA	NA	2	NA	3	NA	NA	NA
1	1	1	NA	NA	NA	1	B	B
2	1	1	NA	NA	NA	2	2	2
NA	NA	NA	1	B	B	NA	NA	NA
NA	NA	NA	1	2	B	NA	NA	NA
B	B	B	NA	NA	NA	B	B	B
B	B	B	5	B	B	B	B	B
2	B	B	1	1	B	B	B	B
1	B	B	1	3	B	B	B	B
1	1	2	2	1	2	1	B	1
2	2	3	2	2	2	3	B	4
2	2	2	2	1	2	3	B	B
1	1	B	1	1	1	B	B	B
B	2	NA	1	NA	2	B	B	NA
NA	NA	NA	1	NA	2	NA	NA	NA
2	2	NA	NA	NA	NA	B	B	NA
1	2	NA	2	NA	1	B	B	NA
NA	NA	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2
11	5	6	10	NA	10	2	25	5
5	24	10	27	NA	9	B	8	B
B	B	B	B	NA	B	B	B	B
2	2	3	B	NA	2	B	B	B
2	1	B	1	NA	2	B	B	B
NA	NA	2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	B
NA	NA	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1
NA	NA	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	B
B	B	B	NA	NA	NA	B	B	B
NA	NA	NA	1	1	1	NA	NA	NA
2	3	2	NA	NA	NA	2	1	B
2	2	NA	1	1	B	B	B	NA
5	5	6	3	NA	6	6	30	18
B	B	B	NA	B	B	B	B	B
10	10	10	10	10	9	6	9	8
2	1	1	4	2	2	1	1	1
5	5	5	NA	NA	NA	7	20	20
16	13	8	NA	NA	NA	5	B	9
2	6	3	NA	NA	NA	1	B	B
2	B	B	1	1	B	B	B	B
3	B	B	4	2	2	B	B	B
2	B	B	1	B	B	B	B	B
3	7	75	NA	NA	NA	B	15	20
B	3	2	3	2	3	4	12	2

Table 3.104

**Reported prevalence of delinquent behavior<sup>a</sup>**

By offense and age, United States, 1979, 1980, 1983, 1986, 1989, and 1992

(Percent reporting one or more offenses)

	1979							1980						
	Age 14 (N=230)	Age 15 (N=237)	Age 16 (N=249)	Age 17 (N=222)	Age 18 (N=219)	Age 19 (N=210)	Age 20 (N=176)	Age 15 (N=231)	Age 16 (N=231)	Age 17 (N=245)	Age 18 (N=212)	Age 19 (N=207)	Age 20 (N=204)	Age 21 (N=167)
<b>Felony assault</b>														
Aggravated assault	3%	3%	4%	7%	6%	3%	3%	3%	3%	5%	5%	5%	3%	4%
Sexual assault	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1
Gang fights	6	8	6	6	5	5	2	6	4	7	5	5	3	2
Battery	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
<b>Minor assault</b>														
Hit teacher	2	3	4	4	3	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hit parent	3	1	4	3	2	1	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hit student	26	22	25	20	17	9	2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hit someone at work	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hit anyone else	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
<b>Robbery</b>														
Strongarmed students	0	2	1	2	1	1	0	3	1	1	0	0	0	0
Strongarmed others	2	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	0	1	1	0
Strongarmed anyone	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
<b>Felony theft</b>														
Stole motor vehicle	1	1	2	2	0	1	1	1	1	2	1	0	1	0
Stole something over \$50	2	4	3	5	2	2	2	2	3	3	4	3	3	1
Broke into building or vehicle	4	3	4	4	4	1	1	4	3	1	2	2	2	0
Bought stolen goods	3	4	8	6	10	6	7	5	6	5	9	8	3	8
<b>Minor theft</b>														
Stole something under \$5	10	12	11	9	9	9	7	12	13	9	9	7	9	6
Stole something \$5 to \$50	5	5	4	6	5	7	3	5	5	5	4	2	4	1
Joyriding	3	6	10	5	5	4	3	6	6	11	6	4	2	2
<b>Damaged property</b>														
Damaged family property	10	7	8	7	8	3	3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Damaged school property	14	10	10	5	7	4	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Damaged employer's property	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Damaged other property	13	8	10	10	11	10	5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Damaged property	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
<b>Illegal services</b>														
Sold marijuana	6	8	9	14	11	11	11	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sold hard drugs	1	1	3	3	3	1	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
<b>White collar crime</b>														
Credit card fraud	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Used checks illegally	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Fraud	4	3	2	5	4	3	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Forgery	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Income tax evasion	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Insurance fraud	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Embezzlement	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
<b>Other delinquency</b>														
Stole at school	4	6	4	3	2	2	3	4	3	4	3	3	2	1
Stole from employer	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Stole from family	8	9	8	5	5	2	1	10	6	5	3	3	2	2
Carried hidden weapon	3	5	7	9	6	6	9	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Arson	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	0	1	0	0	0	0
<b>Drug use</b>														
Marijuana	22	31	35	46	50	52	56	30	35	42	53	51	49	52
Hallucinogens	2	3	7	7	10	8	9	5	6	7	9	9	9	8
Amphetamines	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Barbiturates	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Tranquilizers	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Inhalants	2	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1
Angel dust	2	4	4	4	3	5	5	2	1	2	2	4	3	2
Heroin	0	0	2	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Crack	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Cocaine	3	3	4	10	11	11	14	3	6	7	13	13	14	15

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.104

**Reported prevalence of delinquent behavior<sup>a</sup>**

By offense and age, United States, 1979, 1980, 1983, 1986, 1989, and 1992--Continued

(Percent reporting one or more offenses)

	1983							1986						
	Age 18 (N=229)	Age 19 (N=230)	Age 20 (N=239)	Age 21 (N=218)	Age 22 (N=210)	Age 23 (N=208)	Age 24 (N=163)	Age 21 (N=210)	Age 22 (N=218)	Age 23 (N=215)	Age 24 (N=195)	Age 25 (N=195)	Age 26 (N=190)	Age 27 (N=160)
<b>Felony assault</b>														
Aggravated assault	3%	3%	4%	3%	4%	3%	2%	4%	4%	4%	3%	4%	2%	3%
Sexual assault	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1
Gang fights	4	2	4	2	1	1	2	0	0	1	2	1	0	0
Battery	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
<b>Minor assault</b>														
Hit teacher	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hit parent	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Hit student	12	6	3	2	1	0	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hit someone at work	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3	2	4	3	1	2	1
Hit anyone else	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	11	17	10	13	10	8	9
<b>Robbery</b>														
Strongarmed students	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Strongarmed others	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Strongarmed anyone	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
<b>Felony theft</b>														
Stole motor vehicle	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Stole something over \$50	2	1	3	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	1	2	1
Broke into building or vehicle	3	2	3	1	1	1	0	2	1	1	1	0	1	0
Bought stolen goods	9	7	6	7	7	4	3	7	2	6	4	3	5	2
<b>Minor theft</b>														
Stole something under \$5	12	8	8	7	8	5	7	10	9	7	10	6	6	3
Stole something \$5 to \$50	6	2	4	2	4	3	1	5	2	5	3	2	2	2
Joyriding	6	3	4	2	0	1	0	3	2	0	2	1	1	2
<b>Damaged property</b>														
Damaged family property	3	3	2	2	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1
Damaged school property	6	3	3	1	0	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Damaged employer's property	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4	2	2	2	1	1	0
Damaged other property	7	5	5	3	1	4	0	5	1	3	4	2	4	1
Damaged property	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
<b>Illegal services</b>														
Sold marijuana	9	8	8	10	6	6	6	7	5	8	6	5	3	6
Sold hard drugs	1	2	2	2	3	2	1	3	1	1	2	3	3	1
<b>White collar crime</b>														
Credit card fraud	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0
Used checks illegally	1	2	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	3	1	1	3
Fraud	4	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	3	1	1
Forgery	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Income tax evasion	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Insurance fraud	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Embezzlement	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
<b>Other delinquency</b>														
Stole at school	4	3	2	2	1	0	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Stole from employer	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	7	7	8	10	7	8	7
Stole from family	4	3	3	1	0	1	1	2	1	0	2	1	1	1
Carried hidden weapon	10	8	10	10	6	7	9	9	7	6	11	11	9	12
Arson	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
<b>Drug use</b>														
Marijuana	41	44	46	47	40	44	40	37	41	40	42	32	28	36
Hallucinogens	8	6	7	7	6	6	3	7	6	7	4	4	4	1
Amphetamines	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	8	8	10	5	8	6	4
Barbiturates	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	2	1	1	1	1	1
Tranquilizers	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4	3	4	3	2	2	1
Inhalants	2	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Angel dust	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1
Heroin	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1
Crack	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	1	0	2	4	3	1
Cocaine	9	13	14	15	16	15	18	16	15	17	14	16	13	14

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.104

**Reported prevalence of delinquent behavior<sup>a</sup>**

By offense and age, United States, 1979, 1980, 1983, 1986, 1989, and 1992--Continued

(Percent reporting one or more offenses)

	1989							1992						
	Age 24 (N=216)	Age 25 (N=221)	Age 26 (N=227)	Age 27 (N=205)	Age 28 (N=204)	Age 29 (N=198)	Age 30 (N=165)	Age 27 (N=201)	Age 28 (N=209)	Age 29 (N=213)	Age 30 (N=184)	Age 31 (N=194)	Age 32 (N=188)	Age 33 (N=149)
<b>Felony assault</b>														
Aggravated assault	2%	3%	1%	2%	2%	1%	1%	2%	3%	2%	2%	1%	1%	3%
Sexual assault	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Gang fights	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Battery	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	2	2	1	2	1	3
<b>Minor assault</b>														
Hit teacher	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hit parent	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Hit student	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hit someone at work	2	1	2	3	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	2
Hit anyone else	8	6	11	5	8	5	9	9	4	5	6	4	4	7
<b>Robbery</b>														
Strongarmed students	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Strongarmed others	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Strongarmed anyone	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
<b>Felony theft</b>														
Stole motor vehicle	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Stole something over \$50	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	1	1	2	1	0	2	1
Broke into building or vehicle	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Bought stolen goods	3	3	3	3	4	3	2	2	4	3	2	2	3	1
<b>Minor theft</b>														
Stole something under \$5	7	3	4	5	5	5	3	9	5	6	3	5	5	5
Stole something \$5 to \$50	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	3	2	3	3	1	3	2
Joyriding	0	0	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
<b>Damaged property</b>														
Damaged family property	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Damaged school property	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Damaged employer's property	1	0	0	1	2	0	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Damaged other property	3	1	2	1	3	1	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Damaged property	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	3	3	3	2	2	3
<b>Illegal services</b>														
Sold marijuana	3	2	4	4	3	3	3	2	4	7	4	3	3	3
Sold hard drugs	1	1	1	2	2	3	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	2
<b>White collar crime</b>														
Credit card fraud	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
Used checks illegally	1	2	1	1	1	0	1	2	3	2	2	2	1	3
Fraud	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1
Forgery	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	1	1	1	3	0	1
Income tax evasion	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	9	7	8	9	9	8	9
Insurance fraud	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	1	1	1	1	1	3
Embezzlement	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1
<b>Other delinquency</b>														
Stole at school	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Stole from employer	9	4	4	5	7	5	5	4	5	6	2	5	3	4
Stole from family	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Carried hidden weapon	7	7	7	11	9	10	10	10	9	6	11	11	7	9
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
<b>Drug use</b>														
Marijuana	30	29	34	28	22	21	18	26	26	27	28	18	17	18
Hallucinogens	2	4	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Amphetamines	4	3	3	4	5	3	3	2	4	3	1	5	3	4
Barbiturates	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
Tranquilizers	1	1	2	1	4	1	0	2	1	1	3	3	2	2
Inhalants	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	1
Angel dust	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Heroin	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1
Crack	3	1	2	5	3	1	2	1	0	2	2	3	1	3
Cocaine	12	5	11	10	7	10	7	6	6	7	4	7	5	7

Note: See Note, table 3.96. For survey methodology and descriptions of offenses, see Appendix 11.

Source: Tables provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the National Youth Survey Project, University of Colorado, Institute of Behavioral Science, David Huizinga and Delbert S. Elliott, Principal Investigators. Reprinted by permission.

<sup>a</sup>Estimates have been adjusted to remove inappropriate and trivial responses and therefore will differ from previous presentations.

Table 3.105

**Reported frequency of delinquent behavior<sup>a</sup>**

By offense and age, United States, 1979, 1980, 1983, 1986, 1989, and 1992

(Median number of offenses per person)

	1979							1980						
	Age 14	Age 15	Age 16	Age 17	Age 18	Age 19	Age 20	Age 15	Age 16	Age 17	Age 18	Age 19	Age 20	Age 21
<b>Felony assault</b>														
Aggravated assault	3	1	2	1	3	2	1	2	2	2	1	2	6	1
Sexual assault	1	B	1	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Gang fights	1	1	2	2	2	1	3	2	1	1	1	3	1	2
Battery	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
<b>Minor assault</b>														
Hit teacher	5	2	2	2	3	B	B	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hit parent	2	1	1	1	2	5	B	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hit student	3	2	2	4	3	1	2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hit someone at work	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hit anyone else	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
<b>Robbery</b>														
Strongarmed students	B	2	1	1	2	2	B	3	B	B	B	B	B	B
Strongarmed others	1	8	1	2	2	2	1	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Strongarmed anyone	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
<b>Felony theft</b>														
Stole motor vehicle	1	4	2	1	B	3	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Stole something over \$50	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	B	2	2	3	2	1	B
Broke into building or vehicle	1	1	1	2	2	B	1	1	3	5	B	1	1	B
Bought stolen goods	2	1	2	3	2	1	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
<b>Minor theft</b>														
Stole something under \$5	2	3	2	3	2	4	2	3	2	3	2	4	5	2
Stole something \$5 to \$50	2	2	2	3	2	2	1	2	2	3	4	2	4	3
Joyriding	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1
<b>Damaged property</b>														
Damaged family property	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Damaged school property	2	B	2	3	2	2	B	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Damaged employer's property	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Damaged other property	3	B	2	2	2	1	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Damaged property	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
<b>Illegal services</b>														
Sold marijuana	3	5	6	10	4	5	4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sold hard drugs	2	7	1	5	3	14	B	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
<b>White collar crime</b>														
Credit card fraud	B	2	1	4	B	B	B	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Used checks illegally	B	2	1	2	2	B	B	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Fraud	2	2	3	2	1	2	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Forgery	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Income tax evasion	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Insurance fraud	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Embezzlement	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
<b>Other delinquency</b>														
Stole at school	1	1	2	2	3	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	B
Stole from employer	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Stole from family	2	2	2	3	3	2	2	2	3	2	1	3	B	B
Carried hidden weapon	2	2	2	8	8	12	3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Arson	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
<b>Drug use</b>														
Marijuana	22	31	35	46	50	52	56	5	10	12	12	20	25	20
Hallucinogens	2	3	7	7	10	8	9	2	5	5	3	5	6	5
Amphetamines	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Barbiturates	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Tranquilizers	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Inhalants	2	3	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	B	B	B	2
Angel dust	2	4	4	4	3	5	5	10	10	1	1	2	1	1
Heroin	B	B	2	1	B	1	1	23	B	2	B	B	B	B
Crack	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Cocaine	3	3	4	10	11	11	14	2	1	3	4	5	3	3

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.105

**Reported frequency of delinquent behavior<sup>a</sup>**

By offense and age, United States, 1979, 1980, 1983, 1986, 1989, and 1992--Continued

(Median number of offenses per person)

	1983							1986						
	Age 18	Age 19	Age 20	Age 21	Age 22	Age 23	Age 24	Age 21	Age 22	Age 23	Age 24	Age 25	Age 26	Age 27
<b>Felony assault</b>														
Aggravated assault	2	1	1	1	1	1	B	1	1	1	1	1	B	1
Sexual assault	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Gang fights	2	1	1	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Battery	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
<b>Minor assault</b>														
Hit teacher	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hit parent	1	1	1	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Hit student	2	2	1	1	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Hit someone at work	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	B	1	1	B	B	B
Hit anyone else	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	2	2	2	3	2	1
<b>Robbery</b>														
Strongarmed students	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Strongarmed others	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Strongarmed anyone	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
<b>Felony theft</b>														
Stole motor vehicle	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Stole something over \$50	B	B	4	1	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Broke into building or vehicle	2	1	1	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Bought stolen goods	2	1	2	1	3	2	1	1	2	3	2	2	1	B
<b>Minor theft</b>														
Stole something under \$5	3	2	2	3	1	5	2	3	2	3	2	2	2	3
Stole something \$5 to \$50	2	1	2	1	1	4	B	3	2	2	1	B	B	B
Joyriding	1	2	2	1	B	B	B	1	B	B	B	B	B	B
<b>Damaged property</b>														
Damaged family property	2	1	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Damaged school property	1	2	2	B	B	B	B	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Damaged employer's property	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	B	B	B	B	B	B
Damaged other property	2	2	2	3	B	1	B	2	B	3	1	B	1	B
Damaged property	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
<b>Illegal services</b>														
Sold marijuana	3	2	8	7	30	11	12	10	5	10	15	10	25	4
Sold hard drugs	B	B	5	B	10	B	B	6	B	B	B	B	B	B
<b>White collar crime</b>														
Credit card fraud	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Used checks illegally	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Fraud	2	2	B	2	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	2	B	B
Forgery	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Income tax evasion	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Insurance fraud	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Embezzlement	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
<b>Other delinquency</b>														
Stole at school	2	1	B	B	B	B	B	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Stole from employer	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3	1	2	2	2	1	2
Stole from family	3	3	2	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Carried hidden weapon	5	10	3	5	5	5	91	4	65	3	12	5	4	3
Arson	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
<b>Drug use</b>														
Marijuana	11	16	12	9	12	15	24	10	12	10	10	10	11	10
Hallucinogens	2	2	3	3	3	2	2	2	6	2	1	3	1	2
Amphetamines	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	6	3	10	5	7	10	6
Barbiturates	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	B	20	16	B	50	B	12
Tranquilizers	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	2	5	1	B	5	2
Inhalants	6	1	13	11	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Angel dust	5	30	51	5	2	1	B	1	B	B	B	B	B	B
Heroin	B	B	31	B	B	B	B	B	B	4	B	6	B	B
Crack	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	B	2	B	8	3	2	B
Cocaine	2	2	5	4	4	6	3	3	3	5	3	4	10	3

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.105

**Reported frequency of delinquent behavior<sup>a</sup>**

By offense and age, United States, 1979, 1980, 1983, 1986, 1989, and 1992--Continued

(Median number of offenses per person)

	1989							1992						
	Age 24	Age 25	Age 26	Age 27	Age 28	Age 29	Age 30	Age 27	Age 28	Age 29	Age 30	Age 31	Age 32	Age 33
<b>Felony assault</b>														
Aggravated assault	B	1	B	1	1	B	B	B	1	B	B	B	B	B
Sexual assault	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Gang fights	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Battery	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	B	1	B	B	B	B
<b>Minor assault</b>														
Hit teacher	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hit parent	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Hit student	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hit someone at work	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Hit anyone else	1	5	2	2	1	1	2	2	3	1	1	1	2	2
<b>Robbery</b>														
Strongarmed students	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Strongarmed others	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Strongarmed anyone	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
<b>Felony theft</b>														
Stole motor vehicle	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Stole something over \$50	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Broke into building or vehicle	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Bought stolen goods	1	1	2	2	1	1	B	2	1	2	B	B	2	B
<b>Minor theft</b>														
Stole something under \$5	2	2	3	2	2	3	2	2	2	5	2	3	2	2
Stole something \$5 to \$50	1	B	B	B	B	B	B	4	B	4	1	B	1	B
Joyriding	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
<b>Damaged property</b>														
Damaged family property	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Damaged school property	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Damaged employer's property	B	B	B	B	1	B	B	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Damaged other property	1	B	2	B	1	B	B	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Damaged property	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	B	1	1	B	B	B	B
<b>Illegal services</b>														
Sold marijuana	23	B	3	26	55	10	B	2	2	6	3	B	B	B
Sold hard drugs	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
<b>White collar crime</b>														
Credit card fraud	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Used checks illegally	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Fraud	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Forgery	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Income tax evasion	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Insurance fraud	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Embezzlement	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
<b>Other delinquency</b>														
Stole at school	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Stole from employer	2	3	3	6	3	2	1	3	2	3	B	4	4	4
Stole from family	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Carried hidden weapon	5	95	6	11	50	20	8	9	40	4	24	16	5	3
Arson	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
<b>Drug use</b>														
Marijuana	5	12	12	5	10	5	12	10	18	14	5	10	8	6
Hallucinogens	3	1	1	1	2	2	12	2	3	1	1	2	2	2
Amphetamines	5	12	5	3	6	6	15	14	20	30	5	23	12	13
Barbiturates	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	10	30	7	B	5	B	B
Tranquilizers	B	B	B	B	6	B	B	2	B	B	B	4	B	B
Inhalants	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Angel dust	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	11	B	B	7
Heroin	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Crack	4	33	10	6	B	B	B	B	B	39	21	26	13	2
Cocaine	7	5	5	2	5	3	5	3	2	8	6	4	2	4

Note: See Notes, tables 3.96 and 3.97. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.

Source: Tables provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the National Youth Survey Project, University of Colorado, Institute of Behavioral Science, David Huizinga and Delbert S. Elliott, Principal Investigators. Reprinted by permission.

<sup>a</sup>Estimates have been adjusted to remove inappropriate and trivial responses and therefore will differ from previous presentations.

Table 3.106

## Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police

By offense, United States, 1960-95

	Total Crime Index <sup>a</sup>	Violent crime <sup>b</sup>	Property crime <sup>b</sup>	Murder and non- negligent man- slaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
<b>Number of offenses</b>										
1960	3,384,200	288,460	3,095,700	9,110	17,190	107,840	154,320	912,100	1,855,400	328,200
1961	3,488,000	289,390	3,198,600	8,740	17,220	106,670	156,760	949,600	1,913,000	336,000
1962	3,752,200	301,510	3,450,700	8,530	17,550	110,860	164,570	994,300	2,089,600	366,800
1963	3,109,500	316,970	3,792,500	8,640	17,650	116,470	174,210	1,086,400	2,297,800	408,300
1964	4,564,600	364,220	4,200,400	9,360	21,420	130,390	203,050	1,213,200	2,514,400	472,800
1965	4,739,400	387,390	4,352,000	9,960	23,410	138,690	215,330	1,282,500	2,572,600	496,900
1966	5,223,500	430,180	4,793,300	11,040	25,820	157,990	235,330	1,410,100	2,822,000	561,200
1967	5,903,400	499,930	5,403,500	12,240	27,620	202,910	257,160	1,632,100	3,111,600	659,800
1968	6,720,200	595,010	6,125,200	13,800	31,670	262,840	286,700	1,858,900	3,482,700	783,600
1969	7,410,900	661,870	6,749,000	14,760	37,170	298,850	311,090	1,981,900	3,888,600	878,500
1970	8,098,000	738,820	7,359,200	16,000	37,990	349,860	334,970	2,205,000	4,225,800	928,400
1971	8,588,200	816,500	7,771,700	17,780	42,260	387,700	368,760	2,399,300	4,424,200	948,200
1972	8,248,800	834,900	7,413,900	18,670	46,850	376,290	393,090	2,375,500	4,151,200	887,200
1973	8,718,100	875,910	7,842,200	19,640	51,400	384,220	420,650	2,565,500	4,347,900	928,800
1974	10,253,400	974,720	9,278,700	20,710	55,400	442,400	456,210	3,039,200	5,262,500	977,100
1975	11,292,400	1,039,710	10,252,700	20,510	56,090	470,500	492,620	3,265,300	5,977,700	1,009,600
1976	11,349,700	1,004,210	10,345,500	18,780	57,080	427,810	500,530	3,108,700	6,270,800	966,000
1977	10,984,500	1,029,580	9,955,000	19,120	63,500	412,610	534,350	3,071,500	5,905,700	977,700
1978	11,209,000	1,085,550	10,123,400	19,560	67,610	426,930	571,460	3,128,300	5,991,000	1,004,100
1979	12,249,500	1,208,030	11,041,500	21,460	76,390	480,700	629,480	3,327,700	6,601,000	1,112,800
1980	13,408,300	1,344,520	12,063,700	23,040	82,990	565,840	672,650	3,795,200	7,136,900	1,131,700
1981	13,423,800	1,361,820	12,061,900	22,520	82,500	592,910	663,900	3,779,700	7,194,400	1,087,800
1982	12,974,400	1,322,390	11,652,000	21,010	78,770	553,130	669,480	3,447,100	7,142,500	1,062,400
1983	12,108,600	1,258,090	10,850,500	19,310	78,920	506,570	653,290	3,129,900	6,712,800	1,007,900
1984	11,881,800	1,273,280	10,608,500	18,960	84,230	485,010	685,350	2,984,400	6,591,900	1,032,200
1985	12,431,400	1,328,800	11,102,600	18,980	88,670	497,870	723,250	3,073,300	6,926,400	1,102,900
1986	13,211,900	1,489,170	11,722,700	20,610	91,460	542,780	834,320	3,241,400	7,257,200	1,224,100
1987	13,508,700	1,484,000	12,024,700	20,100	91,110	517,700	855,090	3,236,200	7,499,900	1,288,700
1988	13,923,100	1,566,220	12,356,900	20,680	92,490	542,970	910,090	3,218,100	7,705,900	1,432,900
1989	14,251,400	1,646,040	12,605,400	21,500	94,500	578,330	951,710	3,168,200	7,872,400	1,564,800
1990	14,475,600	1,820,130	12,655,500	23,440	102,560	639,270	1,054,860	3,073,900	7,945,700	1,635,900
1991	14,872,900	1,911,770	12,961,100	24,700	106,590	687,730	1,092,740	3,157,200	8,142,200	1,661,700
1992	14,438,200	1,932,270	12,505,900	23,760	109,060	672,480	1,126,970	2,979,900	7,915,200	1,610,800
1993 <sup>c</sup>	14,141,800	1,926,020	12,218,800	24,530	106,010	659,870	1,135,610	2,834,800	7,820,900	1,563,100
1994 <sup>c</sup>	13,989,500	1,857,670	12,131,900	23,330	102,220	618,950	1,113,180	2,712,800	7,879,800	1,539,300
1995	13,867,100	1,798,790	12,068,400	21,600	97,460	580,550	1,099,180	2,595,000	8,000,600	1,472,700
<b>Rate (per 100,000 inhabitants)<sup>d</sup></b>										
1960	1,887.2	160.9	1,726.3	5.1	9.6	60.1	86.1	508.6	1,034.7	183.0
1961	1,906.1	158.1	1,747.9	4.8	9.4	58.3	85.7	518.9	1,045.4	183.6
1962	2,019.8	162.3	1,857.5	4.6	9.4	59.7	88.6	535.2	1,124.8	197.4
1963	2,180.3	168.2	2,012.1	4.6	9.4	61.8	92.4	576.4	1,219.1	216.6
1964	2,388.1	190.6	2,197.5	4.9	11.2	68.2	106.2	634.7	1,315.5	247.4
1965	2,449.0	200.2	2,248.8	5.1	12.1	71.7	111.3	662.7	1,329.3	256.8
1966	2,670.8	220.0	2,450.9	5.6	13.2	80.8	120.3	721.0	1,442.9	286.9
1967	2,989.7	253.2	2,736.5	6.2	14.0	102.8	130.2	826.6	1,575.8	334.1
1968	3,370.2	298.4	3,071.8	6.9	15.9	131.8	143.8	932.3	1,746.6	393.0
1969	3,680.0	328.7	3,351.3	7.3	18.5	148.4	154.5	984.1	1,930.9	436.2
1970	3,984.5	363.5	3,621.0	7.9	18.7	172.1	164.8	1,084.9	2,079.3	456.8
1971	4,164.7	396.0	3,768.8	8.6	20.5	188.0	178.8	1,163.5	2,145.5	459.8
1972	3,961.4	401.0	3,560.4	9.0	22.5	180.7	188.8	1,140.8	1,993.6	426.1
1973	4,154.4	417.4	3,737.0	9.4	24.5	183.1	200.5	1,222.5	2,071.9	442.6
1974	4,850.4	461.1	4,389.3	9.8	26.2	209.3	215.8	1,437.7	2,489.5	462.2
1975	5,298.5	487.8	4,810.7	9.6	26.3	220.8	231.1	1,532.1	2,804.8	473.7
1976	5,287.3	467.8	4,819.5	8.8	26.6	199.3	233.2	1,448.2	2,921.3	450.0
1977	5,077.6	475.9	4,601.7	8.8	29.4	190.7	240.0	1,419.8	2,729.9	451.9
1978	5,140.3	497.8	4,642.5	9.0	31.0	195.8	262.1	1,434.6	2,747.4	460.5
1979	5,565.5	548.9	5,016.6	9.7	34.7	218.4	286.0	1,511.9	2,999.1	505.6
1980	5,950.0	596.6	5,353.3	10.2	36.8	251.1	298.5	1,684.1	3,167.0	502.2
1981	5,858.2	594.3	5,263.9	9.8	36.0	258.7	289.7	1,649.5	3,139.7	474.7
1982	5,603.6	571.1	5,032.5	9.1	34.0	238.9	289.2	1,488.8	3,084.8	458.8
1983	5,175.0	537.7	4,637.4	8.3	33.7	216.5	279.2	1,337.7	2,868.9	430.8
1984	5,031.3	539.2	4,492.1	7.9	35.7	205.4	290.2	1,263.7	2,791.3	437.1
1985	5,207.1	556.6	4,650.5	7.9	37.1	208.5	302.9	1,287.3	2,901.2	462.0
1986	5,480.4	617.7	4,862.6	8.6	37.9	225.1	346.1	1,344.6	3,010.3	507.8
1987	5,550.0	609.7	4,940.3	8.3	37.4	212.7	351.3	1,329.6	3,081.3	529.4
1988	5,664.2	637.2	5,027.1	8.4	37.6	220.9	370.2	1,309.2	3,134.9	582.9
1989	5,741.0	663.7	5,077.9	8.7	38.1	233.0	383.4	1,276.3	3,171.3	630.4
1990	5,820.3	731.8	5,088.5	9.4	41.2	257.0	424.1	1,235.9	3,194.8	657.8
1991	5,897.8	758.1	5,139.7	9.8	42.3	272.7	433.3	1,252.0	3,228.8	659.0
1992	5,660.2	757.5	4,902.7	9.3	42.8	263.6	441.8	1,168.2	3,103.0	631.5
1993 <sup>c</sup>	5,484.4	746.8	4,737.6	9.5	41.1	255.9	440.3	1,099.2	3,032.4	606.1
1994 <sup>c</sup>	5,373.5	713.6	4,660.0	9.0	39.3	237.7	427.6	1,042.0	3,026.7	591.3
1995	5,277.6	684.6	4,593.0	8.2	37.1	220.9	418.3	987.6	3,044.9	560.5

See notes on next page.

Table 3.106

**Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police**

By offense, United States, 1960-95--Continued

Note: These data were compiled by the Federal Bureau of Investigation through the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program. On a monthly basis, law enforcement agencies (police, sheriffs, and State police) report the number of offenses that become known to them in the following crime categories: murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson. A count of these crimes, which are known as Part I offenses, is taken from records of all complaints of crime received by law enforcement agencies from victims or other sources and/or from officers who discovered the offenses. Whenever complaints of crime are determined through investigation to be unfounded or false, they are eliminated from an agency's count (Source, 1995, p. 366).

The UCR Program uses seven crime categories to establish a "crime index" in order to measure the trend and distribution of crime in the United States. Crime index offenses include murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft; the "Total Crime Index" is a simple sum of the index offenses. Arson was designated as a Part I Index offense in October 1978; data collection began in 1979. However, due to the incompleteness of arson reporting by police in 1979-95, arson data are not displayed nor are they included in the Total Crime Index of the offenses known to the police.

The figures in this table are subject to updating by the UCR Program. The number of agencies reporting and populations represented may vary from year to year. This table and tables 3.107 and 3.108 present data from all law enforcement agencies in the UCR Program, including those submitting less than 12 months of data. Estimates for nonreporting areas are included and are based on agencies reporting.

Due to ongoing National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) conversion efforts as well as other reporting problems, complete data were not available for a small number of States for certain years. As a result, the Source estimated State totals for these States for the years in question, but did not include these States in detailed breakdowns of the data. For instance, in 1995, complete data were not available for Delaware, Illinois, Kansas, Montana, and Pennsylvania. Therefore, estimates for these States were included in tables displaying State totals by offense type. However, these States were omitted from tables displaying detailed breakdowns. For a list of States supplying incomplete data for selected years, see Appendix 3.

For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 3.

<sup>a</sup>Because of rounding, the offenses may not add to totals.

<sup>b</sup>Violent crimes are offenses of murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. Property crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft. Data are not included for the property crime of arson.

<sup>c</sup>Some data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

<sup>d</sup>All rates were calculated on the offenses before rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1995*, p. 49, Table 2; 1995, p. 58 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.107

**Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police**

By offense and extent of urbanization, 1995

Area	Population <sup>a</sup>	Total Crime Index	Violent crime <sup>b</sup>	Property crime <sup>b</sup>	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
United States, total	262,755,000	13,867,143	1,798,785	12,068,358	21,597	97,464	580,545	1,099,179	2,594,995	8,000,631	1,472,732
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,277.6	684.6	4,593.0	8.2	37.1	220.9	418.3	987.6	3,044.9	560.5
Metropolitan Statistical Area	209,080,950										
Area actually reporting <sup>c</sup>	97.1%	11,828,339	1,600,330	10,228,009	18,816	79,817	555,716	945,981	2,153,487	6,711,866	1,362,656
Estimated totals	100.0%	12,044,788	1,619,116	10,425,672	18,983	81,321	559,658	959,154	2,191,552	6,853,440	1,380,680
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,760.8	774.4	4,986.4	9.1	38.9	267.7	458.7	1,048.2	3,277.9	660.4
Other cities	21,787,777										
Area actually reporting <sup>c</sup>	90.4%	1,046,366	94,285	952,081	920	7,364	14,027	71,974	182,012	723,171	46,898
Estimated totals	100.0%	1,158,110	105,163	1,052,947	1,014	8,186	15,592	80,371	201,326	799,439	52,182
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,315.4	482.7	4,832.7	4.7	37.6	71.6	368.9	924.0	3,669.2	239.5
Rural	31,885,273										
Area actually reporting <sup>c</sup>	88.0%	599,692	66,024	533,668	1,384	7,287	4,797	52,556	181,260	316,377	36,031
Estimated totals	100.0%	664,245	74,506	589,739	1,600	7,957	5,295	59,654	202,117	347,752	39,870
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	2,083.2	233.7	1,849.6	5.0	25.0	16.6	187.1	633.9	1,090.6	125.0

Note: See Note, table 3.106. These figures are aggregated from individual State statistics presented in table 3.108. These data include estimated offense totals for agencies submitting less than 12 months of offense reports (Source, p. 369). Complete data for 1995 were not available for Illinois, Kansas, and Montana; crime counts for these States were estimated by the Source. For definitions of offenses and areas, see Appendix 3.

<sup>a</sup>Populations are U.S. Bureau of the Census provisional estimates as of July 1, 1995 and are subject to change.

<sup>b</sup>Violent crimes are offenses of murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. Property crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft. Data are not included for the property crime of arson.

<sup>c</sup>The percentage representing area actually reporting will not coincide with the ratio between reported and estimated crime totals, since these data represent the sum of the calculations for individual States that have varying populations, portions reporting, and crime rates.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1995* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1996), p. 59, Table 2. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.108

**Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police**

By offense, jurisdiction, and extent of urbanization, 1995

Jurisdiction	Population	Total Crime Index	Violent crime <sup>a</sup>	Property crime <sup>b</sup>	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
<b>ALABAMA</b>											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	2,873,679										
Area actually reporting	99.5%	165,126	21,477	143,649	381	1,031	7,043	13,022	34,281	96,344	13,024
Estimated totals	100.0%	165,927	21,571	144,356	381	1,034	7,071	13,085	34,425	96,854	13,077
Cities outside metropolitan areas	600,368										
Area actually reporting	94.2%	29,001	3,917	25,084	47	194	686	2,990	5,274	18,731	1,079
Estimated totals	100.0%	30,783	4,158	26,625	50	206	728	3,174	5,598	19,882	1,145
Rural	778,953										
Area actually reporting	93.5%	8,863	1,089	7,774	41	103	94	851	3,332	3,957	485
Estimated totals	100.0%	9,478	1,165	8,313	44	110	101	910	3,563	4,231	519
State total	4,253,000	206,188	26,894	179,294	475	1,350	7,900	17,169	43,586	120,967	14,741
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,848.1	632.4	4,215.7	11.2	31.7	185.8	403.7	1,024.8	2,844.3	346.6
<b>ALASKA</b>											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	253,500										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	18,305	2,510	15,795	29	242	777	1,462	2,521	11,152	2,122
Estimated totals	100.0%	18,305	2,510	15,795	29	242	777	1,462	2,521	11,152	2,122
Cities outside metropolitan areas	160,347										
Area actually reporting	71.5%	7,391	743	6,648	4	49	87	603	783	5,452	413
Estimated totals	100.0%	10,338	1,040	9,298	6	69	122	843	1,095	7,625	578
Rural	190,153										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	6,110	1,106	5,004	20	174	38	874	1,439	3,114	451
Estimated totals	100.0%	6,110	1,106	5,004	20	174	38	874	1,439	3,114	451
State total	604,000	34,753	4,656	30,097	55	485	937	3,179	5,055	21,891	3,151
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,753.8	770.9	4,982.9	9.1	80.3	155.1	526.3	836.9	3,624.3	521.7
<b>ARIZONA</b>											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	3,569,716										
Area actually reporting	99.5%	313,825	27,367	286,458	411	1,290	7,088	18,578	53,588	186,030	46,840
Estimated totals	100.0%	315,306	27,464	287,842	411	1,295	7,111	18,647	53,875	186,939	47,028
Cities outside metropolitan areas	322,660										
Area actually reporting	94.0%	22,065	1,473	20,592	13	65	174	1,221	3,481	15,871	1,240
Estimated totals	100.0%	23,470	1,567	21,903	14	69	185	1,299	3,703	16,881	1,319
Rural	325,624										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	7,674	1,064	6,610	14	54	33	963	2,184	3,943	483
Estimated totals	100.0%	7,674	1,064	6,610	14	54	33	963	2,184	3,943	483
State total	4,218,000	346,450	30,095	316,355	439	1,418	7,329	20,909	59,762	207,763	48,830
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	8,213.6	713.5	7,500.1	10.4	33.6	173.8	495.7	1,416.8	4,925.6	1,157.7
<b>ARKANSAS</b>											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	1,117,263										
Area actually reporting	99.7%	71,776	9,296	62,480	133	565	2,386	6,212	13,537	43,541	5,402
Estimated totals	100.0%	71,989	9,314	62,675	133	566	2,391	6,224	13,575	43,684	5,416
Cities outside metropolitan areas	543,421										
Area actually reporting	99.7%	30,512	3,117	27,395	71	215	628	2,203	6,480	19,323	1,592
Estimated totals	100.0%	30,610	3,127	27,483	71	216	630	2,210	6,501	19,385	1,597
Rural	823,316										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	13,922	1,300	12,622	55	143	101	1,001	4,687	6,866	1,069
Estimated totals	100.0%	13,922	1,300	12,622	55	143	101	1,001	4,687	6,866	1,069
State total	2,484,000	116,521	13,741	102,780	259	925	3,122	9,435	24,763	69,935	8,082
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,690.9	553.2	4,137.7	10.4	37.2	125.7	379.8	996.9	2,815.4	325.4
<b>CALIFORNIA</b>											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	30,526,853										
Area actually reporting	99.9%	1,787,962	298,148	1,489,814	3,474	10,195	103,921	180,558	340,058	873,924	275,832
Estimated totals	100.0%	1,788,424	298,210	1,490,214	3,475	10,197	103,942	180,596	340,147	874,167	275,900
Cities outside metropolitan areas	439,439										
Area actually reporting	98.9%	31,352	3,669	27,683	21	169	511	2,968	6,698	18,658	22,327
Estimated totals	100.0%	31,688	3,708	27,980	21	171	516	3,000	6,770	18,858	2,353
Rural	622,708										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	21,872	3,236	18,636	35	186	153	2,862	6,978	9,431	2,227
Estimated totals	100.0%	21,872	3,236	18,636	35	186	153	2,862	6,978	9,431	2,227
State total	31,589,000	1,841,984	305,154	1,536,830	3,531	10,554	104,611	186,458	353,895	902,456	280,479
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,831.1	966.0	4,865.1	11.2	33.4	331.2	590.3	1,120.3	2,856.9	887.9
<b>COLORADO</b>											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	3,048,311										
Area actually reporting	99.4%	166,247	14,364	151,883	179	1,311	3,440	9,434	29,050	109,665	13,168
Estimated totals	100.0%	167,288	14,447	152,841	179	1,318	3,459	9,491	29,201	110,408	13,232
Cities outside metropolitan areas	320,980										
Area actually reporting	94.0%	22,587	1,220	21,367	17	102	113	988	2,863	17,737	767
Estimated totals	100.0%	24,016	1,297	22,719	18	108	120	1,051	3,044	18,859	816
Rural	377,709										
Area actually reporting	93.7%	10,206	703	9,503	18	51	23	611	2,582	6,479	442
Estimated totals	100.0%	10,895	750	10,145	19	54	25	652	2,756	6,917	472
State total	3,747,000	202,199	16,494	185,705	216	1,480	3,604	11,194	35,001	136,184	14,520
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,396.3	440.2	4,956.1	5.8	39.5	96.2	298.7	934.1	3,634.5	387.5

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.108

**Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police**

By offense, jurisdiction, and extent of urbanization, 1995--Continued

Jurisdiction	Population	Total Crime Index	Violent crime <sup>a</sup>	Property crime <sup>b</sup>	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
<b>CONNECTICUT</b>											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	3,014,589										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	141,215	12,651	128,564	146	727	5,275	6,503	27,522	83,798	17,244
Estimated totals											
Cities outside metropolitan areas	66,991										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	2,472	166	2,306	0	6	40	120	455	1,699	152
Estimated totals											
Rural	193,420										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	3,794	476	3,318	4	43	30	399	1,118	1,904	296
Estimated totals											
State total	3,275,000	147,481	13,293	134,188	150	776	5,345	7,022	29,095	87,401	17,692
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,503.2	405.9	4,097.3	4.6	23.7	163.2	214.4	888.4	2,668.7	540.2
<b>DELAWARE</b>											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	594,552										
Area actually reporting	99.9%	31,627	4,274	27,353	13	461	1,338	2,462	5,198	19,302	2,853
Estimated totals	100.0%	31,638	4,275	27,363	13	461	1,338	2,463	5,199	19,310	2,854
Cities outside metropolitan areas	30,443										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	1,981	194	1,787	0	16	46	132	279	1,464	44
Estimated totals											
Rural	92,005										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	3,369	729	2,640	12	98	41	578	1,013	1,555	72
Estimated totals											
State total	717,000	36,988	5,198	31,790	25	575	1,425	3,173	6,491	22,329	2,970
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,158.7	725.0	4,433.8	3.5	80.2	198.7	442.5	905.3	3,114.2	414.2
<b>DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA<sup>c</sup></b>											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	554,000										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	67,441	14,744	52,697	360	292	6,864	7,228	10,185	32,319	10,193
Estimated totals											
Cities outside metropolitan areas	NONE										
Rural	NONE										
State total	554,000	67,441	14,744	52,697	360	292	6,864	7,228	10,185	32,319	10,193
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	12,173.5	2,661.4	9,512.1	65.0	52.7	1,239.0	1,304.7	1,838.4	5,833.8	1,839.9
<b>FLORIDA</b>											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	13,170,589										
Area actually reporting	99.9%	1,041,488	144,884	896,604	969	6,482	41,502	95,931	203,509	584,555	108,540
Estimated totals	100.0%	1,042,096	144,950	897,146	969	6,484	41,523	95,974	203,622	584,918	108,606
Cities outside metropolitan areas	220,980										
Area actually reporting	94.5%	17,563	2,251	15,312	19	63	469	1,700	3,602	10,780	930
Estimated totals	100.0%	18,586	2,382	16,204	20	67	496	1,799	3,812	11,408	984
Rural	774,431										
Area actually reporting	98.1%	29,742	4,296	25,446	47	330	457	3,462	8,067	15,682	1,697
Estimated totals	100.0%	30,317	4,379	25,938	48	336	466	3,529	8,223	15,985	1,730
State total	14,166,000	1,090,999	151,711	939,288	1,037	6,887	42,485	101,302	215,657	612,311	111,320
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	7,701.5	1,071.0	6,630.6	7.3	48.6	299.9	715.1	1,522.4	4,322.4	785.8
<b>GEORGIA</b>											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	4,906,892										
Area actually reporting	97.2%	326,375	35,240	291,135	492	1,958	12,787	20,003	54,958	198,536	37,641
Estimated totals	100.0%	334,319	35,839	298,480	499	2,002	12,987	20,351	56,212	203,693	38,575
Cities outside metropolitan areas	876,169										
Area actually reporting	92.5%	55,552	6,506	49,046	73	236	1,264	4,933	9,304	37,384	2,358
Estimated totals	100.0%	60,048	7,032	53,016	79	255	1,366	5,332	10,057	40,410	2,549
Rural	1,417,939										
Area actually reporting	92.6%	35,165	4,119	31,046	97	261	393	3,368	9,316	19,242	2,488
Estimated totals	100.0%	37,955	4,446	33,509	105	282	424	3,635	10,055	20,769	2,685
State total	7,201,000	432,322	47,317	385,005	683	2,539	14,777	29,318	76,324	264,872	43,809
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	6,003.6	657.1	5,346.5	9.5	35.3	205.2	407.1	1,059.9	3,678.3	608.4
<b>HAWAII</b>											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	880,266										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	67,145	2,882	64,263	38	217	1,371	1,256	10,127	46,696	7,440
Cities outside metropolitan areas	40,578										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	2,618	138	2,480	4	29	34	71	452	1,936	92
Rural	266,156										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	15,684	489	15,195	14	90	148	237	3,253	11,275	667
State total	1,187,000	85,447	3,509	81,938	56	336	1,553	1,564	13,832	59,907	8,199
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	7,198.6	295.6	6,902.9	4.7	28.3	130.8	131.8	1,165.3	5,046.9	690.7
<b>IDAHO</b>											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	356,980										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	18,440	1,308	17,132	11	111	117	1,069	2,981	13,089	1,062
Cities outside metropolitan areas	406,066										
Area actually reporting	99.2%	23,305	1,464	21,841	22	133	114	1,195	3,595	17,110	1,136
Estimated totals	100.0%	23,499	1,476	22,023	22	134	115	1,205	3,625	17,253	1,145
Rural	399,954										
Area actually reporting	98.7%	9,132	949	8,183	15	84	46	804	2,432	5,151	600
Estimated totals	100.0%	9,250	961	8,289	15	85	47	814	2,463	5,218	608
State total	1,163,000	51,189	3,745	47,444	48	330	279	3,088	9,069	35,560	2,815
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,401.5	322.0	4,079.4	4.1	28.4	24.0	265.5	779.8	3,057.6	242.0

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.108

**Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police**

By offense, jurisdiction, and extent of urbanization, 1995--Continued

Jurisdiction	Population	Total Crime Index	Violent crime <sup>a</sup>	Property crime <sup>b</sup>	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
<b>ILLINOIS<sup>d</sup></b>											
State total	11,830,000	645,408	117,836	527,572	1,221	4,313	39,139	73,163	108,555	357,143	61,874
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,455.7	996.1	4,459.6	10.3	36.5	330.8	618.5	917.6	3,019.0	523.0
<b>INDIANA</b>											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	4,160,993										
Area actually reporting	80.5%	188,152	22,355	165,797	387	1,415	6,902	13,651	33,341	111,094	21,362
Estimated totals	100.0%	216,879	24,566	192,313	404	1,569	7,341	15,252	37,899	130,506	23,908
Cities outside metropolitan areas	591,323										
Area actually reporting	68.7%	22,139	2,320	19,819	17	113	278	1,912	3,252	15,290	1,277
Estimated totals	100.0%	32,208	3,375	28,833	25	164	404	2,782	4,731	22,224	1,858
Rural	1,050,684										
Area actually reporting	46.7%	9,192	1,172	8,020	17	92	46	1,017	2,357	5,076	587
Estimated totals	100.0%	19,681	2,510	17,171	37	197	99	2,177	5,046	10,868	1,257
State total	5,803,000	268,768	30,451	238,317	466	1,930	7,844	20,211	47,676	163,618	27,023
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,631.5	524.7	4,106.8	8.0	33.3	135.2	348.3	821.6	2,819.5	465.7
<b>IOWA</b>											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	1,251,310										
Area actually reporting	96.5%	71,672	6,926	64,746	42	453	1,307	5,124	12,234	48,322	4,190
Estimated totals	100.0%	73,042	7,021	66,021	42	460	1,317	5,202	12,522	49,232	4,267
Cities outside metropolitan areas	705,792										
Area actually reporting	89.9%	28,558	2,216	26,342	6	97	159	1,954	4,807	20,303	1,232
Estimated totals	100.0%	31,750	2,464	29,286	7	108	177	2,172	5,344	22,572	1,370
Rural	884,898										
Area actually reporting	92.0%	10,837	539	10,298	2	47	12	478	3,367	6,292	639
Estimated totals	100.0%	11,783	586	11,197	2	51	13	520	3,661	6,841	695
State total	2,842,000	116,575	10,071	106,504	51	619	1,507	7,894	21,527	78,645	6,332
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,101.9	354.4	3,747.5	1.8	21.8	53.0	277.8	757.5	2,767.2	222.8
<b>KANSAS<sup>d</sup></b>											
State total	2,565,000	125,350	10,792	114,558	159	938	2,775	6,920	27,404	78,855	8,299
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,886.9	420.7	4,466.2	6.2	36.6	108.2	269.8	1,068.4	3,074.3	323.5
<b>KENTUCKY</b>											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	1,864,313										
Area actually reporting	99.1%	86,122	10,302	75,820	113	602	3,378	6,209	17,665	51,137	7,018
Estimated totals	100.0%	86,847	10,342	76,505	113	604	3,395	6,230	17,791	51,655	7,059
Cities outside metropolitan areas	643,407										
Area actually reporting	94.3%	24,180	2,096	22,084	34	172	432	1,458	4,399	16,349	1,336
Estimated totals	100.0%	25,643	2,222	23,421	36	182	458	1,546	4,665	17,339	1,417
Rural	1,352,280										
Area actually reporting	99.5%	16,809	1,507	15,302	126	443	147	791	5,906	7,876	1,520
Estimated totals	100.0%	16,887	1,515	15,372	127	445	148	795	5,933	7,912	1,527
State total	3,860,000	129,377	14,079	115,298	276	1,231	4,001	8,571	28,389	76,906	10,003
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	3,351.7	364.7	2,987.0	7.2	31.9	103.7	222.0	735.5	1,992.4	259.1
<b>LOUISIANA</b>											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	3,260,660										
Area actually reporting	96.5%	239,026	35,328	203,698	648	1,561	10,761	22,358	43,618	136,013	24,067
Estimated totals	100.0%	245,485	36,088	209,397	655	1,596	10,918	22,919	44,805	140,040	24,552
Cities outside metropolitan areas	396,731										
Area actually reporting	82.8%	22,996	3,146	19,850	29	103	457	2,557	4,143	14,963	744
Estimated totals	100.0%	27,779	3,800	23,979	35	124	552	3,089	5,005	18,075	899
Rural	684,609										
Area actually reporting	98.5%	16,368	3,797	12,571	49	133	189	3,426	3,618	8,428	525
Estimated totals	100.0%	16,609	3,853	12,756	50	135	192	3,476	3,671	8,552	533
State total	4,342,000	289,873	43,741	246,132	740	1,855	11,662	29,484	53,481	166,667	25,984
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	6,676.0	1,007.4	5,668.6	17.0	42.7	268.6	679.0	1,231.7	3,838.5	598.4
<b>MAINE</b>											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	459,495										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	19,390	926	18,464	14	125	249	538	3,840	13,863	761
Cities outside metropolitan areas	434,317										
Area actually reporting	98.5%	15,138	511	14,627	2	87	75	347	2,756	11,285	586
Estimated totals	100.0%	15,362	518	14,844	2	88	76	352	2,797	11,452	595
Rural	347,188										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	6,011	187	5,824	9	52	9	117	2,378	3,129	317
State total	1,241,000	40,763	1,631	39,132	25	265	334	1,007	9,015	2,844	1,673
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	3,284.7	131.4	3,153.3	2.0	21.4	26.9	81.1	726.4	2,292.0	134.8

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.108

**Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police**

By offense, jurisdiction, and extent of urbanization, 1995--Continued

Jurisdiction	Population	Total Crime Index	Violent crime <sup>a</sup>	Property crime <sup>b</sup>	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
<b>MARYLAND</b>											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	4,678,669										
Area actually reporting	99.9%	301,257	47,558	253,699	576	1,969	20,960	24,053	50,002	168,169	35,528
Estimated totals	100.0%	301,317	47,564	253,753	576	1,969	20,963	24,056	50,011	168,209	35,533
Cities outside metropolitan areas	98,063										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	9,203	1,133	8,070	6	65	259	803	1,545	6,138	387
Rural	265,268										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	6,862	1,060	5,802	14	96	112	838	1,764	3,779	259
State total	5,042,000	317,382	49,757	267,625	596	2,130	21,334	25,697	53,320	178,126	36,179
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	6,294.8	986.9	5,307.9	11.8	42.2	423.1	509.7	1,057.5	3,532.8	717.6
<b>MASSACHUSETTS</b>											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	5,777,763										
Area actually reporting	92.1%	235,757	37,285	198,472	209	1,551	8,776	26,749	44,290	119,814	34,368
Estimated totals	100.0%	249,733	39,060	210,673	214	1,624	9,040	28,182	47,004	127,670	35,999
Cities outside metropolitan areas	283,829										
Area actually reporting	59.1%	8,200	1,558	6,642	2	79	56	1,421	1,565	4,660	417
Estimated totals	100.0%	13,875	2,636	11,239	3	134	95	2,404	2,648	7,885	706
Rural	12,408										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	102	43	59	0	1	2	40	17	31	11
State total	6,074,000	263,710	41,739	221,971	217	1,759	9,137	30,626	49,669	135,586	36,716
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,341.6	687.2	3,654.4	3.6	29.0	150.4	504.2	817.7	2,232.2	604.5
<b>MICHIGAN</b>											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	7,879,086										
Area actually reporting	91.6%	418,188	58,920	359,268	761	4,339	17,231	36,589	72,057	230,744	56,467
Estimated totals	100.0%	447,203	61,567	385,636	780	4,608	17,731	38,448	76,245	249,950	59,441
Cities outside metropolitan areas	618,889										
Area actually reporting	82.8%	17,877	1,064	16,813	2	259	58	745	2,127	13,838	848
Estimated totals	100.0%	21,586	1,285	20,301	2	313	70	900	2,568	16,709	1,024
Rural	1,051,025										
Area actually reporting	97.1%	25,345	2,745	22,600	25	967	82	1,671	7,822	13,639	1,139
Estimated totals	100.0%	26,114	2,828	23,286	26	996	84	1,722	8,059	14,053	1,174
State total	9,549,000	494,903	65,680	429,223	808	5,917	17,885	41,070	86,872	280,712	61,639
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,182.8	687.8	4,495.0	8.5	62.0	187.3	430.1	909.7	2,939.7	645.5
<b>MINNESOTA</b>											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	3,203,336										
Area actually reporting	99.9%	161,367	14,432	146,935	167	1,906	5,564	6,795	26,991	106,955	12,989
Estimated totals	100.0%	161,528	14,439	147,089	167	1,907	5,566	6,799	27,012	107,078	12,999
Cities outside metropolitan areas	539,366										
Area actually reporting	96.2%	25,779	965	24,814	3	310	95	557	3,527	19,931	1,356
Estimated totals	100.0%	26,794	1,003	25,791	3	322	99	579	3,666	20,716	1,409
Rural	867,298										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	19,005	974	18,031	12	364	37	561	6,078	10,620	1,333
State total	4,610,000	207,327	16,416	190,911	182	2,593	5,702	7,939	36,756	138,414	15,741
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,497.3	356.1	4,141.2	3.9	56.2	123.7	172.2	797.3	3,002.5	341.5
<b>MISSISSIPPI</b>											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	944,140										
Area actually reporting	75.3%	48,496	4,409	44,087	126	372	2,033	1,878	11,237	27,191	5,659
Estimated totals	100.0%	56,001	4,904	51,097	144	440	2,160	2,160	13,482	31,495	6,120
Cities outside metropolitan areas	649,923										
Area actually reporting	68.4%	33,954	3,812	30,142	62	290	802	2,658	7,380	20,804	1,958
Estimated totals	100.0%	49,675	5,577	44,098	91	424	1,173	3,889	10,797	30,436	2,865
Rural	1,102,937										
Area actually reporting	24.8%	3,985	763	3,222	28	47	49	639	1,543	1,496	183
Estimated totals	100.0%	16,079	3,079	13,000	113	190	197	2,579	6,226	6,036	738
State total	2,697,000	121,755	13,560	108,195	348	1,054	3,530	8,628	30,505	67,967	9,723
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,514.5	502.8	4,011.7	12.9	39.1	130.9	319.9	1,131.1	2,520.1	360.5
<b>MISSOURI</b>											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	3,623,162										
Area actually reporting	95.9%	225,687	30,688	194,999	390	1,362	10,397	18,539	39,003	133,316	22,680
Estimated totals	100.0%	230,183	31,031	199,152	395	1,391	10,465	18,780	39,837	136,282	23,033
Cities outside metropolitan areas	495,870										
Area actually reporting	89.5%	24,354	1,734	22,620	18	126	254	1,336	3,746	17,709	1,165
Estimated totals	100.0%	27,222	1,938	25,284	20	141	284	1,493	4,187	19,795	1,302
Rural	1,204,968										
Area actually reporting	55.4%	8,421	1,312	7,109	30	99	63	1,120	3,114	3,517	478
Estimated totals	100.0%	15,212	2,370	12,842	54	179	114	2,023	5,625	6,353	864
State total	5,324,000	272,617	35,339	237,278	469	1,711	10,863	22,296	49,649	162,430	25,199
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,120.5	663.8	4,456.8	8.8	32.1	204.0	418.8	932.6	3,050.9	473.3

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.108

## Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police

By offense, jurisdiction, and extent of urbanization, 1995--Continued

Jurisdiction	Population	Total Crime Index	Violent crime <sup>a</sup>	Property crime <sup>b</sup>	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
<b>MONTANA<sup>d</sup></b>											
State total	870,000	46,153	1,484	44,669	26	225	289	944	6,271	35,718	2,680
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,304.9	170.6	5,134.4	3.0	25.9	33.2	108.5	720.8	4,105.5	308.0
<b>NEBRASKA</b>											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	830,170										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	50,010	5,220	44,790	32	177	981	4,030	6,814	33,303	4,673
Cities outside metropolitan areas	390,944										
Area actually reporting	98.4%	18,096	701	17,395	8	93	67	533	2,208	14,493	694
Estimated totals	100.0%	18,389	713	17,676	8	95	68	542	2,244	14,727	705
Rural	415,886										
Area actually reporting	99.4%	5,957	318	5,639	8	45	18	247	1,278	3,989	372
Estimated totals	100.0%	5,994	320	5,674	8	45	18	249	1,286	4,014	374
State total	1,637,000	74,393	6,253	68,140	48	317	1,067	4,821	10,344	52,044	5,752
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,544.5	382.0	4,162.5	2.9	19.4	65.2	294.5	631.9	3,179.2	351.4
<b>NEVADA</b>											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	1,305,265										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	92,266	13,378	78,888	154	859	4,877	7,488	18,439	49,423	11,026
Cities outside metropolitan areas	47,865										
Area actually reporting	59.2%	1,404	151	1,253	1	15	13	122	237	966	50
Estimated totals	100.0%	2,370	255	2,115	2	25	22	206	400	1,631	84
Rural	176,870										
Area actually reporting	99.2%	5,979	821	5,158	7	53	66	695	1,385	3,480	293
Estimated totals	100.0%	6,028	828	5,200	7	53	67	701	1,396	3,509	295
State total	1,530,000	100,664	14,461	86,203	163	937	4,966	8,395	20,235	54,563	11,405
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	6,579.3	945.2	5,634.2	10.7	61.2	324.6	548.7	1,322.5	3,566.2	745.4
<b>NEW HAMPSHIRE</b>											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	674,927										
Area actually reporting	87.8%	16,837	726	16,111	11	154	245	316	2,824	12,167	1,120
Estimated totals	100.0%	18,849	799	18,050	12	172	259	356	3,162	13,637	1,251
Cities outside metropolitan areas	324,539										
Area actually reporting	68.7%	7,344	289	7,055	2	98	36	153	960	5,846	249
Estimated totals	100.0%	10,686	421	10,265	3	143	52	223	1,397	8,506	362
Rural	148,534										
Area actually reporting	92.7%	880	88	792	6	17	3	62	229	514	49
Estimated totals	100.0%	949	94	855	6	18	3	67	247	555	53
State total	1,148,000	30,484	1,314	29,170	21	333	314	646	4,806	22,698	1,666
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	2,655.4	114.5	2,540.9	1.8	29.0	27.4	56.3	418.6	1,977.2	145.1
<b>NEW JERSEY</b>											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	7,945,000										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	373,708	47,652	326,056	409	1,927	22,486	22,830	69,533	206,339	50,184
Cities outside metropolitan areas	NONE										
Rural	NONE										
State total	7,945,000	373,708	47,652	326,056	409	1,927	22,486	22,830	69,533	206,339	50,184
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,703.7	599.8	4,103.9	5.1	24.3	283.0	287.4	875.2	2,597.1	631.6
<b>NEW MEXICO</b>											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	949,733										
Area actually reporting	77.3%	59,072	6,690	52,382	72	449	1,977	4,192	12,184	33,995	6,203
Estimated totals	100.0%	64,766	7,441	57,325	85	507	2,072	4,777	13,938	36,847	6,540
Cities outside metropolitan areas	435,709										
Area actually reporting	83.7%	28,648	3,874	24,774	22	238	376	3,238	6,175	17,415	1,184
Estimated totals	100.0%	34,214	4,626	29,588	26	284	449	3,867	7,375	20,799	1,414
Rural	299,558										
Area actually reporting	61.4%	5,733	1,067	4,666	23	100	51	893	1,886	2,354	426
Estimated totals	100.0%	9,332	1,737	7,595	37	163	83	1,451	3,070	3,832	693
State total	1,685,000	108,312	13,804	94,508	148	954	2,604	10,098	24,383	61,478	8,647
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	6,428.0	819.2	5,608.8	8.8	56.6	154.5	599.3	1,447.1	3,648.5	513.2
<b>NEW YORK</b>											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	16,634,301										
Area actually reporting	99.6%	779,907	148,148	631,759	1,510	3,949	71,994	70,695	135,628	394,878	101,253
Estimated totals	100.0%	782,293	148,359	633,934	1,510	3,957	72,061	70,831	136,000	396,514	101,420
Cities outside metropolitan areas	648,525										
Area actually reporting	92.5%	23,693	2,065	21,628	15	182	306	1,562	3,962	17,108	558
Estimated totals	100.0%	25,608	2,232	23,376	16	197	331	1,688	4,282	18,491	603
Rural	853,174										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	19,124	2,092	17,032	24	136	100	1,832	6,280	10,179	573
State total	18,136,000	827,025	152,683	674,342	1,550	4,290	72,492	74,351	146,562	425,184	102,596
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,560.1	841.9	3,718.3	8.5	23.7	399.7	410.0	808.1	2,344.4	565.7

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.108

## Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police

By offense, jurisdiction, and extent of urbanization, 1995--Continued

Jurisdiction	Population	Total Crime Index	Violent crime <sup>a</sup>	Property crime <sup>b</sup>	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
<b>NORTH CAROLINA</b>											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	4,790,671										
Area actually reporting	99.5%	298,647	34,802	263,845	462	1,692	10,580	22,068	70,353	176,236	17,256
Estimated totals	100.0%	299,795	34,901	264,894	463	1,697	10,602	22,139	70,641	176,947	17,306
Cities outside metropolitan areas	739,827										
Area actually reporting	94.5%	57,114	6,623	50,491	75	274	1,649	4,625	12,921	35,201	2,369
Estimated totals	100.0%	60,431	7,008	53,423	79	290	1,745	4,894	13,671	37,245	2,507
Rural	1,664,502										
Area actually reporting	98.8%	45,013	4,546	40,467	133	329	543	3,541	17,479	20,480	2,508
Estimated totals	100.0%	45,538	4,599	40,939	135	333	549	3,582	17,683	20,719	2,537
State total	7,195,000	405,764	46,508	359,256	677	2,320	12,896	30,615	101,995	234,911	22,350
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,639.5	646.4	4,993.1	9.4	32.2	179.2	425.5	1,417.6	3,264.9	310.6
<b>NORTH DAKOTA</b>											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	269,821										
Area actually reporting	99.8%	11,096	347	10,749	1	69	55	222	1,293	8,726	730
Estimated totals	100.0%	11,115	348	10,767	1	69	55	223	1,295	8,741	731
Cities outside metropolitan areas	148,710										
Area actually reporting	86.0%	4,404	118	4,286	3	47	5	63	346	3,716	224
Estimated totals	100.0%	5,120	137	4,983	3	55	6	73	402	4,321	260
Rural	222,469										
Area actually reporting	92.5%	1,978	66	1,912	2	20	3	41	510	1,257	145
Estimated totals	100.0%	2,138	71	2,067	2	22	3	44	551	1,359	157
State total	641,000	18,373	556	17,817	6	146	64	340	2,248	14,421	1,148
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	2,866.3	86.7	2,779.6	0.9	22.8	10.0	53.0	350.7	2,249.8	179.1
<b>OHIO</b>											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	9,055,329										
Area actually reporting	82.1%	380,707	45,912	334,795	536	3,979	18,364	23,033	73,275	221,400	40,120
Estimated totals	100.0%	433,347	49,667	383,680	562	4,358	19,363	25,384	81,917	258,079	43,684
Cities outside metropolitan areas	768,703										
Area actually reporting	61.1%	23,037	1,412	21,625	9	172	290	941	3,728	16,955	942
Estimated totals	100.0%	37,726	2,313	35,413	15	282	475	1,541	6,105	27,765	1,543
Rural	1,326,968										
Area actually reporting	56.4%	11,358	1,025	10,333	13	110	52	850	3,110	6,640	583
Estimated totals	100.0%	20,150	1,819	18,331	23	195	93	1,508	5,517	11,780	1,034
State total	11,151,000	491,223	53,799	437,424	600	4,835	19,931	28,433	93,539	297,624	46,261
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,405.2	482.5	3,922.7	5.4	43.4	178.7	255.0	838.8	2,669.0	414.9
<b>OKLAHOMA<sup>6</sup></b>											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	1,972,582										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	134,363	15,837	118,526	308	1,114	3,299	11,116	28,597	76,524	13,405
Cities outside metropolitan areas	670,899										
Area actually reporting	99.5%	37,666	4,383	33,283	41	244	425	3,673	8,758	22,483	2,042
Estimated totals	100.0%	37,858	4,405	33,453	41	245	427	3,692	8,803	22,598	2,052
Rural	634,519										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	11,242	1,528	9,714	51	102	62	1,313	4,294	4,605	815
State total	3,278,000	183,463	21,770	161,693	400	1,461	3,788	16,121	41,694	103,727	16,272
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,596.8	664.1	4,932.7	12.2	44.6	115.6	491.8	1,271.9	3,164.3	496.4
<b>OREGON</b>											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	2,199,850										
Area actually reporting	97.6%	153,490	13,962	139,528	96	1,010	3,840	9,016	24,482	96,665	18,381
Estimated totals	100.0%	156,564	14,129	142,435	97	1,026	3,887	9,119	24,949	98,811	18,675
Cities outside metropolitan areas	435,008										
Area actually reporting	99.2%	33,682	1,204	32,478	11	127	338	728	5,232	25,141	2,105
Estimated totals	100.0%	33,942	1,214	32,728	11	128	341	734	5,272	25,335	2,121
Rural	506,142										
Area actually reporting	87.6%	13,725	933	12,792	18	136	91	688	3,871	7,822	1,099
Estimated totals	100.0%	15,667	1,065	14,602	21	155	104	785	4,419	8,929	1,254
State total	3,141,000	206,173	16,408	189,765	129	1,309	4,332	10,638	34,640	133,075	22,050
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	6,563.9	522.4	6,041.5	4.1	41.7	137.9	338.7	1,102.8	4,236.7	702.0
<b>PENNSYLVANIA</b>											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	10,231,136										
Area actually reporting	95.2%	353,510	47,406	306,104	708	2,543	22,206	21,949	56,699	203,086	46,319
Estimated totals	100.0%	366,619	48,625	317,994	716	2,606	22,495	22,808	58,435	212,071	47,488
Cities outside metropolitan areas	780,447										
Area actually reporting	83.4%	18,727	1,462	17,265	11	155	214	1,082	2,891	13,420	954
Estimated totals	100.0%	22,464	1,754	20,710	13	186	257	1,298	3,468	16,098	1,144
Rural	1,060,417										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	17,126	1,207	15,919	26	254	106	821	5,912	8,822	1,185
State total	12,072,000	406,209	51,586	354,623	755	3,046	22,858	24,927	67,815	236,991	49,817
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	3,364.9	427.3	2,937.6	6.3	25.2	189.3	206.5	561.8	1,963.1	412.7

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.108

**Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police**

By offense, jurisdiction, and extent of urbanization, 1995--Continued

Jurisdiction	Population	Total Crime Index	Violent crime <sup>a</sup>	Property crime <sup>b</sup>	Murder and non- negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Burglary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft
<b>PUERTO RICO<sup>f</sup></b>											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	NA										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	93,577	20,250	73,327	797	271	14,803	4,379	23,235	35,020	15,072
Cities outside metropolitan areas	NA										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	12,511	2,200	10,311	67	53	950	1,130	4,454	4,940	917
Total	X	106,088	22,450	83,638	864	324	15,753	5,509	27,689	39,960	15,989
<b>RHODE ISLAND</b>											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	910,980										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	38,606	3,328	35,278	32	243	869	2,184	8,548	22,511	4,219
Cities outside metropolitan areas	79,020										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	3,383	310	3,073	1	22	45	242	679	2,249	145
Rural	NA										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	32	5	27	0	2	0	3	7	20	0
State total	990,000	42,021	3,643	38,378	33	267	914	2,429	9,234	24,780	4,364
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,244.5	368.0	3,876.6	3.3	27.0	92.3	245.4	932.7	2,503.0	440.8
<b>SOUTH CAROLINA</b>											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	2,563,353										
Area actually reporting	99.0%	164,547	25,283	139,264	193	1,257	5,007	18,826	33,163	94,780	11,321
Estimated totals	100.0%	166,115	25,453	140,662	194	1,266	5,040	18,953	33,421	95,844	11,397
Cities outside metropolitan areas	322,947										
Area actually reporting	98.9%	24,255	4,634	19,621	30	131	748	3,725	4,334	14,270	1,017
Estimated totals	100.0%	24,529	4,685	19,844	30	132	756	3,767	4,383	14,432	1,029
Rural	786,700										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	32,079	5,929	26,150	68	339	665	4,857	8,279	16,140	1,731
State total	3,673,000	222,723	36,067	186,656	292	1,737	6,461	27,577	46,083	126,416	14,157
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	6,063.8	981.9	5,081.8	7.9	47.3	175.9	750.8	1,254.6	3,441.8	385.4
<b>SOUTH DAKOTA</b>											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	242,267										
Area actually reporting	90.8%	11,079	875	10,204	5	158	144	568	1,889	7,915	400
Estimated totals	100.0%	11,622	918	10,704	5	169	146	598	2,026	8,253	425
Cities outside metropolitan areas	192,936										
Area actually reporting	74.0%	6,076	324	5,752	2	67	26	229	904	4,607	241
Estimated totals	100.0%	8,209	438	7,771	3	91	35	309	1,221	6,224	326
Rural	293,797										
Area actually reporting	64.0%	1,587	100	1,487	3	25	5	67	445	959	83
Estimated totals	100.0%	2,481	157	2,324	5	39	8	105	695	1,499	130
State total	729,000	22,312	1,513	20,799	13	299	189	1,012	3,942	15,976	881
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	3,060.6	207.5	2,853.1	1.8	41	25.9	138.8	540.7	2,191.5	120.9
<b>TENNESSEE</b>											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	3,537,662										
Area actually reporting	81.7%	206,478	31,862	174,616	414	1,978	10,673	18,797	41,329	104,218	29,069
Estimated totals	100.0%	230,433	34,476	195,957	450	2,172	11,070	20,784	46,431	118,639	30,887
Cities outside metropolitan areas	624,195										
Area actually reporting	78.5%	24,718	2,981	21,737	29	143	388	2,421	5,030	15,324	1,383
Estimated totals	100.0%	31,493	3,798	27,695	37	182	494	3,085	6,409	19,524	1,762
Rural	1,094,143										
Area actually reporting	47.1%	9,396	1,072	8,324	33	58	79	902	3,415	4,232	677
Estimated totals	100.0%	19,938	2,275	17,663	70	123	168	1,914	7,246	8,980	1,437
State total	5,256,000	281,864	40,549	241,315	557	2,477	11,732	25,783	60,086	147,143	34,086
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,362.7	771.5	4,591.2	10.6	47.1	223.2	490.5	1,143.2	2,799.5	648.5
<b>TEXAS</b>											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	15,737,893										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	966,382	113,291	853,091	1,530	7,729	32,659	71,373	178,201	574,021	100,869
Estimated totals	NA										
Cities outside metropolitan areas	137,691										
Area actually reporting	99.8%	66,356	7,206	59,150	79	528	793	5,806	13,448	43,266	2,436
Estimated totals	100.0%	66,470	7,217	59,253	79	528	794	5,816	13,473	43,340	2,440
Rural	1,609,316										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	31,484	3,795	27,689	84	306	214	3,191	10,968	15,107	1,614
State total	18,724,000	1,064,336	124,303	940,033	1,693	8,563	33,667	80,380	202,642	632,468	104,923
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,684.3	663.9	5,020.5	9.0	45.7	179.8	429.3	1,082.3	3,377.8	560.4
<b>UTAH</b>											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	1,502,498										
Area actually reporting	98.0%	98,509	5,290	93,219	51	683	1,241	3,315	12,561	74,017	6,641
Estimated totals	100.0%	100,301	5,394	94,907	51	697	1,257	3,389	12,790	75,372	6,745
Cities outside metropolitan areas	239,733										
Area actually reporting	95.6%	12,475	655	11,820	13	86	36	520	1,615	9,694	511
Estimated totals	100.0%	13,044	686	12,358	14	90	38	544	1,689	10,135	534
Rural	208,769										
Area actually reporting	87.5%	4,801	293	4,508	10	41	12	230	1,001	3,233	274
Estimated totals	100.0%	5,487	335	5,152	11	47	14	263	1,144	3,695	313
State total	1,951,000	118,832	6,415	112,417	76	834	1,309	4,196	15,623	89,202	7,592
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	6,090.8	328.8	5,762.0	3.9	42.7	67.1	215.1	800.8	4,572.1	389.1

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.108

**Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police**

By offense, jurisdiction, and extent of urbanization, 1995--Continued

Jurisdiction	Population	Total Crime Index	Violent crime <sup>a</sup>	Property crime <sup>b</sup>	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
<b>VERMONT</b>											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	144,343										
Area actually reporting	95.8%	7,855	218	7,637	2	64	35	117	1,719	56,523	295
Estimated totals	100.0%	8,164	225	7,939	2	66	36	121	1,771	5,862	306
Cities outside metropolitan areas	201,816										
Area actually reporting	89.4%	7,147	248	6,899	2	64	19	163	1,028	5,586	285
Estimated totals	100.0%	7,991	277	7,714	2	72	21	182	1,149	6,246	319
Rural	238,841										
Area actually reporting	85.0%	3,343	162	3,181	8	23	6	125	1,301	1,736	144
Estimated totals	100.0%	3,932	190	3,742	9	27	7	147	1,531	2,042	169
State total	585,000	20,087	692	19,395	13	165	64	450	4,451	14,150	794
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	3,433.7	118.3	3,315.4	2.2	28.2	10.9	76.9	760.9	2,418.8	135.7
<b>VIRGINIA</b>											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	5,143,246										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	232,264	20,901	211,363	454	1,529	8,303	10,645	33,031	160,615	17,717
Cities outside metropolitan areas	419,001										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	15,745	1,318	14,427	19	108	232	959	2,139	11,671	617
Rural	1,055,753										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	15,996	1,702	14,294	60	162	183	1,297	4,218	9,047	1,029
State total	6,618,000	264,005	23,921	240,084	503	1,799	8,718	12,901	39,388	181,333	19,363
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	3,989.2	361.5	3,627.7	7.6	27.2	131.7	194.9	595.2	2,740.0	292.6
<b>WASHINGTON</b>											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	4,503,997										
Area actually reporting	99.1%	283,711	22,985	260,726	231	2,681	6,794	13,279	48,584	184,910	27,232
Estimated totals	100.0%	286,856	23,158	263,698	232	2,706	6,850	13,370	49,025	187,135	27,538
Cities outside metropolitan areas	423,529										
Area actually reporting	91.2%	33,782	1,911	31,871	17	271	268	1,355	4,873	25,549	1,449
Estimated totals	100.0%	37,062	2,097	34,965	19	297	294	1,487	5,346	28,029	1,590
Rural	503,474										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	16,595	1,045	15,550	24	211	65	745	4,894	9,697	959
State total	5,431,000	340,513	26,300	314,213	275	3,214	7,209	15,602	59,265	224,861	30,087
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	6,269.8	484.3	5,785.5	5.1	59.2	132.7	287.3	1,091.2	4,140.3	554.0
<b>WEST VIRGINIA</b>											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	763,721										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	26,093	2,131	23,962	35	226	614	1,256	5,513	16,743	1,706
Cities outside metropolitan areas	280,238										
Area actually reporting	99.4%	8,641	589	8,052	11	51	111	416	1,584	6,068	400
Estimated totals	100.0%	8,697	593	8,104	11	51	112	419	1,594	6,107	403
Rural	784,041										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	10,145	1,118	9,027	43	111	55	909	3,222	4,874	931
State total	1,828,000	44,935	3,842	41,093	89	388	781	2,584	10,329	27,724	3,040
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	2,458.2	210.2	2,248.0	4.9	21.2	42.7	141.4	565.0	1,516.6	166.3
<b>WISCONSIN</b>											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	3,485,853										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	154,474	12,244	142,230	181	911	5,220	5,932	22,704	102,850	16,676
Cities outside metropolitan areas	652,239										
Area actually reporting	99.4%	27,423	1,012	26,411	8	137	128	739	3,041	22,383	987
Estimated totals	100.0%	27,593	1,019	26,574	8	138	129	744	3,060	22,521	993
Rural	984,908										
Area actually reporting	97.2%	16,523	1,104	15,419	29	141	34	900	5,495	8,994	930
Estimated totals	100.0%	16,997	1,136	15,861	30	145	35	926	5,652	9,252	957
State total	5,123,000	199,064	14,399	184,665	219	1,194	5,384	7,602	31,416	134,623	18,626
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	3,885.7	281.1	3,604.6	4.3	23.3	105.1	148.4	613.2	2,627.8	363.6
<b>WYOMING</b>											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	143,158										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	7,308	348	6,960	5	45	49	249	1,067	5,542	351
Cities outside metropolitan areas	211,184										
Area actually reporting	99.4%	10,573	607	9,966	2	77	32	496	1,273	8,351	342
Estimated totals	100.0%	10,631	610	10,021	2	77	32	499	1,280	8,397	344
Rural	125,658										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	2,798	262	2,536	3	43	5	211	591	1,835	110
Estimated totals	100.0%	2,798	262	2,536	3	43	5	211	591	1,835	110
State total	480,000	20,737	1,220	19,517	10	165	86	959	2,938	15,774	805
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,320.2	254.2	4,066.0	2.1	34.4	17.9	199.8	612.1	3,286.3	167.7

Note: See Note, table 3.106. These data include estimated offense totals for agencies submitting less than 12 but more than 2 months of offense reports (Source, p. 369).

For definitions of offenses and areas, see Appendix 3.

<sup>a</sup>Violent crimes are offenses of murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

<sup>b</sup>Property crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft. Data are not included for the property crime of arson.

<sup>c</sup>Includes offenses reported by the Zoological Police.

<sup>d</sup>Complete data were not available for Illinois, Kansas, and Montana; crime counts for these States were estimated by the Source.

<sup>e</sup>The increase in murders was the result of the bombing of the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City.

<sup>f</sup>U.S. Bureau of the Census estimates for Puerto Rico were unavailable.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1995* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1996), pp. 68-78. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.109

**Offenses known to police**

By offense and size of place, 1994 and 1995

(1995 estimated population)

Population group	Total Crime Index	Violent crime <sup>a</sup>	Property crime <sup>b</sup>	Murder and non- negligent man- slaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Burglary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft
<b>TOTAL ALL AGENCIES</b>										
11,813 agencies; total population 230,021,000:										
1994	12,614,588	1,709,373	10,905,215	21,550	90,216	586,133	1,011,474	2,445,982	7,026,079	1,433,154
1995	12,462,083	1,637,991	10,824,092	19,959	85,277	548,146	984,609	2,332,331	7,126,878	1,364,883
Percent change	-1.2%	-4.2	-0.7	-7.4	-5.5	-6.5	-2.7	-4.6	-1.4	-4.8
<b>TOTAL CITIES</b>										
8,195 cities; total population 154,419,000:										
1994	10,143,177	1,426,072	8,717,105	17,384	66,565	530,139	811,984	1,841,672	5,672,888	1,202,545
1995	9,986,388	1,356,882	8,629,506	16,028	63,262	493,746	783,846	1,746,554	5,747,708	1,135,244
Percent change	-1.5%	-4.9	-1.0	-7.8	-5.0	-6.9	-3.5	-5.2	-1.3	-5.6
<b>Group I</b>										
64 cities, 250,000 and over; population 46,175,000:										
1994	4,079,057	767,287	3,311,770	10,361	27,280	337,938	391,708	718,971	1,939,326	653,473
1995	390,152	719,535	3,230,617	9,614	26,179	308,799	374,943	674,623	1,950,618	605,376
Percent change	-3.2%	-6.2	-2.5	-7.2	-4.0	-8.6	-4.3	-6.2	0.6	-7.4
8 cities, 1,000,000 and over; population 20,085,000:										
1994	1,602,764	369,593	1,233,171	4,752	7,670	174,342	182,829	267,446	677,065	288,660
1995	1,499,829	338,618	1,161,211	4,181	7,145	154,170	173,122	244,417	662,976	253,818
Percent change	-6.4%	-8.4	-5.8	-12.0	-6.8	-11.6	-5.3	-8.6	-2.1	-12.1
19 cities, 500,000 to 999,999; population 12,830,000:										
1994	1,148,847	181,372	967,475	2,699	9,002	78,254	91,417	204,406	597,812	165,257
1995	1,158,303	175,813	982,490	2,572	8,994	74,336	89,911	199,373	616,704	166,413
Percent change	0.8%	-3.1	1.6	-4.7	-0.1	-5.0	-1.6	-2.5	3.2	0.7
37 cities, 250,000 to 499,999; population 13,259,000:										
1994	1,327,446	216,322	1,111,124	2,910	10,608	85,342	117,462	247,119	664,449	199,556
1995	1,292,020	205,104	1,086,916	2,861	10,040	80,293	111,910	230,833	670,938	185,145
Percent change	-2.7%	-5.2	-2.2	-1.7	-5.4	-5.9	-4.7	-6.6	1.0	-7.2
<b>Group II</b>										
143 cities, 100,000 to 249,999; population 20,924,000:										
1994	1,615,912	213,442	1,402,470	2,797	10,828	76,621	123,196	317,650	896,513	188,307
1995	1,582,893	203,038	1,379,855	2,543	10,360	72,428	117,707	295,288	905,902	178,665
Percent change	-2.0%	-4.9	-1.6	-9.1	-4.3	-5.5	-4.5	-7.0	1.0	-5.1
<b>Group III</b>										
341 cities, 50,000 to 99,999; population 23,165,000:										
1994	1,418,430	165,599	1,252,831	1,723	9,576	52,031	102,269	265,407	837,747	149,677
1995	1,394,615	161,071	1,233,544	1,484	9,000	50,533	100,054	250,964	839,319	143,261
Percent change	-1.7%	-2.7	-1.5	-13.9	-6.0	-2.9	-2.2	-5.4	0.2	-4.3
<b>Group IV</b>										
616 cities, 25,000 to 49,999; population 21,241,000:										
1994	1,101,931	109,753	992,178	936	7,049	30,593	71,175	203,070	694,833	94,275
1995	1,105,095	107,761	997,334	890	6,896	29,918	70,057	197,973	709,279	90,082
Percent change	0.3%	-1.8	0.5	-4.9	-2.2	-2.2	-1.6	-2.5	2.1	-4.4
<b>Group V</b>										
1,484 cities, 10,000 to 24,999; population 23,327,000:										
1994	1,056,785	97,482	959,303	927	6,985	21,801	67,769	187,476	699,502	72,325
1995	1,065,772	94,053	971,719	871	6,315	20,875	65,992	182,184	718,033	71,502
Percent change	0.9%	-3.5	1.3	-6.0	-9.6	-4.2	-2.6	-2.8	2.6	-1.1
<b>Group VI</b>										
5,547 cities, under 10,000; population 19,588,000:										
1994	871,062	72,509	798,553	640	4,847	11,155	55,867	149,098	604,967	44,488
1995	887,861	71,424	816,437	626	4,512	11,193	55,093	145,522	624,557	46,358
Percent change	1.9%	-1.5	2.2	-2.2	-6.9	0.3	-1.4	-2.4	3.2	4.2

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.109

**Offenses known to police**

By offense and size of place, 1994 and 1995--Continued

Population group	Total Crime Index	Violent crime <sup>a</sup>	Property crime <sup>b</sup>	Murder and non- negligent man- slaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Burglary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft
<b>SUBURBAN COUNTIES</b>										
1,245 agencies; population 50,770,000:										
1994	1,952,131	226,566	1,725,565	2,937	16,877	51,579	155,173	441,810	1,083,858	199,897
1995	1,933,561	221,994	1,711,567	2,681	15,669	49,938	153,706	420,420	1,094,689	196,458
Percent change	-1.0%	-2.0	-0.8	-8.7	-7.2	-3.2	-0.9	-4.8	1.0	-1.7
<b>RURAL COUNTIES<sup>c</sup></b>										
2,373 agencies; population 24,832,000:										
1994	519,280	56,735	462,545	1,229	6,774	4,415	44,317	162,500	269,333	30,712
1995	542,134	59,115	483,019	1,250	6,346	4,462	47,057	165,357	284,481	33,181
Percent change	4.4%	4.2	4.4	1.7	-6.3	1.1	6.2	1.8	5.6	8.0
<b>SUBURBAN AREA<sup>d</sup></b>										
5,795 agencies; population 93,763,000:										
1994	3,817,181	391,439	3,425,742	4,308	27,473	93,592	266,066	767,153	2,303,205	355,384
1995	3,795,747	379,312	3,416,435	3,910	25,428	90,460	259,514	733,573	2,336,606	346,256
Percent change	-0.6%	-3.1	-0.3	-9.2	-7.4	-3.3	-2.5	-4.4	1.5	-2.6

Note: See Note, table 3.106. These data represent all law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for at least 6 common months in 1994 and 1995 (Source, p. 370). Forcible rape figures furnished by the State-level Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program administered by the Illinois Department of State Police, were not in accordance with national UCR guidelines and were excluded by the Source from the forcible rape, violent crime, and Total Crime Index categories. Aggravated assault figures for 1994 furnished by the State-level UCR Program administered by the Kentucky State Police were not in accordance with national UCR guidelines and were excluded for both years from the aggravated assault, violent crime, and Total Crime Index categories. Complete data were not available for Illinois, Kansas, and Montana for 1994 and 1995, and for Delaware for 1995; crime counts for these States were estimated by the Source. For definitions of offenses, suburban and rural areas, see Appendix 3.

<sup>a</sup>Violent crimes are offenses of murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

<sup>b</sup>Property crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft. Data are not included for the property crime of arson.

<sup>c</sup>Includes State police agencies with no county breakdown.

<sup>d</sup>Includes suburban city and county law enforcement agencies within metropolitan areas. Excludes central cities. Suburban cities and counties are also included in other groups.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1995* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1996), pp. 181, 182. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.110

**Rank order of States according to rates (per 100,000 population) of violent crime, murder and non-negligent manslaughter, robbery, aggravated assault, and forcible rape**

1995

Rank	Violent crime <sup>a</sup>		Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter		Robbery		Aggravated assault		Forcible rape	
	State	Rate	State	Rate	State	Rate	State	Rate	State	Rate
United States, total		684.6		8.2		220.9		418.3		37.1
1	District of Columbia <sup>b</sup>	2,661.4	District of Columbia	65.0	District of Columbia	1,239.0	District of Columbia	1,304.7	Alaska	80.3
2	Florida	1,071.0	Louisiana	17.0	Maryland	423.1	South Carolina	750.8	Delaware	80.2
3	Louisiana	1,007.4	Mississippi	12.9	New York	399.7	Florida	715.1	Michigan	62.0
4	Illinois	996.1	Oklahoma	12.2	California	331.2	Louisiana	679.0	Nevada	61.2
5	Maryland	986.9	Nevada	11.8	Illinois	330.8	Illinois	618.5	Washington	59.2
6	South Carolina	981.9	California	11.2	Nevada	324.6	New Mexico	599.3	New Mexico	56.6
7	California	966.0	Alabama	11.2	Florida	299.9	California	590.3	Minnesota	56.2
8	Nevada	945.2	Nevada	10.7	New Jersey	283.0	Nevada	548.7	District of Columbia	52.7
9	New York	841.9	Tennessee	10.6	Louisiana	268.6	Alaska	526.3	Florida	48.6
10	New Mexico	819.2	Arkansas	10.4	Tennessee	223.2	Maryland	509.7	South Carolina	47.3
11	Tennessee	771.5	Arizona	10.4	Georgia	205.2	Massachusetts	504.2	Tennessee	47.1
12	Alaska	770.9	Illinois	10.3	Missouri	204.0	Arizona	495.7	Texas	45.7
13	Delaware	725.0	Georgia	9.5	Delaware	198.7	Oklahoma	491.8	Oklahoma	44.6
14	Arizona	713.5	North Carolina	9.4	Pennsylvania	189.3	Tennessee	490.5	Ohio	43.4
15	Michigan	687.8	Alaska	9.1	Michigan	187.3	Delaware	442.5	Utah	42.7
16	Massachusetts	687.2	Texas	9.0	Alabama	185.8	Michigan	430.1	Louisiana	42.7
17	Oklahoma	664.1	Missouri	8.8	Texas	179.8	Texas	429.3	Maryland	42.2
18	Texas	663.9	New Mexico	8.8	North Carolina	179.2	North Carolina	425.5	Oregon	41.7
19	Missouri	663.8	New York	8.5	Ohio	178.7	Missouri	418.8	South Dakota	41.0
20	Georgia	657.1	Michigan	8.5	South Carolina	175.9	New York	410.0	Colorado	39.5
21	North Carolina	646.4	Indiana	8.0	Arizona	173.8	Georgia	407.1	Mississippi	39.1
22	Alabama	632.4	South Carolina	7.9	Connecticut	163.2	Alabama	403.7	Arkansas	37.2
23	New Jersey	599.8	Virginia	7.6	Alaska	155.1	Arkansas	379.8	Kansas	36.6
24	Arkansas	553.2	Florida	7.3	New Mexico	154.5	Indiana	348.3	Illinois	36.5
25	Indiana	524.7	Kentucky	7.2	Massachusetts	150.4	Oregon	338.7	Georgia	35.3
26	Oregon	522.4	Pennsylvania	6.3	Oregon	137.9	Mississippi	319.9	Wyoming	34.4
27	Mississippi	502.8	Kansas	6.2	Indiana	135.2	Colorado	298.7	Arizona	33.6
28	Washington	484.3	Colorado	5.8	Washington	132.7	Nebraska	294.5	California	33.4
29	Ohio	482.5	Ohio	5.4	Virginia	131.7	New Jersey	287.4	Indiana	33.3
30	Colorado	440.2	New Jersey	5.1	Mississippi	130.9	Washington	287.3	North Carolina	32.2
31	Pennsylvania	427.3	Washington	5.1	Hawaii	130.8	Iowa	277.8	Missouri	32.1
32	Kansas	420.7	West Virginia	4.9	Arkansas	125.7	Kansas	269.8	Kentucky	31.9
33	Connecticut	405.9	Hawaii	4.7	Minnesota	123.7	Idaho	265.5	Alabama	31.7
34	Nebraska	382.0	Connecticut	4.6	Oklahoma	115.6	Ohio	255.0	New Hampshire	29.0
35	Rhode Island	368.0	Wisconsin	4.3	Kansas	108.2	Rhode Island	245.4	Massachusetts	29.0
36	Kentucky	364.7	Idaho	4.1	Wisconsin	105.1	Kentucky	222.0	Idaho	28.4
37	Virginia	361.5	Oregon	4.1	Kentucky	103.7	Utah	215.1	Hawaii	28.3
38	Minnesota	356.1	Minnesota	3.9	Colorado	96.2	Connecticut	214.4	Vermont	28.2
39	Iowa	354.4	Utah	3.9	Rhode Island	92.3	Pennsylvania	206.5	Virginia	27.2
40	Utah	328.8	Massachusetts	3.6	Utah	67.1	Wyoming	199.8	Rhode Island	27.0
41	Idaho	322.0	Delaware	3.5	Nebraska	65.2	Virginia	194.9	Montana	25.9
42	Hawaii	295.6	Rhode Island	3.3	Iowa	53.0	Minnesota	172.2	Pennsylvania	25.2
43	Wisconsin	281.1	Montana	3.0	West Virginia	42.7	Wisconsin	148.4	New Jersey	24.3
44	Wyoming	254.2	Nebraska	2.9	Montana	33.2	West Virginia	141.4	Connecticut	23.7
45	West Virginia	210.2	Vermont	2.2	New Hampshire	27.4	South Dakota	138.8	New York	23.7
46	South Dakota	207.5	Wyoming	2.1	Maine	26.9	Hawaii	131.8	Wisconsin	23.3
47	Montana	170.6	Maine	2.0	South Dakota	25.9	Montana	108.5	North Dakota	22.8
48	Maine	131.4	New Hampshire	1.8	Idaho	24.0	Maine	81.1	Iowa	21.8
49	Vermont	118.3	Iowa	1.8	Wyoming	17.9	Vermont	76.9	Maine	21.4
50	New Hampshire	114.5	South Dakota	1.8	Vermont	10.9	New Hampshire	56.3	West Virginia	21.2
51	North Dakota	86.7	North Dakota	0.9	North Dakota	10.0	North Dakota	53.0	Nebraska	19.4

Note: These data were compiled by the National Rifle Association of America, Institute for Legislative Action, Research and Information Division from data provided by the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reporting Program. Where rates for States are reported as equal, rank was determined by calculating the rate to the decimal place necessary to make a distinction. Counts for murder and non-negligent manslaughter include certain homicides later ruled as self-defense or other justifiable homicides. Complete data were not available for Illinois, Kansas, and Montana; therefore certain crime counts were estimated by the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting Program.

<sup>a</sup>Includes murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

<sup>b</sup>Includes offenses reported by the Zoological Police.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the National Rifle Association of America, Institute for Legislative Action; data were made available through the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reporting Program.

Table 3.111

**Number and rate (per 100,000 population) of violent crime and murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, and number and percent of firearm-related violent crime and weapon-related murder and nonnegligent manslaughter**

By State, 1995

State	Violent crime <sup>a</sup>		Firearm-related violent crime		Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter		Percent of all murder and nonnegligent manslaughter						
	Number	Rate	Number	Percent of all violent crime <sup>a</sup>	Number	Rate	Percent of all violent crime <sup>a</sup>	Firearm-related	Handgun-related	Rifle-related	Shotgun-related	Knife-related	Fists/feet-related
United States, total <sup>b</sup>	1,798,785	684.6	514,027	28.6%	21,597	8.2	1.2%	68.3%	54.6%	3.2%	4.6%	12.7%	5.9%
Alabama	26,894	632.4	8,287	30.8	475	11.2	1.8	75.4	67.3	2.2	5.9	10.0	6.3
Alaska	4,656	770.9	1,192	25.6	55	9.1	1.2	50.0	35.4	12.5	2.1	18.8	10.4
Arizona	30,095	713.5	10,982	36.5	439	10.4	1.5	75.8	58.0	4.2	4.9	8.2	7.0
Arkansas	13,741	553.2	4,655	33.9	259	10.4	1.9	73.6	50.4	3.9	10.5	8.5	5.4
California	305,154	966.0	82,592	27.1	3,531	11.2	1.2	73.4	64.8	4.0	3.5	11.5	4.6
Colorado	16,494	440.2	4,599	27.9	216	5.8	1.3	58.8	47.7	4.0	4.0	19.1	9.5
Connecticut	13,293	405.9	2,949	22.2	150	4.6	1.1	68.0	64.0	1.3	0.0	12.7	8.0
Delaware	5,198	725.0	1,516	29.2	25	3.5	0.5	44.4	11.1	0.0	22.2	44.4	0.0
District of Columbia <sup>c</sup>	14,744	2,661.4	4,681	31.7	360	65.0	2.4	81.0	NA	NA	NA	10.5	0.0
Florida	151,711	1,071.0	39,972	26.3	1,037	7.3	0.7	59.3	40.0	2.5	2.7	11.1	4.3
Georgia	47,317	657.1	15,635	33.0	683	9.5	1.4	70.0	59.9	3.2	4.9	13.6	5.7
Hawaii	3,509	295.6	460	13.1	56	4.7	1.6	44.6	33.9	10.7	0.0	16.1	25.0
Idaho	3,745	322.0	1,061	28.3	48	4.1	1.3	58.3	27.1	6.3	10.4	16.7	8.3
Illinois	117,836	996.1	42,589	36.1	1,221	10.3	1.0	74.2	63.8	1.7	2.0	10.6	7.5
Indiana	30,451	524.7	6,169	20.3	466	8.0	1.5	70.9	54.3	3.1	5.1	12.0	6.6
Iowa	10,071	354.4	1,457	14.5	51	1.8	0.5	38.6	25.0	0.0	6.8	18.2	20.5
Kansas <sup>c</sup>	10,792	420.7	3,245	30.1	159	6.2	1.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Kentucky	14,079	364.7	3,484	24.7	276	7.2	2.0	63.2	44.2	6.6	7.4	10.5	7.8
Louisiana	43,741	1,007.4	18,362	42.0	740	17.0	1.7	79.4	67.1	2.7	4.5	9.1	3.9
Maine	1,631	131.4	168	10.3	25	2.0	1.5	55.6	27.8	22.2	0.0	16.7	5.6
Maryland	49,757	986.9	17,238	34.6	596	11.8	1.2	72.3	66.3	2.3	2.5	14.2	4.7
Massachusetts	41,739	687.2	4,783	11.5	217	3.6	0.5	52.4	25.5	1.0	0.5	28.4	2.4
Michigan	65,680	687.8	20,524	31.2	808	8.5	1.2	70.7	35.9	4.8	7.7	10.7	4.0
Minnesota	16,416	356.1	4,001	24.4	182	3.9	1.1	63.5	54.1	2.8	5.0	18.8	6.1
Mississippi	13,560	502.8	5,561	41.0	348	12.9	2.6	73.2	62.9	3.1	6.7	11.3	5.7
Missouri	35,339	663.8	12,449	35.2	469	8.8	1.3	72.5	55.9	4.8	4.8	11.5	4.4
Montana <sup>c</sup>	1,484	170.6	389	26.2	26	3.0	1.8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Nebraska	6,253	382.0	1,420	22.7	48	2.9	0.8	61.9	38.1	9.5	14.3	14.3	9.5
Nevada	14,461	945.2	4,074	28.2	163	10.7	1.1	65.4	59.1	1.9	3.8	10.1	5.0
New Hampshire	1,314	114.5	204	15.6	21	1.8	1.6	44.4	38.9	0.0	5.6	27.8	22.2
New Jersey	47,652	599.8	11,402	23.9	409	5.1	0.9	58.4	56.5	0.7	0.7	14.9	11.2
New Mexico	13,804	819.2	4,500	32.6	148	8.8	1.1	65.1	57.8	0.9	0.9	18.3	6.4
New York	152,683	841.9	35,362	23.2	1,550	8.5	1.0	66.5	60.2	1.4	3.1	15.8	7.4
North Carolina	46,508	646.4	15,553	33.4	677	9.4	1.5	66.8	52.0	5.4	8.8	13.0	4.5
North Dakota	556	86.7	55	9.9	6	0.9	1.1	50.0	16.7	0.0	33.3	16.7	0.0
Ohio	53,799	482.5	15,463	28.7	600	5.4	1.1	63.8	56.6	1.3	4.4	12.4	7.4
Oklahoma	21,770	664.1	5,112	23.5	400	12.2	1.8	35.8	27.2	3.9	4.4	8.5	4.7
Oregon	16,408	522.4	3,905	23.8	129	4.1	0.8	58.1	47.6	5.6	4.8	15.3	4.8
Pennsylvania	51,586	427.3	19,311	37.4	755	6.3	1.5	70.3	62.6	2.4	4.9	11.5	7.4
Rhode Island	3,643	368.0	512	14.0	33	3.3	0.9	71.9	50.0	0.0	3.1	15.6	6.3
South Carolina	36,067	981.9	9,368	26.0	292	7.9	0.8	59.9	46.2	2.7	7.2	19.2	8.2
South Dakota	1,513	207.5	288	19.0	13	1.8	0.9	11.1	11.1	0.0	0.0	55.6	11.1
Tennessee	40,549	771.5	14,873	36.7	557	10.6	1.4	68.1	56.1	2.0	8.2	14.0	6.0
Texas	124,303	663.9	38,683	31.1	1,693	9.0	1.4	69.2	50.7	3.8	7.2	13.8	5.6
Utah	6,415	328.8	1,357	21.2	76	3.9	1.2	68.5	49.3	6.8	4.1	9.6	5.5
Vermont	692	118.3	183	26.5	13	2.2	1.9	66.7	8.3	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Virginia	23,921	361.5	6,629	27.7	503	7.6	2.1	70.2	61.2	2.2	4.0	13.4	6.8
Washington	26,300	484.3	6,423	24.4	275	5.1	1.0	57.5	42.9	6.6	4.2	15.8	6.2
West Virginia	3,842	210.2	694	18.1	89	4.9	2.3	73.0	53.9	4.5	12.4	6.7	4.5
Wisconsin	14,399	281.1	4,350	30.2	219	4.3	1.5	49.1	42.2	0.9	4.1	13.3	11.5
Wyoming	1,220	254.2	185	15.1	10	2.1	0.8	40.0	40.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	40.0

Note: See Note, table 3.110. Firearm-related figures are projections based on Uniform Crime Reporting Program data showing incomplete reports from the States and the District of Columbia. Not all States report each year; therefore comparisons between years should not be undertaken, except for States that have reported consistently.

For detailed information on State and Federal restrictions on the purchase, carrying, and ownership of firearms, see table 1.115.

<sup>a</sup>Includes murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

<sup>b</sup>Weapon-related violent crime figures for "United States, total" are projections based on reports from 48 States and the District of Columbia.

<sup>c</sup>Kansas and Montana did not provide data on weapons used in murders and nonnegligent manslaughters. The District of Columbia did not report data on type of firearm used.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the National Rifle Association of America, Institute for Legislative Action; data were made available through the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reporting Program.

Table 3.112

**Number and rate (per 100,000 population) of robbery and aggravated assault, and percent of weapon-related robbery and aggravated assault**

By State, 1995

State	Robbery						Aggravated assault					
	Number	Rate	Percent of all violent crime <sup>a</sup>	Percent of all robberies			Number	Rate	Percent of all violent crime <sup>a</sup>	Percent of all aggravated assaults		
				Firearm-related	Knife-related	Strongarm-related				Firearm-related	Knife-related	Personal weapons-related
United States, total	580,545	220.9	32.3%	41.0%	9.1%	40.7%	1,099,179	418.3	61.1%	22.9%	18.3%	25.9%
Alabama	7,900	185.8	29.4	38.3	16.1	28.9	17,169	403.7	63.8	27.8	19.8	25.9
Alaska	937	155.1	20.1	35.9	10.8	43.5	3,179	526.3	68.3	24.5	22.1	30.9
Arizona	7,329	173.8	24.4	41.9	9.9	39.0	20,909	495.7	69.5	35.6	16.5	21.0
Arkansas	3,122	125.7	22.7	50.1	6.4	35.4	9,435	379.8	68.7	29.8	16.2	32.7
California	104,611	331.2	34.3	40.0	10.6	41.2	186,458	590.3	61.1	19.9	13.0	38.2
Colorado	3,604	96.2	21.9	32.7	10.7	40.1	11,194	298.7	67.9	28.1	20.3	21.2
Connecticut	5,345	163.2	40.2	36.1	9.6	45.6	7,022	214.4	52.8	12.0	16.1	37.5
Delaware	1,425	198.7	27.4	46.7	6.5	42.4	3,173	442.5	61.0	24.6	29.1	20.1
District of Columbia	6,864	1,239.0	46.6	41.1	9.2	45.0	7,228	1,304.7	49.0	21.3	24.3	13.8
Florida	42,485	299.9	28.0	38.9	6.6	46.8	101,302	715.1	66.8	21.9	19.4	15.0
Georgia	14,777	205.2	31.2	48.4	6.5	32.5	29,318	407.1	62.0	26.4	21.9	18.9
Hawaii	1,553	130.8	44.3	9.3	6.2	82.0	1,564	131.8	44.6	16.4	9.5	55.0
Idaho	279	24.0	7.4	27.4	9.1	49.0	3,088	265.5	82.5	29.9	22.4	12.8
Illinois	39,139	330.8	33.2	50.2	6.1	38.6	73,163	618.5	62.1	29.5	22.7	11.0
Indiana	7,844	135.2	25.8	46.1	8.1	37.7	20,211	348.3	66.4	10.1	7.4	62.6
Iowa	1,507	53.0	15.0	25.0	9.3	50.8	7,894	277.8	78.4	12.6	15.6	44.1
Kansas	2,775	108.2	25.7	41.0	9.6	37.2	6,920	269.8	64.1	29.1	18.7	13.2
Kentucky	4,001	103.7	28.4	38.4	11.0	42.3	8,571	222.0	60.9	19.2	16.4	26.7
Louisiana	11,662	268.6	26.7	61.0	7.8	25.0	29,484	679.0	67.4	35.5	17.6	19.0
Maine	334	26.9	20.5	19.3	11.1	59.2	1,007	81.1	61.7	6.3	14.7	44.8
Maryland	21,334	423.1	42.9	52.3	6.6	34.5	25,697	509.7	51.6	21.1	18.8	18.8
Massachusetts	9,137	150.4	21.9	23.5	18.4	45.6	30,626	504.2	73.4	7.7	15.1	37.3
Michigan	17,885	187.3	27.2	46.3	5.9	30.3	41,070	430.1	62.5	27.0	18.1	10.8
Minnesota	5,702	123.7	34.7	28.6	7.3	57.8	7,939	172.2	48.4	25.1	28.9	22.0
Mississippi	3,530	130.9	26.0	58.9	4.8	27.1	8,628	319.9	63.6	36.2	17.5	29.2
Missouri	10,863	204.0	30.7	44.0	6.4	41.4	22,296	418.8	63.1	32.1	16.6	18.5
Montana	289	33.2	19.5	19.4	16.1	51.6	944	108.5	63.6	32.9	25.4	22.0
Nebraska	1,067	65.2	17.1	38.5	7.4	48.2	4,821	294.5	71.1	19.7	15.1	31.0
Nevada	4,966	324.6	34.3	44.9	9.0	38.3	8,395	548.7	58.1	19.6	12.4	38.0
New Hampshire	314	27.4	23.9	24.8	9.6	61.2	646	56.3	49.2	13.0	20.9	42.8
New Jersey	22,486	283.0	47.2	32.0	9.3	51.5	22,830	287.4	47.9	16.5	20.7	32.6
New Mexico	2,604	154.5	18.9	48.8	12.4	32.3	10,098	599.3	73.2	30.1	19.1	23.0
New York	72,492	399.7	47.5	31.9	13.2	42.3	74,351	410.0	48.7	14.5	24.3	24.6
North Carolina	12,896	179.2	27.7	45.5	7.3	38.0	30,615	425.5	65.8	29.4	19.1	23.1
North Dakota	64	10.0	11.5	23.8	11.1	27.0	340	53.0	61.2	6.6	15.7	48.3
Ohio	19,931	178.7	37.0	40.2	6.0	44.4	28,433	255.0	52.9	23.1	18.0	29.7
Oklahoma	3,788	115.6	17.4	36.4	7.5	49.2	16,121	491.8	74.1	21.4	13.8	35.7
Oregon	4,332	137.9	26.4	30.5	10.6	50.0	10,638	338.7	64.8	22.4	16.8	27.2
Pennsylvania	22,858	189.3	44.3	46.6	5.8	43.3	24,927	206.5	48.3	31.4	20.0	25.3
Rhode Island	914	92.3	25.1	23.4	10.7	58.6	2,429	245.4	66.7	10.2	16.6	33.3
South Carolina	6,461	175.9	17.9	37.3	10.6	40.3	27,577	750.8	76.5	24.0	23.6	16.0
South Dakota	189	25.9	12.5	36.3	13.5	46.8	1,012	138.8	66.9	18.6	23.1	38.4
Tennessee	11,732	223.2	28.9	55.4	7.2	27.8	25,783	490.5	63.6	30.0	17.5	22.1
Texas	33,667	179.8	27.1	44.2	8.7	36.8	80,380	429.3	64.7	27.1	21.1	21.5
Utah	1,309	67.1	20.4	31.5	7.5	47.0	4,196	215.1	65.4	19.3	19.4	23.1
Vermont	64	10.9	9.2	10.5	31.6	21.1	450	76.9	65.0	33.7	12.6	15.1
Virginia	8,718	131.7	36.4	45.9	6.6	37.6	12,901	194.9	53.9	16.3	20.3	36.4
Washington	7,209	132.7	27.4	30.1	10.4	51.6	15,602	287.3	59.3	24.2	18.5	27.1
West Virginia	781	42.7	20.3	34.6	7.9	51.2	2,584	141.4	67.3	12.4	17.0	51.5
Wisconsin	5,384	105.1	37.4	53.6	6.4	33.7	7,602	148.4	52.8	16.3	16.3	44.9
Wyoming	86	17.9	7.0	30.5	18.3	45.1	959	199.8	78.6	14.4	17.3	42.4

Note: See Notes, tables 3.110 and 3.111.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the National Rifle Association of America, Institute for Legislative Action; data were made available through the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reporting Program.

<sup>a</sup>Includes murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

Table 3.113

## Offenses known to police in cities over 100,000 population

1994 and 1995

City	Year	Total Crime Index	Modified Crime Index	Murder and non- negligent man- slaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson
Abilene, TX	1994	6,131	6,161	6	90	119	506	1,250	3,918	242	30
	1995	6,049	6,072	5	80	131	480	1,044	4,095	214	23
Akron, OH	1994	16,000	16,188	23	195	812	1,134	3,042	8,740	2,054	188
	1995	15,901	16,049	18	209	875	1,166	2,792	8,824	2,017	148
Albany, NY	1994	8,648	8,707	13	79	542	746	2,227	4,502	539	59
	1995	8,329	8,370	7	61	548	611	2,038	4,460	604	41
Albuquerque, NM <sup>a</sup>	1994	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	1995	NA	NA	53	296	1,623	NA	8,362	23,461	4,995	229
Alexandria, VA	1994	7,317	7,361	9	37	317	342	1,042	4,696	874	44
	1995	7,418	7,439	2	30	291	331	934	4,647	1,183	21
Allentown, PA	1994	7,154	7,216	11	47	374	390	1,679	4,161	492	62
	1995	7,031	7,075	7	48	414	307	1,435	4,174	646	44
Amarillo, TX	1994	13,546	13,609	25	106	237	893	2,168	9,575	542	63
	1995	13,293	13,378	16	84	242	1,038	2,419	8,883	611	85
Amherst Town, NY <sup>b</sup>	1994	NA	NA	1	8	69	NA	236	2,214	246	9
	1995	2,843	2,847	1	8	54	22	215	2,331	212	4
Anaheim, CA	1994	18,282	18,348	24	90	1,133	1,397	3,279	8,930	3,429	66
	1995	17,399	17,456	25	76	1,011	1,363	3,141	8,764	3,019	57
Anchorage, AK	1994	18,662	18,806	22	198	729	1,529	2,276	11,717	2,191	144
	1995	18,305	18,401	29	242	777	1,462	2,521	11,152	2,122	96
Ann Arbor, MI	1994	5,489	5,545	4	42	153	353	943	3,786	208	56
	1995	5,414	5,435	3	43	132	294	1,083	3,644	215	21
Arlington, TX	1994	20,798	20,879	18	144	654	1,627	3,470	12,402	2,483	81
	1995	20,404	20,471	9	154	521	1,892	3,224	12,306	2,298	67
Atlanta, GA	1994	66,280	66,482	191	422	5,343	8,728	12,136	30,888	8,572	202
	1995	69,011	69,237	184	441	5,260	8,859	11,694	34,221	8,352	226
Aurora, CO	1994	19,756	19,859	15	147	623	2,876	3,018	11,802	1,275	103
	1995	16,902	NA	18	138	549	1,253	2,436	11,173	1,335	NA
Aurora, IL <sup>c</sup>	1994	NA	NA	13	NA	306	625	1,232	3,317	633	54
	1995	NA	NA	24	NA	231	576	1,151	3,756	492	65
Austin, TX	1994	40,632	41,239	37	249	1,542	1,421	7,047	26,403	3,933	607
	1995	42,586	43,077	46	308	1,336	2,360	7,521	27,434	3,581	491
Bakersfield, CA	1994	15,746	15,871	35	59	573	1,283	3,199	8,653	1,944	125
	1995	13,806	13,945	29	39	604	626	2,862	7,883	1,763	139
Baltimore, MD	1994	92,783	93,382	321	637	11,275	8,718	15,897	42,402	13,533	599
	1995	94,855	95,760	325	683	11,353	9,134	16,569	45,619	11,172	905
Baton Rouge, LA	1994	31,842	32,031	64	180	1,470	3,837	5,354	16,439	4,498	189
	1995	30,794	31,002	65	173	1,394	4,919	5,164	15,796	3,283	208
Beaumont, TX	1994	11,748	11,804	25	219	508	661	2,377	6,896	1,062	56
	1995	11,181	11,234	14	189	420	607	1,749	7,414	788	53
Berkeley, CA	1994	11,272	11,342	8	36	745	605	1,740	6,998	1,140	70
	1995	11,407	11,458	10	33	619	591	1,538	7,541	1,075	51
Birmingham, AL	1994	33,037	33,288	135	273	1,980	4,237	6,483	16,285	3,644	251
	1995	33,037	33,320	121	248	2,158	4,122	6,399	16,309	3,680	283
Boise, ID	1994	8,412	8,486	4	60	58	384	1,374	6,147	385	74
	1995	8,873	8,926	3	53	76	513	1,424	6,311	493	53
Boston, MA	1994	53,078	53,882	85	453	4,245	5,881	6,799	24,375	11,240	804
	1995	52,278	52,905	96	379	3,597	5,497	6,671	26,002	10,036	627
Bridgeport, CT	1994	10,859	11,072	50	59	947	814	2,420	3,546	3,023	213
	1995	10,386	10,959	33	46	840	666	2,338	3,947	2,516	573
Brownsville, TX	1994	9,958	9,980	12	31	268	609	1,996	6,322	720	22
	1995	8,408	8,428	7	26	204	580	1,264	5,793	534	20
Buffalo, NY	1994	30,983	31,503	90	280	3,269	3,251	7,289	12,243	4,561	520
	1995	28,757	29,319	62	261	2,836	3,174	7,092	11,124	4,208	562
Burbank, CA	1994	4,641	4,662	5	21	189	240	496	2,669	1,021	21
	1995	4,234	4,251	6	20	188	289	597	2,246	888	17
Cambridge, MA	1994	5,863	5,871	1	28	276	473	774	3,551	760	8
	1995	5,606	5,630	3	35	295	463	953	3,313	544	24
Chandler, AZ	1994	6,878	6,950	6	27	81	180	1,472	4,425	687	72
	1995	8,080	8,164	9	32	119	243	1,677	4,882	1,118	84
Charlotte- Mecklenberg, NC <sup>d</sup>	1994	51,057	51,477	87	350	2,713	5,952	10,326	28,469	3,160	420
	1995	52,110	52,455	89	366	2,949	5,824	9,959	29,273	3,650	345
Chattanooga, TN	1994	14,299	14,374	43	92	606	1,516	2,736	7,804	1,502	75
	1995	14,269	14,357	28	62	532	1,330	2,595	8,341	1,381	88
Chesapeake, VA	1994	8,716	8,844	19	63	332	410	1,555	5,685	652	128
	1995	8,538	8,674	10	71	357	383	1,478	5,645	594	136
Chicago, IL <sup>c</sup>	1994	NA	NA	928	NA	33,925	40,380	43,821	121,164	40,016	1,626
	1995	NA	NA	824	NA	30,086	39,205	40,239	121,487	36,197	1,241
Chula Vista, CA	1994	10,314	10,373	7	53	449	719	1,739	4,807	2,540	59
	1995	9,069	9,123	12	34	405	636	1,662	4,524	1,796	54
Cincinnati, OH	1994	29,403	29,893	38	382	2,131	2,304	6,020	16,796	1,732	490
	1995	26,931	27,330	50	408	2,155	2,027	5,366	15,012	1,913	399
Clearwater, FL	1994	7,999	8,034	4	48	235	861	1,615	4,813	423	35
	1995	7,249	7,274	4	48	257	774	1,420	4,452	294	25
Cleveland, OH	1994	37,745	38,514	132	749	3,924	2,939	8,007	12,931	9,063	769
	1995	38,665	39,344	129	689	4,224	3,108	7,693	13,764	9,058	679

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.113

## Offenses known to police in cities over 100,000 population

1994 and 1995--Continued

City	Year	Total Crime Index	Modified Crime Index	Murder and non- negligent man- slaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson
Colorado Springs, CO	1994	20,811	20,931	14	228	401	860	3,033	15,185	1,090	120
	1995	21,949	22,092	18	207	416	925	3,446	15,549	1,388	143
Columbia, SC	1994	12,156	12,184	19	116	571	1,360	1,849	7,581	660	28
	1995	12,832	12,873	9	89	677	1,401	2,256	7,559	841	41
Columbus, GA	1994	11,892	11,930	20	37	371	580	1,984	8,004	896	38
	1995	12,417	12,441	20	34	432	497	2,201	8,350	883	24
Columbus, OH	1994	56,343	57,378	100	679	3,599	2,383	13,086	29,776	6,720	1,035
	1995	58,715	59,630	77	636	3,329	2,582	13,146	31,905	7,040	915
Concord, CA	1994	8,452	8,478	4	45	193	423	1,534	5,187	1,066	26
	1995	7,696	7,713	4	50	156	452	1,378	4,830	826	17
Corpus Christi, TX	1994	27,183	27,384	13	178	492	1,688	4,248	19,215	1,349	201
	1995	29,274	29,469	31	216	504	2,013	3,785	21,271	1,454	195
Dallas, TX	1994	100,707	102,075	295	957	7,077	8,557	17,860	48,268	17,693	1,368
	1995	98,624	100,051	276	852	5,899	8,942	16,705	49,068	16,882	1,427
Dayton, OH	1994	17,649	17,941	57	250	1,343	849	3,939	8,703	2,508	292
	1995	18,949	19,209	39	237	1,360	789	4,022	9,357	3,145	260
Denver, CO	1994	35,434	35,853	81	366	1,714	2,545	7,759	16,723	6,246	419
	1995	34,769	35,158	81	320	1,413	2,543	7,410	17,761	5,241	389
Des Moines, IA	1994	14,180	14,330	12	73	301	451	1,714	10,743	886	150
	1995	16,108	16,272	19	127	312	547	1,933	11,911	1,259	164
Detroit, MI	1994	121,827	122,672	541	1,116	12,772	13,042	22,156	42,631	29,569	845
	1995	119,065	120,216	475	1,104	10,076	12,356	22,366	43,415	29,273	1,151
Downey, CA	1994	4,537	4,585	9	40	401	165	840	1,883	1,199	48
	1995	4,791	4,843	7	19	353	198	848	2,097	1,269	52
Durham, NC	1994	15,550	15,633	35	78	848	768	4,729	7,918	1,174	83
	1995	15,866	15,930	24	82	904	825	4,522	8,376	1,133	64
Elizabeth, NJ	1994	9,219	9,241	11	41	921	384	1,865	3,924	2,073	22
	1995	9,638	9,669	18	46	936	345	2,076	4,229	1,988	31
El Monte, CA	1994	5,735	5,864	16	23	603	698	1,352	1,957	1,086	129
	1995	5,176	5,222	30	33	531	801	996	1,782	994	55
El Paso, TX	1994	40,465	40,861	44	233	1,086	4,006	4,277	26,915	3,904	396
	1995	41,692	41,988	37	242	1,076	3,593	3,828	29,034	3,882	296
Erie, PA	1994	5,867	5,927	8	63	412	330	1,137	3,466	451	60
	1995	5,706	5,740	6	56	341	269	1,015	3,623	396	34
Escondido, CA	1994	8,225	8,279	9	34	218	674	1,551	4,682	1,057	54
	1995	7,993	8,038	11	36	252	581	1,450	4,346	1,317	45
Eugene, OR	1994	10,457	10,528	2	51	213	270	1,869	7,382	670	71
	1995	11,876	11,969	3	41	273	409	2,036	8,444	670	93
Evansville, IN	1994	7,264	7,341	8	50	161	566	1,552	4,541	386	77
	1995	7,478	7,550	5	33	154	532	1,537	4,772	445	72
Flint, MI	1994	18,412	18,851	58	202	1,169	2,570	4,235	7,587	2,591	439
	1995	17,338	17,684	41	206	1,030	2,615	4,137	7,346	1,963	346
Fontana, CA	1994	6,334	6,366	19	67	422	864	1,467	1,944	1,551	32
	1995	6,276	6,302	13	66	470	978	1,372	1,788	1,589	26
Fort Collins, CO	1994	4,452	4,479	1	53	34	304	720	3,169	171	27
	1995	5,573	5,618	2	66	30	360	790	4,132	193	45
Fort Lauderdale, FL	1994	27,775	27,822	33	94	1,274	1,039	5,405	16,382	3,548	47
	1995	25,036	25,102	27	102	1,113	1,051	4,876	14,836	3,031	66
Fort Wayne, IN	1994	12,914	13,017	38	100	577	267	1,778	8,477	1,677	103
	1995	12,765	12,864	23	84	594	230	1,800	8,081	1,953	99
Fort Worth, TX	1994	43,400	43,811	132	413	2,379	3,111	8,295	23,712	5,358	411
	1995	39,667	40,026	108	332	1,965	2,939	7,334	22,128	4,861	359
Fremont, CA	1994	8,546	8,610	6	42	192	915	1,731	4,717	943	64
	1995	8,606	8,652	2	32	199	981	1,424	4,855	1,113	46
Fresno, CA	1994	46,076	46,961	84	192	2,810	3,113	7,659	18,640	13,578	885
	1995	46,267	47,594	71	212	2,166	3,210	7,638	20,552	12,418	1,327
Fullerton, CA	1994	7,280	7,299	6	38	218	281	1,202	4,344	1,191	19
	1995	6,490	6,519	6	39	198	247	1,113	4,024	863	29
Garden Grove, CA	1994	8,215	8,265	7	41	397	577	1,489	4,170	1,534	50
	1995	7,740	7,766	6	39	347	532	1,293	3,994	1,529	26
Garland, TX	1994	11,446	11,554	10	93	280	579	2,318	7,277	889	108
	1995	11,418	11,486	7	102	271	580	2,146	7,244	1,068	68
Gary, IN <sup>e</sup>	1994	11,234	11,946	80	143	855	1,719	2,547	3,410	2,480	712
	1995	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Glendale, AZ	1994	14,360	14,475	3	46	274	926	2,413	8,204	2,494	115
	1995	15,468	15,587	9	53	320	1,018	2,850	8,489	2,729	119
Glendale, CA	1994	7,352	7,403	5	15	333	325	1,133	4,316	1,225	51
	1995	7,958	8,002	8	22	351	384	1,315	4,552	1,326	44
Grand Prairie, TX	1994	6,111	6,115	14	39	166	398	1,020	3,448	1,026	4
	1995	6,448	6,451	12	28	140	515	1,065	3,714	974	3
Grand Rapids, MI	1994	15,336	15,461	23	113	888	1,823	3,172	8,241	1,076	125
	1995	14,556	14,666	24	109	662	1,669	3,113	8,089	890	110
Greensboro, NC	1994	16,998	17,123	21	89	767	1,130	3,245	10,787	959	125
	1995	18,044	18,177	36	88	785	1,189	3,671	11,067	1,208	133
Green Bay, WI	1994	4,753	4,775	4	46	59	400	625	3,415	204	22
	1995	4,868	4,902	4	75	70	360	555	3,616	188	34

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.113

## Offenses known to police in cities over 100,000 population

1994 and 1995--Continued

City	Year	Total Crime Index	Modified Crime Index	Murder and non- negligent man- slaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson
Hampton, VA	1994	6,763	6,827	11	46	274	230	757	5,103	342	64
	1995	7,045	7,107	14	40	264	236	829	5,199	463	62
Hartford, CT	1994	16,572	16,809	55	97	1,549	1,461	3,128	7,579	2,703	237
	1995	16,573	16,738	33	112	1,278	1,176	3,137	8,278	2,559	165
Hayward, CA	1994	9,086	9,155	12	64	352	1,068	1,362	4,877	1,351	69
	1995	7,981	8,065	12	45	349	449	1,235	4,372	1,519	84
Henderson, NV	1994	4,008	4,034	4	116	148	120	804	2,227	589	26
	1995	4,982	5,020	3	79	124	110	917	3,061	688	38
Hialeah, FL <sup>a</sup>	1994	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	1995	15,654	15,718	17	41	809	993	2,433	7,637	3,724	64
Hollywood, FL	1994	12,611	12,631	8	56	438	592	2,019	7,886	1,612	20
	1995	12,146	12,164	5	63	518	537	2,024	7,515	1,484	18
Honolulu, HI	1994	60,825	61,156	35	266	1,058	1,169	10,018	42,552	5,727	331
	1995	67,145	67,444	38	217	1,371	1,256	10,127	46,696	7,440	299
Houston, TX	1994	128,079	129,669	375	931	9,981	11,699	25,518	56,945	22,630	1,590
	1995	131,602	133,094	316	837	9,222	11,885	24,830	61,976	22,536	1,492
Huntington Beach, CA	1994	8,196	8,234	5	39	169	438	1,788	4,634	1,123	38
	1995	8,093	8,117	8	44	176	338	2,084	4,474	969	24
Huntsville, AL	1994	15,621	15,664	18	88	382	1,314	2,710	10,114	995	43
	1995	13,102	13,152	10	56	384	825	2,413	8,393	1,021	50
Independence, MO	1994	8,099	8,154	6	35	170	460	1,640	5,027	761	55
	1995	8,981	9,041	2	40	146	442	1,382	6,309	660	60
Indianapolis, IN <sup>f</sup>	1994	35,660	36,012	108	483	2,454	3,422	8,151	15,041	6,001	352
	1995	36,469	36,807	99	457	2,523	3,636	7,797	15,941	6,016	338
Inglewood, CA	1994	7,177	7,255	46	47	1,071	804	1,230	1,936	2,043	78
	1995	6,817	6,870	40	60	1,067	814	1,096	2,095	1,645	53
Irvine, CA	1994	4,702	4,742	1	15	51	98	926	3,194	417	40
	1995	4,707	4,740	2	14	75	122	894	3,191	409	33
Irving, TX	1994	10,381	10,414	14	60	200	421	1,501	7,313	872	33
	1995	9,787	9,828	5	56	213	557	1,344	6,723	889	41
Jackson, MS	1994	27,993	28,142	91	207	1,909	1,161	7,370	12,303	4,952	149
	1995	23,046	23,154	92	186	1,469	920	5,455	10,868	4,056	108
Jacksonville, FL	1994	65,997	66,418	106	648	3,427	6,242	14,327	34,453	6,794	421
	1995	61,129	61,524	86	625	2,920	5,965	12,491	33,306	5,736	395
Jersey City, NJ	1994	18,758	18,842	37	74	2,240	1,958	4,285	6,477	3,687	84
	1995	18,053	18,157	25	92	2,306	1,908	3,810	6,397	3,515	104
Kansas City, MO	1994	55,112	55,620	142	490	3,727	6,334	11,958	25,109	7,352	508
	1995	52,575	53,054	107	470	3,346	5,811	9,748	26,301	6,792	479
Knoxville, TN	1994	13,261	13,410	24	109	632	2,266	2,688	5,925	1,617	149
	1995	13,667	13,793	19	110	716	2,335	2,810	5,898	1,779	126
Lafayette, LA	1994	9,297	9,341	6	72	313	608	1,780	6,250	268	44
	1995	10,006	10,032	8	63	279	672	1,624	6,680	680	26
Lakewood, CO	1994	7,734	7,788	5	53	146	449	1,206	5,318	557	54
	1995	7,348	7,405	6	49	130	361	1,153	5,207	442	57
Lancaster, CA	1994	6,181	6,241	10	59	273	1,103	1,482	2,218	1,036	60
	1995	6,269	6,312	9	49	301	961	1,414	2,579	956	43
Lansing, MI	1994	10,250	10,320	10	156	349	1,098	1,539	6,121	977	70
	1995	9,784	9,839	13	148	344	1,138	1,502	5,940	699	55
Laredo, TX	1994	9,011	9,056	24	6	208	756	1,798	5,328	891	45
	1995	10,150	10,234	14	22	174	897	1,628	6,529	886	84
Las Vegas, NV	1994	58,161	58,567	105	574	3,805	4,934	11,657	29,351	7,735	406
	1995	60,178	60,574	118	571	3,712	5,122	12,219	30,445	7,991	396
Lexington, KY <sup>g</sup>	1994	16,146	16,215	23	116	699	1,490	3,089	10,058	671	69
	1995	15,933	16,041	14	131	636	1,318	2,978	9,912	944	108
Lincoln, NE	1994	14,240	14,346	2	109	179	993	2,032	10,396	529	106
	1995	14,433	14,538	2	80	122	1,127	1,880	10,765	457	105
Little Rock, AR	1994	26,741	26,902	56	191	1,041	4,064	5,767	13,869	1,753	161
	1995	22,212	22,382	53	172	1,056	2,418	3,701	13,069	1,743	170
Livonia, MI	1994	3,995	NA	1	18	78	162	628	2,649	459	NA
	1995	3,682	NA	1	29	80	156	551	2,433	432	NA
Long Beach, CA	1994	33,614	33,821	80	167	3,425	2,652	6,486	13,646	7,158	207
	1995	30,657	30,848	80	171	2,774	2,624	5,577	14,011	5,420	191
Los Angeles, CA	1994	278,351	282,727	845	1,554	30,817	39,886	43,535	110,791	50,923	4,376
	1995	266,204	269,583	849	1,590	29,134	38,945	41,325	108,149	46,212	3,379
Louisville, KY <sup>g</sup>	1994	17,768	18,141	52	142	1,307	1,275	4,403	8,138	2,451	373
	1995	19,491	19,873	50	135	1,592	1,483	4,471	8,800	2,960	382
Lowell, MA	1994	7,344	7,429	9	82	325	1,364	1,451	2,557	1,556	85
	1995	6,266	6,334	8	68	226	1,226	1,159	2,449	1,130	68
Lubbock, TX	1994	12,639	12,711	20	139	324	866	2,499	7,926	865	72
	1995	13,406	13,476	19	122	297	1,467	2,441	8,086	974	70
Macon, GA	1994	13,275	13,343	31	96	445	389	2,304	9,051	959	68
	1995	11,070	11,120	25	82	390	371	1,901	7,386	915	50
Madison, WI	1994	9,619	9,684	4	80	310	230	1,537	6,571	887	65
	1995	9,287	9,335	5	67	282	263	1,459	6,478	733	48
Memphis, TN	1994	61,393	62,036	159	695	4,988	4,013	15,731	24,096	11,711	643
	1995	65,597	66,308	181	785	5,779	4,294	16,026	24,695	13,837	711
Mesa, AZ	1994	26,170	26,275	17	120	407	1,820	4,993	15,342	3,471	105
	1995	28,877	29,021	17	128	507	1,986	4,764	16,991	4,484	144

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.113

## Offenses known to police in cities over 100,000 population

1994 and 1995--Continued

City	Year	Total Crime Index	Modified Crime Index	Murder and non- negligent man- slaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson
Mesquite, TX	1994	7,599	7,711	4	17	129	424	954	5,322	749	112
	1995	7,293	7,403	1	20	89	491	825	5,195	672	110
Miami, FL	1994	65,269	65,492	116	221	5,841	6,793	11,277	30,645	10,376	223
	1995	59,170	59,407	110	198	5,676	6,943	9,874	27,537	8,832	237
Milwaukee, WI	1994	51,241	51,872	139	429	4,017	1,977	8,461	25,532	10,686	631
	1995	52,679	53,234	138	370	3,650	2,579	8,366	26,231	11,345	555
Minneapolis, MN	1994	41,411	NA	62	578	3,444	2,990	8,854	21,279	4,204	NA
	1995	41,299	NA	96	578	3,550	2,852	8,024	21,710	4,489	NA
Mobile, AL <sup>b</sup>	1994	20,525	20,568	39	125	1,259	874	4,712	11,787	1,729	43
	1995	18,915	19,002	56	106	1,384	786	4,236	10,416	1,931	87
Modesto, CA	1994	14,185	14,489	12	74	474	1,033	2,657	8,219	1,716	304
	1995	15,425	15,658	13	76	387	892	2,814	9,262	1,981	233
Montgomery, AL	1994	12,726	12,785	41	70	630	1,148	3,129	6,512	1,196	59
	1995	13,184	13,256	35	85	564	725	3,085	7,390	1,300	72
Moreno Valley, CA	1994	9,863	9,920	11	49	364	998	2,457	4,612	1,372	57
	1995	9,187	9,224	16	44	390	852	2,200	4,566	1,119	37
Nashville, TN	1994	52,469	NA	73	508	2,652	6,142	8,342	28,779	5,973	NA
	1995	56,090	NA	105	487	2,675	6,109	8,236	30,363	8,115	NA
Newark, NJ	1994	37,475	37,721	96	207	5,775	4,331	6,438	11,163	9,465	246
	1995	40,367	40,618	102	216	5,480	4,573	7,369	12,762	9,865	251
New Haven, CT	1994	16,215	16,375	32	102	1,150	1,364	2,961	7,439	3,167	160
	1995	15,174	15,282	21	98	953	1,157	2,965	7,465	2,515	108
New Orleans, LA	1994	49,842	NA	424	436	4,822	3,639	10,064	21,890	8,567	NA
	1995	53,399	NA	363	487	5,349	4,677	10,236	22,454	9,833	NA
Newport News, VA	1994	11,120	11,184	22	98	584	890	2,025	6,858	643	64
	1995	11,239	11,318	28	139	538	1,045	1,669	7,181	639	79
New York, NY	1994	530,120	535,042	1,561	2,666	72,540	59,755	88,370	209,808	95,420	4,922
	1995	444,758	NA	1,177	2,374	59,280	52,322	73,889	183,037	72,679	NA
Norfolk, VA	1994	19,854	19,993	61	157	1,197	967	3,120	12,542	1,810	139
	1995	20,602	20,743	53	177	1,293	870	3,134	12,747	2,328	141
Norwalk, CA	1994	5,199	5,221	10	26	514	621	948	1,749	1,331	22
	1995	4,819	4,844	16	23	370	680	794	1,664	1,272	25
Oakland, CA <sup>e</sup>	1994	40,373	40,670	140	323	3,877	3,990	7,026	17,800	7,217	297
	1995	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Oceanside, CA	1994	8,310	8,349	15	88	516	1,069	2,167	3,197	1,258	39
	1995	7,587	7,622	23	72	409	1,041	1,861	2,997	1,184	35
Oklahoma City, OK <sup>h</sup>	1994	55,374	55,774	65	546	1,748	4,112	10,301	33,711	4,891	400
	1995	53,625	53,979	227	473	1,603	3,724	10,420	32,063	5,115	354
Omaha, NE	1994	27,541	27,757	33	217	918	2,762	4,398	14,843	4,370	216
	1995	27,324	27,565	27	80	808	2,670	3,883	16,071	3,785	241
Ontario, CA	1994	11,263	11,347	25	53	579	921	2,286	4,760	2,639	84
	1995	10,383	10,466	21	70	550	905	1,856	4,830	2,151	83
Orange, CA	1994	5,723	5,769	8	32	253	326	1,163	2,875	1,066	46
	1995	4,936	4,976	6	15	194	368	968	2,477	908	40
Orlando, FL	1994	21,836	21,905	17	144	1,095	2,853	3,975	11,631	2,121	69
	1995	20,750	20,806	19	141	1,048	2,564	3,862	11,255	1,861	56
Oxnard, CA	1994	7,948	7,999	8	29	404	1,073	1,794	3,625	1,015	51
	1995	7,771	7,790	11	65	419	948	1,335	4,102	891	19
Palmdale, CA	1994	4,991	5,056	10	44	243	1,035	989	1,809	861	65
	1995	5,134	5,184	7	38	289	823	1,067	2,123	787	50
Pasadena, CA	1994	9,204	9,257	16	36	762	902	1,546	4,731	1,211	53
	1995	9,399	9,456	12	53	721	635	1,713	5,232	1,033	57
Pasadena, TX	1994	7,342	7,424	9	101	180	1,007	1,305	3,884	856	82
	1995	6,821	6,890	15	63	176	801	1,225	3,661	880	69
Paterson, NJ	1994	9,915	10,088	15	52	1,053	853	2,642	3,797	1,503	173
	1995	9,339	9,435	12	45	829	771	2,231	4,047	1,404	96
Peoria, IL <sup>c,e</sup>	1994	NA	NA	11	NA	608	1,835	2,604	6,845	1,007	153
	1995	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Philadelphia, PA	1994	100,417	102,917	404	721	12,706	6,807	14,106	40,392	25,281	2,500
	1995	108,278	110,628	432	773	13,612	7,155	16,165	46,332	23,809	2,350
Phoenix, AZ	1994	108,131	108,412	231	438	3,451	7,507	21,347	54,493	20,664	281
	1995	118,126	118,397	214	411	3,693	7,272	20,953	62,422	23,161	271
Pittsburgh, PA	1994	26,350	26,623	64	261	2,469	1,311	4,335	12,568	5,342	273
	1995	21,748	21,961	58	243	2,077	1,096	3,598	11,289	3,387	213
Plano, TX	1994	6,992	6,997	1	30	110	432	1,228	4,743	448	5
	1995	7,654	7,665	4	38	92	513	1,345	5,282	380	11
Pomona, CA	1994	8,873	9,027	39	64	812	1,062	1,832	3,471	1,593	154
	1995	8,468	8,510	32	59	614	1,016	1,786	3,454	1,507	42
Portland, OR	1994	54,715	55,326	50	400	2,344	6,014	8,001	28,363	9,543	611
	1995	55,348	55,834	43	426	2,298	6,066	7,813	29,589	9,113	486
Portsmouth, VA	1994	9,300	9,412	23	65	719	565	1,746	5,136	1,046	112
	1995	8,969	9,115	34	77	842	549	1,639	4,953	875	146
Providence, RI	1994	13,680	14,010	20	115	554	631	3,606	6,286	2,468	330
	1995	13,998	14,545	25	97	570	530	3,534	7,150	2,092	547
Pueblo, CO	1994	7,337	7,422	8	84	167	1,212	1,424	4,052	390	85
	1995	7,822	7,884	8	46	182	1,131	1,468	4,475	512	62

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.113

## Offenses known to police in cities over 100,000 population

1994 and 1995--Continued

City	Year	Total Crime Index	Modified Crime Index	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson
Raleigh, NC	1994	16,522	16,609	30	89	825	1,226	3,546	9,791	1,015	87
	1995	17,523	17,626	18	104	648	1,269	3,682	10,565	1,237	103
Rancho Cucamonga, CA	1994	5,392	5,420	5	19	167	123	1,249	2,700	1,129	28
	1995	4,843	4,864	7	22	179	158	998	2,498	981	21
Reno, NV	1994	10,950	10,995	21	121	507	503	1,952	7,109	737	45
	1995	10,947	11,016	14	94	421	568	1,846	7,193	811	69
Richmond, VA	1994	21,939	22,156	160	169	1,586	1,619	4,927	10,837	2,641	217
	1995	20,984	21,172	120	171	1,491	1,718	4,260	10,848	8,976	188
Riverside, CA	1994	22,340	22,617	37	134	1,220	2,558	5,022	9,453	3,916	277
	1995	19,683	19,927	34	117	1,010	2,648	4,232	8,545	3,097	244
Rochester, NY	1994	22,585	23,031	62	145	1,668	837	5,339	12,388	2,146	446
	1995	22,722	23,074	53	150	1,576	774	5,089	12,871	2,209	352
Rockford, IL <sup>c</sup>	1994	NA	NA	30	NA	665	1,099	3,941	7,928	1,104	37
	1995	NA	NA	19	NA	751	962	3,616	8,681	1,301	60
Sacramento, CA	1994	40,218	40,376	62	174	2,292	2,170	8,076	18,598	8,846	158
	1995	38,803	39,005	57	158	2,129	1,936	8,003	18,538	7,982	202
Saint Louis, MO	1994	63,839	64,693	248	304	6,025	8,067	12,522	27,744	8,929	854
	1995	59,736	60,505	204	273	5,136	6,839	10,692	28,587	8,005	769
Saint Paul, MN	1994	19,472	19,815	29	269	872	1,560	4,074	10,642	2,026	343
	1995	20,256	20,580	25	233	930	1,348	4,272	11,219	2,229	324
Saint Petersburg, FL	1994	23,973	24,115	23	213	1,509	3,745	4,704	12,339	1,440	142
	1995	22,899	23,031	30	172	1,417	3,555	4,217	12,076	1,432	132
Salem, OR	1994	11,383	11,443	10	63	240	101	1,771	8,089	1,109	60
	1995	12,346	12,402	9	65	247	111	1,852	8,967	1,095	56
Salinas, CA	1994	7,804	7,855	24	65	414	846	1,209	4,179	1,067	51
	1995	8,329	8,385	15	49	494	950	1,181	4,797	843	56
Salt Lake City, UT	1994	18,992	19,133	20	158	502	640	3,025	12,931	1,716	141
	1995	22,115	22,205	27	148	564	636	2,950	15,467	2,323	90
San Antonio, TX	1994	87,679	88,544	194	565	2,781	2,931	16,422	54,910	9,876	865
	1995	79,931	80,765	142	658	2,345	2,033	13,961	52,370	8,422	834
San Bernardino, CA	1994	21,142	21,304	71	163	1,538	2,307	4,914	8,485	3,664	162
	1995	19,319	19,507	67	101	1,442	2,318	3,991	7,897	3,503	188
San Diego, CA	1994	76,725	76,941	113	403	3,845	8,238	12,889	35,204	16,033	216
	1995	64,235	64,465	91	346	3,244	7,396	10,311	30,505	12,342	230
San Francisco, CA	1994	61,860	62,296	91	292	6,624	3,830	8,055	33,719	9,249	436
	1995	60,474	60,907	99	304	6,469	4,031	7,127	34,153	8,291	433
San Jose, CA	1994	36,559	37,033	33	375	1,109	4,398	5,823	20,300	4,521	474
	1995	36,096	36,635	38	387	1,209	5,015	5,477	19,745	4,225	539
Santa Ana, CA	1994	17,649	18,040	74	80	1,771	1,154	2,452	8,392	3,726	391
	1995	15,190	15,514	72	66	1,234	1,141	2,182	7,396	3,099	324
Santa Clarita, CA	1994	4,118	4,139	0	31	99	662	961	1,847	518	21
	1995	3,929	3,947	4	28	92	554	910	1,821	520	18
Santa Rosa, CA	1994	7,723	7,772	5	82	175	348	1,594	4,882	637	49
	1995	7,325	7,392	4	64	193	422	1,183	4,925	534	67
Savannah, GA	1994	12,450	12,501	29	75	865	517	2,164	7,396	1,404	51
	1995	12,016	12,079	27	76	840	447	1,946	7,669	1,011	63
Scottsdale, AZ	1994	9,295	9,327	4	28	138	257	1,878	5,684	1,306	32
	1995	10,816	10,861	6	18	138	296	2,076	6,627	1,655	45
Seattle, WA	1994	57,905	58,207	69	318	2,536	3,615	8,186	36,758	6,423	302
	1995	55,507	55,753	41	260	2,213	2,390	7,689	35,970	6,944	246
Shreveport, LA	1994	24,573	24,774	63	121	981	1,585	5,003	14,836	1,984	201
	1995	22,338	22,538	61	112	776	1,643	3,787	14,637	1,322	200
Simi Valley, CA	1994	3,120	3,153	1	9	39	169	651	1,833	418	33
	1995	2,908	2,941	4	12	57	123	626	1,759	327	33
Sioux Falls, SD	1994	5,317	5,369	3	70	56	358	874	3,472	214	52
	1995	5,766	5,792	5	70	82	344	904	4,136	225	26
South Bend, IN	1994	10,476	10,545	19	95	518	609	2,500	5,986	749	69
	1995	10,013	10,135	26	86	389	479	2,406	5,920	707	122
Spokane, WA	1994	17,115	17,216	7	101	490	1,090	3,142	11,381	904	101
	1995	16,484	16,558	23	132	471	960	2,966	11,000	932	74
Springfield, IL <sup>c</sup>	1994	NA	NA	18	NA	502	1,039	2,674	5,649	596	88
	1995	NA	NA	11	NA	564	1,024	2,487	6,183	515	57
Springfield, MA	1994	13,026	13,678	16	124	746	1,652	2,911	3,996	3,581	652
	1995	11,165	11,742	19	134	748	1,406	2,490	3,798	2,570	577
Springfield, MO	1994	13,096	13,199	3	74	184	551	2,369	9,317	598	103
	1995	12,092	12,189	5	82	145	597	2,123	8,440	700	97
Stamford, CT	1994	6,433	6,449	6	15	348	267	1,078	4,005	714	16
	1995	6,051	6,086	4	14	231	262	935	3,999	606	35
Sterling Heights, MI <sup>e</sup>	1994	4,367	4,401	1	20	24	292	418	3,224	388	34
	1995	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Stockton, CA	1994	23,460	23,594	44	121	1,433	2,007	4,561	11,152	4,142	134
	1995	20,782	20,896	42	133	1,228	1,784	3,836	10,278	3,481	114
Sunnyvale, CA	1994	3,802	3,832	2	27	110	174	516	2,495	478	30
	1995	3,777	3,788	3	29	110	112	459	2,714	350	11
Syracuse, NY	1994	10,643	10,731	16	58	582	578	2,945	5,680	784	88
	1995	11,340	11,438	18	84	633	732	3,048	6,032	793	98

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.113

## Offenses known to police in cities over 100,000 population

1994 and 1995--Continued

City	Year	Total Crime Index	Modified Crime Index	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson
Tacoma, WA	1994	22,408	22,603	33	204	1,004	2,281	3,653	11,971	3,262	195
	1995	21,766	21,903	28	171	925	2,099	3,655	12,250	2,638	137
Tallahassee, FL	1994	17,363	17,393	9	114	740	1,487	3,293	10,436	1,284	30
	1995	16,611	16,641	12	119	607	1,191	2,800	10,751	1,131	30
Tampa, FL	1994	51,510	51,764	62	298	3,378	6,524	8,734	21,503	11,011	254
	1995	41,112	41,324	47	277	2,626	5,785	6,622	19,773	5,982	212
Tempe, AZ	1994	13,861	13,940	9	52	262	611	2,439	8,662	1,826	79
	1995	14,723	14,780	7	49	299	478	2,103	9,374	2,413	57
Thousand Oaks, CA	1994	2,911	2,934	1	18	60	207	496	1,801	328	23
	1995	2,747	2,772	0	23	59	154	447	1,755	309	25
Toledo, OH	1994	30,290	30,834	40	356	1,735	1,533	6,587	16,088	3,951	544
	1995	27,196	27,688	35	278	1,414	1,146	6,298	14,821	3,204	492
Topeka, KA <sup>a</sup>	1994	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	1995	15,931	NA	9	89	504	905	5,894	7,535	995	NA
Torrance, CA	1994	8,117	8,179	3	26	432	284	1,547	4,280	1,545	62
	1995	7,637	7,675	5	10	393	283	1,294	4,216	1,436	38
Tucson, AZ	1994	54,093	54,221	37	289	1,012	3,544	7,205	35,209	6,797	128
	1995	54,706	54,983	65	292	1,192	3,878	5,995	37,235	6,049	277
Tulsa, OK	1994	28,244	28,531	42	296	1,071	3,230	6,548	12,552	4,505	287
	1995	27,824	28,095	30	255	947	3,127	6,072	12,991	4,402	271
Vallejo, CA	1994	9,488	9,541	30	54	602	928	1,888	4,802	1,184	53
	1995	9,040	9,110	13	52	508	1,058	1,670	4,701	1,038	70
Virginia Beach, VA	1994	21,228	21,427	33	145	609	371	3,248	15,876	946	199
	1995	20,280	20,491	16	99	479	374	2,915	15,244	1,153	211
Waco, TX	1994	10,340	10,367	25	126	436	1,159	1,781	5,709	1,104	27
	1995	10,064	10,129	16	131	457	904	1,900	5,553	1,103	65
Warren, MI	1994	7,562	7,598	3	62	223	788	1,132	3,953	1,401	36
	1995	7,257	7,314	0	34	217	1,054	910	3,661	1,381	57
Washington, DC	1994	63,144	63,350	399	249	6,311	8,218	10,037	29,673	8,257	206
	1995	67,402	67,524	361	292	6,864	7,228	10,184	32,281	10,192	122
Waterbury, CT	1994	8,694	8,709	8	38	275	245	1,866	4,970	1,292	15
	1995	8,799	8,813	9	32	260	225	2,049	4,923	1,301	14
West Covina, CA	1994	5,857	5,872	6	26	325	299	1,067	2,882	1,252	15
	1995	5,502	5,576	10	24	361	253	780	2,980	1,094	74
Wichita, KS	1994	29,156	NA	42	224	1,060	1,024	6,501	16,873	3,432	NA
	1995	25,625	NA	41	203	895	1,046	5,364	15,429	2,647	NA
Winston-Salem, NC	1994	19,468	19,696	41	142	969	1,528	4,905	10,665	1,218	228
	1995	19,636	19,780	23	142	926	1,307	4,644	11,304	1,290	144
Worcester, MA	1994	11,426	11,565	13	68	668	948	3,234	5,108	1,387	139
	1995	11,386	NA	5	82	431	1,264	2,523	5,790	1,291	NA
Yonkers, NY	1994	8,724	8,785	14	41	868	427	1,624	3,871	1,879	61
	1995	8,364	8,433	9	25	730	373	1,400	4,140	1,687	69

Note: See Note, table 3.106. Arson is shown only if 12 months of arson data were received. The Modified Crime Index is the sum of the Crime Index offenses, including arson. Cities are included in the table if the population was 100,000 or more in either of the years presented. Complete data were not available for all jurisdictions in Illinois, Kansas, and Montana for 1994 and 1995, and for Delaware and Pennsylvania for 1995. For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 3.

<sup>a</sup>Figures not reported for 1994.

<sup>b</sup>Due to reporting changes or annexations, figures are not comparable to previous years.

<sup>c</sup>Forcible rape figures furnished by the State-level Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program administered by the Illinois Department of State Police for 1994 and 1995 were not in accordance with national UCR guidelines. Therefore, the figures were excluded from the forcible rape, Total Crime Index, and Modified Crime Index categories.

<sup>d</sup>The Charlotte Police Department and Mecklenburg County Police Department merged into one department in 1994. Figures for 1994 and 1995 are from the merged agency and are not comparable to previous years.

<sup>e</sup>Figures not reported for 1995.

<sup>f</sup>Figures for 1994 and 1995 are not for the unified city-county government of Indianapolis/Marion County, IN.

<sup>g</sup>Aggravated assault figures for 1994 furnished by the State-level Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program administered by the Kentucky State Police were not in accordance with national UCR guidelines; therefore, the 1995 figures, which are in accordance with the national UCR guidelines, cannot be compared to the 1994 figures.

<sup>h</sup>The increase in murders was the result of the bombing of the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1994*, pp. 108-156; *1995*, pp. 107-149 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.114

**Rate (per 100,000 population) of violent crime, murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault**

In cities over 250,000 and 100,000 population, 1995

City	Population	Violent crime rate <sup>a</sup>	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter rate	Forcible rape rate	Robbery rate	Aggravated assault rate
<u>Cities 250,000 and over</u>						
Albuquerque, NM	419,714	1,272.1	13.1	79.6	402.9	776.5
Anaheim, CA	283,552	872.9	8.8	26.8	356.5	480.7
Anchorage, AK	253,500	990.1	11.4	95.5	306.5	576.7
Arlington, TX	292,324	881.2	3.1	52.7	178.2	647.2
Atlanta, GA	404,337	3,646.5	45.5	109.1	1,300.9	2,191.0
Aurora, CO	256,957	762.0	7.0	53.7	213.7	487.6
Austin, TX	523,691	773.4	8.8	58.8	255.1	450.6
Baltimore, MD	712,209	3,018.1	45.6	95.9	1,594.1	1,282.5
Birmingham, AL	270,728	2,456.0	44.7	91.6	797.1	1,522.6
Boston, MA	550,715	1,737.6	17.4	68.8	653.2	998.2
Buffalo, NY	312,395	2,027.2	19.8	83.5	907.8	1,016.0
Charlotte-Mecklenburg, NC	544,146	1,695.9	16.4	67.3	542.0	1,070.3
Chicago, IL <sup>b</sup>	2,749,881	2,549.7	30.0	NA	1,094.1	1,425.7
Cincinnati, OH	359,749	1,289.8	13.9	113.4	599.0	563.4
Cleveland, OH	495,074	1,646.2	26.1	139.2	853.2	627.8
Colorado Springs, CO	324,441	482.7	5.5	63.8	128.2	285.1
Columbus, OH	638,729	1,037.1	12.1	99.6	521.2	404.2
Corpus Christi, TX	280,605	985.0	11.0	77.0	179.6	717.4
Dallas, TX	1,042,088	1,532.4	26.5	81.8	566.1	858.1
Denver, CO	505,843	861.3	16.0	63.3	279.3	502.7
Detroit, MI	997,297	2,407.6	47.6	110.7	1,010.3	1,238.9
District of Columbia	554,000	2,661.6	65.2	52.7	1,239.0	1,304.7
El Paso, TX	590,212	838.3	6.3	41.0	182.3	608.8
Fort Worth, TX	460,321	1,160.9	23.5	72.1	426.9	638.5
Fresno, CA	388,495	1,456.6	18.3	54.6	557.5	826.3
Honolulu, HI	880,266	327.4	4.3	24.7	155.7	142.7
Houston, TX	1,734,335	1,283.5	18.2	48.3	531.7	685.3
Indianapolis, IN	772,792	868.9	12.8	59.1	326.5	470.5
Jacksonville, FL	679,148	1,412.9	12.7	92.0	430.0	878.3
Kansas City, MO	445,549	2,184.7	24.0	105.5	751.0	1,304.2
Las Vegas, NV	793,432	1,200.2	14.9	72.0	467.8	645.5
Long Beach, CA	436,034	1,295.5	18.3	39.2	636.2	601.8
Los Angeles, CA	3,466,211	2,034.4	24.5	45.9	840.5	1,123.6
Louisville, KY	272,638	1,195.7	18.3	49.5	583.9	543.9
Memphis, TN	623,902	1,769.3	29.0	125.8	926.3	688.2
Mesa, AZ	324,654	812.6	5.2	39.4	156.2	611.7
Miami, FL	378,720	3,413.3	29.0	52.3	1,498.7	1,833.3
Milwaukee, WI	622,467	1,082.3	22.2	59.4	586.4	414.3
Minneapolis, MN	357,709	1,978.1	26.8	161.6	992.4	797.3
Nashville, TN	523,681	1,790.4	20.1	93.0	510.8	1,166.5
Newark, NJ	260,232	3,985.3	39.2	83.0	2,105.8	1,757.3
New Orleans, LA	487,179	2,232.4	74.5	100.0	1,098.0	960.0
New York City, NY	7,319,546	1,573.2	16.1	32.4	809.9	714.8
Oklahoma City, OK	466,232	1,292.7	48.7	101.5	343.8	798.7
Omaha, NE	348,089	1,029.9	7.8	23.0	232.1	767.0
Philadelphia, PA	1,529,848	1,436.2	28.2	50.5	889.8	467.7
Phoenix, AZ	1,085,706	1,067.5	19.7	37.9	340.1	669.8
Pittsburgh, PA	354,780	979.2	16.3	68.5	585.4	308.9
Portland, OR	458,623	1,926.0	9.4	92.9	501.1	1,322.7
Sacramento, CA	375,845	1,138.8	15.2	42.0	566.5	515.1
San Antonio, TX	999,900	517.9	14.2	65.8	234.5	203.3
San Diego, CA	1,157,771	956.8	7.9	29.9	280.2	638.8
San Francisco, CA	738,371	1,476.6	13.4	41.2	876.1	545.9
San Jose, CA	822,845	808.1	4.6	47.0	146.9	609.5
Santa Ana, CA	292,289	859.8	24.6	22.6	422.2	390.4
Seattle, WA	529,526	926.1	7.7	49.1	417.9	451.3
St. Louis, MO	371,425	3,352.5	54.9	73.5	1,382.8	1,841.3
St. Paul, MN	264,539	958.6	9.5	88.1	351.6	509.6
Tampa, FL	289,882	3,013.3	16.2	95.6	905.9	1,995.6
Toledo, OH	323,972	886.8	10.8	85.8	436.5	353.7
Tucson, AZ	449,981	1,206.1	14.4	64.9	264.9	861.8
Tulsa, OK	377,152	1,155.8	8.0	67.6	251.1	829.1
Virginia Beach, VA	435,959	222.0	3.7	22.7	109.9	85.8
Wichita, KS	311,675	701.1	13.2	65.1	287.2	335.6
<u>Cities 100,000 to 249,999</u>						
Abilene, TX	112,105	620.8	4.5	71.4	116.9	428.2
Akron, OH	222,864	1,017.7	8.1	93.8	392.6	523.2
Albany, NY	104,637	1,172.6	6.7	58.3	523.7	583.9
Alexandria, VA	114,015	574.5	1.8	27.2	255.2	290.3
Allentown, PA	105,513	735.5	6.6	45.5	392.4	291.0
Amarillo, TX	168,142	820.7	9.5	50.0	143.9	617.3
Amherst Town, NY	107,042	79.4	0.9	7.5	50.4	20.6

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.114

**Rate (per 100,000 population) of violent crime, murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault**

In cities over 250,000 and 100,000 population, 1995--Continued

City	Population	Violent crime rate <sup>a</sup>	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter rate	Forcible rape rate	Robbery rate	Aggravated assault rate
<b>Cities 100,000 to 249,999--Continued</b>						
Ann Arbor, MI	109,424	431.3	2.7	39.3	120.6	268.7
Aurora, IL <sup>b</sup>	113,058	735.0	21.2	NA	204.3	509.5
Bakersfield, CA	192,021	676.0	15.1	20.3	314.5	326.0
Baton Rouge, LA	229,027	2,860.4	28.4	75.5	608.7	2,147.8
Beaumont, TX	117,187	1,049.6	11.9	161.3	358.4	518.0
Berkeley, CA	100,332	1,248.9	10.0	32.9	617.0	589.0
Boise, ID	149,856	430.4	2.0	35.4	50.7	342.3
Bridgeport, CT	133,057	1,191.2	24.8	34.6	631.3	500.5
Brownsville, TX	115,029	710.3	6.1	22.6	177.3	504.2
Burbank, CA	100,166	502.2	6.0	20.0	187.7	288.5
Cambridge, MA	100,428	792.6	3.0	34.9	293.7	461.0
Chandler, AZ	123,410	326.6	7.3	25.9	96.4	196.9
Chattanooga, TN	154,641	1,262.3	18.1	40.1	344.0	860.1
Chesapeake, VA	182,395	451.2	5.5	38.9	195.7	211.1
Chula Vista, CA	150,005	724.6	8.0	22.7	270.0	424.0
Clearwater, FL	101,362	1,068.4	3.9	47.4	253.5	763.6
Columbia, SC	104,457	2,083.2	8.6	85.2	648.1	1,341.2
Columbus, GA	190,328	516.5	10.5	17.9	227.0	261.1
Concord, CA	112,451	588.7	3.6	44.5	138.7	402.0
Dayton, OH	179,327	1,352.3	21.7	132.2	758.4	440.0
Des Moines, IA	194,654	516.3	9.8	65.2	160.3	281.0
Downey, CA	100,391	574.8	7.0	18.9	351.6	197.2
Durham, NC	145,975	1,257.1	16.4	56.2	619.3	565.2
Elizabeth, NJ	106,849	1,258.8	16.8	43.1	876.0	322.9
El Monte, CA	105,187	1,326.2	28.5	31.4	504.8	761.5
Erie, PA	108,577	618.9	5.5	51.6	314.1	247.8
Escondido, CA	116,934	752.6	9.4	30.8	215.5	496.9
Eugene, OR	120,226	603.9	2.5	34.1	227.1	340.2
Evansville, IN	130,600	554.4	3.8	25.3	117.9	407.4
Flint, MI	138,934	2,801.3	29.5	148.3	741.4	1,882.2
Fontana, CA	104,258	1,464.6	12.5	63.3	450.8	938.1
Fort Collins, CO	101,416	451.6	2.0	65.1	29.6	355.0
Fort Lauderdale, FL	165,328	1,386.9	16.3	61.7	673.2	635.7
Fort Wayne, IN	184,985	503.3	12.4	45.4	321.1	124.3
Fremont, CA	184,498	658.0	1.1	17.3	107.9	531.7
Fullerton, CA	117,450	417.2	5.1	33.2	168.6	210.3
Garden Grove, CA	148,702	621.4	4.0	26.2	233.4	357.8
Garland, TX	197,875	485.2	3.5	51.5	137.0	293.1
Glendale, AZ	174,349	803.0	5.2	30.4	183.5	583.9
Glendale, CA	179,378	426.5	4.5	12.3	195.7	214.1
Grand Prairie, TX	110,958	626.4	10.8	25.2	126.2	464.1
Grand Rapids, MI	191,457	1,287.0	12.5	56.9	345.8	871.7
Green Bay, WI	103,536	491.6	3.9	72.4	67.6	347.7
Greensboro, NC	199,635	1,050.9	18.0	44.1	393.2	595.6
Hampton, VA	141,034	393.5	9.9	28.4	187.9	167.3
Hartford, CT	124,196	2,092.7	26.6	90.2	1,029.0	946.9
Hayward, CA	116,171	736.0	10.3	38.7	300.4	386.5
Henderson, NV	107,107	295.0	2.8	73.8	115.8	102.7
Hialeah, FL	197,084	943.8	8.6	20.8	410.5	503.8
Hollywood, FL	126,900	884.9	3.9	49.6	408.2	423.2
Huntington Beach, CA	190,171	297.6	4.2	23.1	92.5	177.7
Huntsville, AL	161,617	788.9	6.2	34.6	237.6	510.5
Independence, MO	112,642	559.3	1.8	35.5	129.6	392.4
Inglewood, CA	110,638	1,790.5	36.2	54.2	964.4	735.7
Irvine, CA	126,255	168.7	1.6	11.1	59.4	96.6
Irving, TX	168,022	494.6	3.0	33.3	126.8	331.5
Jackson, MS	195,123	1,366.8	47.1	95.3	752.9	471.5
Jersey City, NJ	227,195	1,906.3	11.0	40.5	1,015.0	839.8
Knoxville, TN	171,960	1,849.3	11.0	64.0	416.4	1,357.9
Lafayette, LA	102,921	993.0	7.8	61.2	271.1	652.9
Lakewood, CO	129,167	422.7	4.6	37.9	100.6	279.5
Lancaster, CA	119,785	1,102.0	7.5	40.9	251.3	802.3
Lansing, MI	120,256	1,366.3	10.8	123.1	286.1	946.3
Laredo, TX	152,736	724.8	9.2	14.4	113.9	587.3
Lexington, KY	239,660	875.8	5.8	54.7	265.4	549.9
Lincoln, NE	204,828	649.8	1.0	39.1	59.6	550.2
Little Rock, AR	180,821	2,045.7	29.3	95.1	584.0	1,337.2
Livonia, MI	100,975	263.4	1.0	28.7	79.2	154.5
Lubbock, TX	198,128	961.5	9.6	61.6	149.9	740.4
Macon, GA	111,450	778.8	22.4	73.6	349.9	332.9
Madison, WI	196,156	314.5	2.5	34.2	143.8	134.1
Mesquite, TX	115,770	519.1	0.9	17.3	76.9	424.1

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.114

**Rate (per 100,000 population) of violent crime, murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault**

In cities over 250,000 and 100,000 population, 1995--Continued

City	Population	Violent crime rate <sup>a</sup>	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter rate	Forcible rape rate	Robbery rate	Aggravated assault rate
<b>Cities 100,000 to 249,999--Continued</b>						
Mobile, AL	206,138	1,131.3	27.2	51.4	671.4	381.3
Modesto, CA	177,244	771.8	7.3	42.9	218.3	503.3
Montgomery, AL	197,046	715.1	17.8	43.1	286.2	367.9
Morena Valley, CA	140,011	929.9	11.4	31.4	278.5	608.5
New Haven, CT	119,604	1,863.7	17.6	81.9	796.8	967.4
Newport News, VA	180,930	967.8	15.5	76.8	297.4	578.1
Norfolk, VA	243,857	982.1	22.1	72.6	530.2	357.2
Norwalk, CA	101,250	1,075.6	15.8	22.7	365.4	671.6
Oceanside, CA	146,964	1,051.3	15.7	49.0	278.3	708.3
Ontario, CA	135,503	1,140.9	15.5	51.7	405.9	667.9
Orange, CA	117,372	496.7	5.1	12.8	165.3	313.5
Orlando, FL	179,649	2,099.6	10.6	78.5	583.4	1,427.2
Oxnard, CA	146,596	984.3	7.5	44.3	285.8	646.7
Palmdale, CA	103,943	1,113.1	6.7	36.6	278.0	791.8
Pasadena, CA	134,844	1,053.8	8.9	39.3	534.7	470.9
Pasadena, TX	131,726	800.9	11.4	47.8	133.6	608.1
Paterson, NJ	139,007	1,192.0	8.6	32.4	596.4	554.6
Plano, TX	160,357	403.5	2.5	23.7	57.4	319.9
Pomona, CA	144,593	1,190.2	22.1	40.8	424.6	702.7
Portsmouth, VA	104,505	1,437.3	32.5	73.7	805.7	525.3
Providence, RI	149,805	815.7	16.7	64.8	380.5	353.8
Pueblo, CO	102,971	1,327.6	7.8	44.7	176.7	1,098.4
Raleigh, NC	240,891	846.4	7.5	43.2	269.0	526.8
Rancho Cucamonga, CA	115,376	317.2	6.1	19.1	155.1	136.9
Reno, NV	152,294	720.3	9.2	61.7	276.4	373.0
Richmond, VA	203,133	1,723.5	59.1	84.2	734.0	846.2
Riverside, CA	242,859	1,568.4	14.0	48.2	415.9	1,090.3
Rochester, NY	230,749	1,106.4	23.0	65.0	683.0	335.4
Rockford, IL <sup>b</sup>	144,214	1,201.0	13.2	NA	520.8	667.1
Salem, OR	117,466	367.8	7.7	55.3	210.3	94.5
Salinas, CA	120,416	1,252.3	12.5	40.7	410.2	788.9
Salt Lake City, UT	175,765	782.3	15.4	84.2	320.9	361.8
San Bernardino, CA	182,632	2,150.8	36.7	55.3	789.6	1,269.2
Santa Clarita, CA	124,298	545.5	3.2	22.5	74.0	445.7
Santa Rosa, CA	117,550	581.0	3.4	54.4	164.2	359.0
Savannah, GA	143,505	968.6	18.8	53.0	585.3	311.5
Scottsdale, AZ	157,788	290.3	3.8	11.4	87.5	187.6
Shreveport, LA	199,007	1,302.5	30.7	56.3	389.9	825.6
Simi Valley, CA	107,486	182.3	3.7	11.2	53.0	114.4
Sioux Falls, SD	110,385	453.9	4.5	63.4	74.3	311.6
South Bend, IN	106,024	924.3	24.5	81.1	366.9	451.8
Spokane, WA	195,956	809.4	11.7	67.4	240.4	489.9
Springfield, IL <sup>b</sup>	106,641	1,499.4	10.3	NA	528.9	960.2
Springfield, MA	149,978	1,538.2	12.7	89.3	498.7	937.5
Springfield, MO	151,032	548.9	3.3	54.3	96.0	395.3
Stamford, CT	107,199	476.7	3.7	13.1	215.5	244.4
Stockton, CA	223,752	1,424.3	18.8	59.4	548.8	797.3
St. Petersburg, FL	242,228	2,136.0	12.4	71.0	585.0	1,467.6
Sunnyvale, CA	120,185	211.3	2.5	24.1	91.5	93.2
Syracuse, NY	159,603	919.2	11.3	52.6	396.6	458.6
Tacoma, WA	186,074	1,732.1	15.0	91.9	497.1	1,128.0
Tallahassee, FL	135,759	1,420.9	8.8	87.7	447.1	877.3
Tempe, AZ	149,352	557.7	4.7	32.8	200.2	320.0
Thousand Oaks, CA	111,539	211.6	0.0	20.6	52.9	138.1
Topeka, KS	121,165	1,243.8	7.4	73.5	416.0	746.9
Torrance, CA	138,914	497.4	3.6	7.2	282.9	203.7
Vallejo, CA	112,044	1,455.7	11.6	46.4	453.4	944.3
Waco, TX	107,885	1,397.8	14.8	121.4	423.6	837.9
Warren, MI	143,420	909.9	0.0	23.7	151.3	734.9
Waterbury, CT	103,523	508.1	8.7	30.9	251.2	217.3
West Covina, CA	103,817	624.2	9.6	23.1	347.7	243.7
Winston-Salem, NC	157,870	1,519.0	14.6	89.9	586.6	827.9
Worcester, MA	166,290	1,071.6	3.0	49.3	259.2	760.1
Yonkers, NY	183,156	620.8	4.9	13.6	398.6	203.7

Note: See Note, table 3.110. Population figures are July 1, 1995 U.S. Bureau of the Census estimates.

<sup>a</sup>Includes murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

<sup>b</sup>Forcible rape figures furnished by the State-level Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program administered by the Illinois Department of State Police were not in accordance with national UCR guidelines. Therefore the figures were excluded from the violent crime rate and rape rate categories.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the National Rifle Association of America, Institute for Legislative Action; data were made available through the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reporting Program.

Table 3.115

## Percent changes in Total Crime Index rates and violent crime rates

United States, 1960-95

	Total Crime Index <sup>a</sup>	Violent crime				
		Total	Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault
1960 to 1961	1.0%	-1.7%	-6.0%	-1.8%	-3.1%	-0.5%
1961 to 1962	6.0	2.6	-3.9	0.4	2.4	3.4
1962 to 1963	7.9	3.6	-0.2	-0.9	3.5	4.3
1963 to 1964	9.5	13.3	6.8	19.7	10.4	14.9
1964 to 1965	2.5	5.1	5.1	7.9	5.1	4.7
1965 to 1966	9.1	9.9	9.7	9.1	12.7	8.1
1966 to 1967	11.9	15.1	9.8	6.0	27.2	8.2
1967 to 1968	12.7	17.9	11.6	13.5	28.3	10.4
1968 to 1969	9.2	10.1	5.9	16.2	12.6	7.4
1969 to 1970	8.3	10.6	7.4	1.3	16.0	6.7
1970 to 1971	4.5	8.9	9.5	9.6	9.2	8.5
1971 to 1972	-4.9	1.3	4.0	9.8	-3.9	5.6
1972 to 1973	4.9	4.1	4.4	8.9	1.3	6.2
1973 to 1974	16.8	10.5	4.7	7.0	14.3	7.7
1974 to 1975	9.2	5.8	-1.8	0.4	5.5	7.1
1975 to 1976	-0.2	-4.1	-9.1	1.0	-9.7	0.9
1976 to 1977	-4.0	1.7	1.0	10.4	-4.3	5.9
1977 to 1978	1.2	4.6	1.5	5.6	2.7	6.1
1978 to 1979	8.3	10.3	8.7	11.9	11.6	9.1
1979 to 1980	6.9	8.7	4.9	6.1	15.0	4.4
1980 to 1981	-1.5	-0.4	-3.9	-2.2	3.0	-2.9
1981 to 1982	-4.3	-3.9	-7.7	-5.5	-7.7	-0.2
1982 to 1983	-7.6	-5.9	-9.1	-0.9	-9.4	-3.4
1983 to 1984	-2.8	0.3	-4.1	5.7	-5.1	3.9
1984 to 1985	3.5	3.2	0.5	4.1	1.5	4.4
1985 to 1986	5.2	11.0	7.5	2.1	8.0	14.2
1986 to 1987	1.3	-1.3	-3.4	-1.3	-5.5	1.5
1987 to 1988	2.1	4.5	1.9	0.5	3.9	5.4
1988 to 1989	1.4	4.1	2.9	1.2	5.5	3.5
1989 to 1990	1.4	10.4	8.8	8.3	10.3	10.6
1990 to 1991	1.3	3.6	3.9	2.5	6.1	2.2
1991 to 1992	-4.0	-0.1	-4.9	1.2	-3.3	2.0
1992 to 1993	-3.1	-1.5	2.1	-4.9	-3.0	-0.4
1993 to 1994	-2.0	-4.0	-5.9	-3.5	-7.1	-2.3
1994 to 1995	-1.8	-4.4	-8.2	-5.4	-7.0	-2.8
1960 to 1995	179.7	325.6	61.8	286.9	267.4	386.1
1970 to 1995	32.5	88.3	4.4	98.4	28.3	153.8
1980 to 1995	-11.3	14.7	-19.6	0.7	-12.0	40.1
1990 to 1995	-9.3	-6.5	-12.8	-10.0	-14.0	-1.4

Note: See Note, table 3.110. Crime rates are the number of offenses known to police per 100,000 population. These numbers represent percent changes in crime rates from one year to the next.

<sup>a</sup>Includes the violent crimes of murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault, and the property crimes of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the National Rifle Association of America, Institute for Legislative Action; data were made available through the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reporting Program.

Table 3.116

## Number of offenses known to police and average loss incurred

By selected offenses and type of target, United States, 1995

(12,105 agencies; 1995 estimated population 221,392,290)

Offense and type of target	Number of offenses 1995	Percent change over 1994 <sup>a</sup>	Percent <sup>b</sup>	Average property loss (in dollars)
Murder	17,549	-6.9%	100.0%	\$77
Forcible rape	78,692	-5.7	100.0	38
Robbery	462,310	-6.5	100.0	873
Street/highway	251,173	-6.6	54.3	645
Commercial house	56,908	-8.8	12.3	1,351
Gas or service station	10,693	-4.3	2.3	959
Convenience store	23,908	-9.9	5.2	400
Residence	50,147	-4.8	10.8	1,082
Bank	7,306	-4.7	1.6	4,015
Miscellaneous	62,175	-4.3	13.4	987
Burglary	2,136,379	-4.6	100.0	1,259
Residence (dwelling)	1,429,094	-4.3	66.9	1,211
Night	436,632	-5.3	20.4	1,008
Day	628,957	-4.4	29.4	1,314
Unknown	363,505	-2.8	17.0	1,275
Nonresidence (store, office, etc.)	707,285	-5.2	33.1	1,257
Night	308,317	-7.6	14.4	1,132
Day	194,081	-2.4	9.1	1,515
Unknown	204,887	-4.0	9.6	1,546
Larceny-theft (except motor vehicle theft)	6,574,478	1.6	100.0	535
By type				
Pocket-picking	41,992	-6.7	0.6	350
Purse-snatching	42,033	-10.0	0.6	279
Shoplifting	989,872	1.2	15.1	108
From motor vehicles (except accessories)	1,594,499	5.0	24.3	531
Motor vehicle accessories	792,484	-6.8	12.1	329
Bicycles	411,398	-1.2	6.3	286
From buildings	825,061	0.6	12.5	891
From coin-operated machines	40,833	-6.5	0.6	283
All others	1,836,306	4.7	27.9	770
By value				
Over \$200	2,515,923	3.2	38.3	1,307
\$50 to \$200	1,531,925	0.4	23.3	117
Under \$50	2,526,630	0.7	38.4	20
Motor vehicle theft	1,279,135	-4.8	100.0	5,129

Note: See Note, table 3.106. "Commercial house" refers to nonresidential structures, with the exception of gas stations, convenience stores, and banking-type institutions. "Loss" refers to property taken during the commission of the offense only. All offenses, including those that involve no loss of property, were used in compiling "average loss." These data are based on law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for at least 6 months in 1995 (Source, p. 370). For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 3.

<sup>a</sup>Percent change calculations are based only on agencies submitting 6 or more common months of data for both 1994 and 1995. As a result, direct comparisons should not be made with similar data presented in previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

<sup>b</sup>Because of rounding, percents may not add to total.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1995* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1996), p. 196, Table 23.

Table 3.117

Bias-motivated (hate) crimes known to the police			
By offense, United States, 1995			
	Offenses	Victims	Known offenders <sup>a</sup>
Total	9,895	10,469	9,271
Murder	20	20	26
Forcible rape	12	12	12
Robbery	194	225	447
Aggravated assault	1,268	1,268	2,045
Burglary	96	131	57
Larceny-theft	53	53	39
Motor vehicle theft	5	5	3
Arson	62	81	40
Simple assault	1,796	1,796	2,537
Intimidation	4,048	4,048	3,088
Destruction/damage/ vandalism of property	2,315	2,804	938
Other <sup>b</sup>	26	26	39

Note: These data reflect the number of bias-motivated offenses reported to the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reporting Program. In accordance with the Hate Crime Statistics Act of 1990, the Federal Bureau of Investigation defines a crime motivated by racial, religious, ethnic, or sexual orientation bias as a bias-motivated or hate crime. For 1995, a total of 9,584 law enforcement agencies in 45 States and the District of Columbia participated in hate crime reporting. These agencies covered 75% of the U.S. population. Hate crime incidents were reported by 1,560 of the participating agencies.

<sup>a</sup>Total for known offenders is greater than that shown in table 3.118 because offenders committing more than one offense per incident are counted more than once. Offenders are categorized by the most serious offense reported.

<sup>b</sup>Includes offenses other than those listed that are collected in the National Incident-Based Reporting System.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Table 3.118

Bias motivations in hate crimes known to police				
By race, ethnicity, religion, and sexual orientation, United States, 1995				
	Incidents	Offenses	Victims	Known offenders
Total	7,947	9,895	10,469	8,433
Race	4,831	6,170	6,438	5,751
Anti-white	1,226	1,511	1,554	2,032
Anti-black	2,988	3,805	3,945	3,099
Anti-American Indian/Alaskan Native	41	59	59	38
Anti-Asian/Pacific Islander	355	484	496	380
Anti-multi-racial group	221	311	384	202
Ethnicity	814	1,022	1,044	958
Anti-Hispanic	516	680	698	685
Anti-other ethnicity/national origin	298	342	346	273
Religion	1,277	1,414	1,617	437
Anti-Jewish	1,058	1,145	1,236	350
Anti-Catholic	31	35	53	8
Anti-Protestant	36	47	65	12
Anti-Islamic (Moslem)	29	39	41	26
Anti-other religion	102	122	196	36
Anti-multi-religious group	20	25	25	4
Anti-atheism/agnosticism/etc.	1	1	1	1
Sexual orientation	1,019	1,266	1,347	1,273
Anti-male homosexual	735	915	937	1,031
Anti-female homosexual	146	189	191	131
Anti-homosexual	103	125	182	80
Anti-heterosexual	17	19	19	13
Anti-bisexual	18	18	18	18
Multiple bias	6	23	23	14

Note: See Note, table 3.117.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Table 3.119

#### Offenses in Federal parks known to park rangers and park police

By offense, 1975-96

	Total offenses	Total annual visitation (in thousands)	Offense							
			Homicide <sup>a</sup>	Forcible rape <sup>b</sup>	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary <sup>b</sup>	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson <sup>c</sup>
1975	7,697	238,849	10	84	779	385	1,031	5,156	252	X
1976	7,521	267,827	10	66	281	470	954	5,570	170	X
1977	7,763	261,584	17	60	238	458	1,097	5,662	231	X
1978	8,247	283,090	12	91	261	494	1,188	5,986	215	X
1979	8,561	282,435	15	87	264	505	1,330	6,124	236	X
1980	9,074	300,324	16	89	294	643	1,552	6,230	250	X
1981	8,319	329,663	19	87	303	575	1,391	5,451	296	197
1982	7,892	344,448	30	83	330	607	1,083	5,468	220	71
1983	7,617	335,646	19	81	306	542	1,238	5,125	200	106
1984	6,612	332,507	18	57	266	527	717	4,766	178	83
1985	7,318	346,200	19	70	309	483	892	5,147	235	163
1986	7,945	364,600	24	88	261	637	922	5,732	179	102
1987	6,417	372,800	15	79	197	543	926	4,259	294	104
1988	6,195	368,000	20	79	215	300	801	4,378	313	89
1989	6,532	351,900	9	73	123	441	1,009	4,548	213	116
1990	7,009	337,900	24	92	184	448	1,180	4,643	310	128
1991	7,203	358,295	28	78	209	390	1,118	5,004	251	125
1992	7,212	360,352	23	71	222	386	928	5,204	241	137
1993	6,452	387,707	25	62	197	367	747	4,681	210	163
1994	4,508	380,156	20	37	208	337	389	3,180	201	136
1995	6,009	387,804	16	50	138	318	830	4,309	198	150
1996	5,992	399,765	24	40	146	299	677	4,465	177	164

Note: The National Park Service is responsible for the administration of 369 park areas that are owned by the Federal Government. Three urban park areas are policed by the U.S. Park Police; other park areas are policed by the U.S. Park Rangers. In some park areas law enforcement responsibilities are shared with other police agencies, (e.g., State police, sheriff departments, and city/town police). These data exclude offenses handled by other agencies. The offense categories listed above are the Uniform Crime Reporting Program Part I offenses; see Appendix 3 for definitions. Note, however, that these offenses are not counted in the Federal Bureau of Investigation's figures. In 1975, the "Human Kindness Day" activities held in Washington, DC accounted for approximately 500 robbery incidents.

<sup>a</sup>Includes negligent and nonnegligent manslaughter.

<sup>b</sup>Includes attempts.

<sup>c</sup>Included in tabulations as a Part I offense beginning in 1981.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service.

Table 3.120

## Offenses in Federal parks known to park rangers and park police

By offense, 1996

Offense	Total offenses	
	Park rangers	Park police
Total, all offenses	73,827	15,784
Part I offenses, total	4,429	1,563
<u>Homicide</u>		
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	14	9
Manslaughter by negligence	1	0
<u>Forcible rape</u>		
Rape by force	19	9
Attempted forcible rape	11	1
<u>Robbery</u>		
Firearm	13	24
Knife or cutting instrument	1	10
Strong arm; hands, fist, feet, etc.	11	47
Other dangerous weapon	8	32
<u>Aggravated assault</u>		
Firearm	9	23
Knife or cutting instrument	15	15
Other dangerous weapon	37	59
Hands, fist, feet, etc.	97	44
<u>Burglary</u>		
Forcible entry	348	90
Unlawful entry <sup>a</sup>	134	9
Attempted forcible entry	92	4
Larceny-theft <sup>b</sup>	3,343	1,122
<u>Motor vehicle theft</u>		
Automobiles	88	56
Trucks and buses	14	0
Other vehicles	18	1
<u>Arson</u>		
Structural	20	6
Mobile	15	1
Other	121	1
Part II offenses, total	69,398	14,221
Other assaults	237	144
Forgery and counterfeiting	23	31
Fraud	235	16
Embezzlement	22	1
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing		
Vandalism	274	518
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	3,586	756
Prostitution and commercialized vice	1,210	533
Sex offenses	38	35
Drug sale/manufacture	363	294
Drug possession	537	312
Offenses against family and children	2,316	2,761
Gambling	126	49
Driving while intoxicated	1	0
Liquor laws	1,447	556
Drunkness	4,496	1,346
Disorderly conduct	828	69
Archaeological Resource Protection Act violations	2,130	850
All other offenses	398	14
Suspicion	49,804	4,802
Curfew and loitering	470	1,092
Runaways	541	30
Thefts	51	11
	265	1

Note: See Note, table 3.119.

<sup>a</sup>No force used.<sup>b</sup>Excludes motor vehicle theft.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service.

Table 3.121

## Percent distribution of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police

By type of weapon used, United States, 1964-95

	Total number of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters	Total <sup>a</sup>	Type of weapon used						
			Firearm	Knife or other cutting instrument	Blunt object (club, hammer, fists, feet, etc.) <sup>b</sup>	Personal weapons (hands, fists, feet, etc.) <sup>b</sup>	Non-personal weapons <sup>c</sup>	Other weapon or not stated <sup>d</sup>	
1964	7,990	100%	55%	24%	5%	10%	3%	2%	
1965	8,773	100	57	23	6	10	3	1	
1966	9,552	100	59	22	5	9	2	1	
1967	11,114	100	63	20	5	9	2	1	
1968	12,503	100	65	18	6	8	2	1	
1969	13,575	100	65	19	4	8	3	1	
1970	13,649	100	66	18	4	8	3	1	
1971	16,183	100	66	19	4	8	2	1	
1972	15,832	100	66	19	4	8	2	1	
1973	17,123	100	66	17	5	8	2	2	
1974	18,632	100	67	17	5	8	1	1	
1975	18,642	100	65	17	5	9	2	2	
1976	16,605	100	64	18	5	8	2	3	
1977	18,033	100	62	19	5	8	2	3	
1978	18,714	100	64	19	5	8	2	3	
1979	20,591	100	63	19	5	8	2	3	
1980	21,860	100	62	19	5	8	2	4	
1981	20,053	100	62	19	5	7	2	3	
1982	19,485	100	60	21	5	8	2	3	
1983	18,673	100	58	22	6	9	2	3	
1984	16,689	100	59	21	6	8	3	4	
1985	17,545	100	59	21	6	8	3	4	
1986	19,257	100	59	20	6	9	2	4	
1987	17,859	100	59	20	6	8	2	4	
1988	18,269	100	61	19	6	8	2	4	
1989	18,954	100	62	18	6	7	2	4	
1990	20,045	100	64	18	5	7	2	4	
1991	21,505	100	66	16	5	7	2	4	
1992	22,540	100	68	14	5	6	2	5	
1993	23,271	100	70	13	4	6	2	5	
1994	22,076	100	70	13	4	7	2	5	
1995	20,043	100	68	13	4	7	3	5	

Note: See Note, table 3.106. In trend tables "constructed" or "adapted" by SOURCEBOOK staff from *Crime in the United States*, the data were taken from the first year in which the data were reported. It should be noted that the number of agencies reporting and the populations represented vary from year to year.

The Uniform Crime Reporting Program requests that additional information be transmitted to the FBI when a murder or nonnegligent manslaughter has been committed. The actual number of offenses presented in the tables displaying characteristics of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to the police may differ from figures in other tables that reflect data from only the initial report on the offense.

<sup>a</sup>Because of rounding, percents may not add to total.<sup>b</sup>This category includes beatings and strangulations. "Pushed" also is included in personal weapons.<sup>c</sup>This category includes poison, explosives, fire, narcotics, and asphyxiation.<sup>d</sup>Beginning in 1991, this category includes drownings.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States*, 1964, p. 104, Table 16; 1965, p. 106, Table 16; 1966, p. 107, Table 20; 1967, p. 112, Table 20; 1968, p. 108, Table 20; 1969, p. 106, Table 21; 1970, p. 188, Table 21; 1971, p. 114, Table 21; 1972, p. 188, Table 24; 1973, p. 8; 1974, p. 18; 1975, p. 18; 1976, p. 10; 1977, p. 11; 1978, p. 12; 1979, p. 11; 1980, p. 12; 1981, p. 11; 1982, p. 11; 1983, p. 10; 1984, p. 10; 1985, p. 10; 1986, p. 10; 1987, p. 10; 1988, p. 12; 1989, p. 11; 1990, p. 12; 1991, p. 18; 1992, p. 18, Table 2.10; 1993, p. 18, Table 2.11; 1994, p. 18, Table 2.11; 1995, p. 18, Table 2.11 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.122

**Percent distribution of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police**

By type of weapon used and region, 1995

Region	Total <sup>a</sup>	Type of weapon used			
		Firearm	Knife or other cutting instrument	Unknown or other dangerous weapon	Personal weapons (hands, fists, feet, etc.) <sup>b</sup>
Total	100.0%	68.0%	13.0%	12.8%	6.3%
Northeast	100.0	65.2	15.5	11.7	7.6
Midwest	100.0	67.9	12.3	14.7	5.2
South	100.0	68.3	12.0	13.1	6.6
West	100.0	70.6	12.1	11.7	5.6

Note: See Notes, tables 3.106 and 3.121. In this table, strangulations are classified in the "unknown or other dangerous weapon" category rather than in the category "personal weapons," as was done in table 3.121. For a list of States in regions, see Appendix 3.

<sup>a</sup>Because of rounding, percents may not add to total.

<sup>b</sup>"Pushed" is included in personal weapons.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1995* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1996), p. 18, Table 2.9.

Table 3.123

**Murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police**

By type of weapon used and age of victim, United States, 1995

Age of victim	Total	Type of weapon used										
		Firearm	Knife or other cutting instrument	Blunt object (club, hammer, etc.)	Personal weapons (hands, fists, feet, etc.) <sup>a</sup>	Poison	Explosives	Fire	Narcotics	Strangulation	Asphyxiation	Other weapon or not stated <sup>b</sup>
Total	20,043	13,673	2,538	904	1,182	12	190	166	22	232	135	989
Infant (under 1)	249	8	3	14	143	1	5	3	2	1	33	36
1 to 4	411	61	14	22	194	2	19	21	1	4	21	52
5 to 8	103	41	5	4	15	0	3	16	1	2	2	14
9 to 12	103	67	7	6	9	1	1	5	0	3	1	3
13 to 16	953	789	72	16	17	0	0	8	1	14	8	28
17 to 19	2,116	1,788	175	43	36	0	1	3	0	16	1	53
20 to 24	3,559	2,922	323	82	66	1	7	12	4	34	7	101
25 to 29	2,814	2,147	349	80	75	1	17	9	1	20	9	106
30 to 34	2,526	1,744	375	104	108	0	14	14	2	38	8	119
35 to 39	1,966	1,246	337	106	108	1	17	16	4	27	7	97
40 to 44	1,517	956	226	91	107	0	24	9	2	15	7	80
45 to 49	993	592	165	80	58	2	30	7	1	13	2	43
50 to 54	645	368	101	52	33	2	22	8	0	10	8	41
55 to 59	471	247	89	49	37	0	13	4	0	7	4	21
60 to 64	352	178	70	30	25	0	8	4	0	3	4	30
65 to 69	292	140	59	29	23	1	4	3	0	3	2	28
70 to 74	222	80	44	27	27	0	5	10	1	5	3	20
75 and older	414	121	87	54	73	0	0	9	2	12	7	49
Unknown	337	178	37	15	28	0	0	5	0	5	1	68

Note: See Notes, tables 3.106 and 3.121.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1995* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1996), p. 18, Table 2.11.

<sup>a</sup>"Pushed" is included in personal weapons.

<sup>b</sup>Includes drownings.

Table 3.124

**Murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police**

By victim-offender relationship and circumstances of the offense, United States, 1995

(- represents zero)

Circumstances	Total	Relationship of victim to offender <sup>a</sup>									
		Husband	Wife	Mother	Father	Son	Daughter	Brother	Sister	Other family	Acquaintance
Total	20,043	267	732	114	148	281	226	124	24	382	5,347
Felony type, total	3,535	6	11	11	11	25	23	4	2	44	935
Rape	79	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	1	2	29
Robbery	1,855	-	1	3	3	-	-	2	-	20	318
Burglary	123	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	1	20
Larceny-theft	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5
Motor vehicle theft	49	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
Arson	109	1	2	3	1	3	2	1	1	6	21
Prostitution and commercialized vice	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Other sex offenses	30	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
Narcotic drug laws	1,010	2	2	2	-	2	2	-	-	2	445
Gambling	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17
Other - not specified	226	3	3	2	6	19	17	1	-	12	50
Suspected felony type	114	-	1	1	-	-	2	-	-	1	27
Other than felony type, total	10,592	243	649	86	124	245	187	114	21	294	3,899
Romantic triangle	280	15	40	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	147
Child killed by babysitter	23	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	17
Brawl due to influence of alcohol	254	4	7	2	2	2	1	5	-	7	112
Brawl due to influence of narcotics	185	2	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	80
Argument over money or property	338	4	3	4	4	1	-	7	1	20	200
Other arguments	5,188	181	407	43	83	52	26	88	11	183	1,859
Gangland killings	85	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	23
Juvenile gang killings	1,157	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	600
Institutional killings	30	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	19
Sniper attack	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Other - not specified	3,039	37	191	36	35	189	158	13	8	75	839
Unknown	5,802	18	71	16	13	11	14	6	1	43	486

Note: See Notes, tables 3.106 and 3.121. Law enforcement agencies are requested to describe the circumstances of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters. These descriptions are categorized by the Uniform Crime Reporting Program. These data include murder and nonnegligent manslaughter victims for which supplemental homicide data were received. "Felony type" refers to killings that occur in conjunction with the commission of another felony, such as robbery or burglary.

<sup>a</sup>Column headers refer to victims.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1995* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1996), p. 19. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Friend	Boyfriend	Girlfriend	Neighbor	Employee	Employer	Stranger	Unknown relationship
584	191	482	175	7	18	3,036	7,905
69	5	22	38	1	4	1,052	1,272
2	-	1	2	-	-	17	22
22	-	5	16	1	2	763	699
2	1	2	6	-	-	48	39
1	-	-	-	-	-	13	3
2	-	2	-	-	2	24	7
-	-	2	7	-	-	9	50
-	-	-	-	-	-	4	3
2	-	-	2	-	-	5	4
34	2	5	2	-	-	125	385
-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3
4	2	5	3	-	-	42	57
1	-	1	-	-	-	14	66
460	171	425	119	6	10	1,576	1,963
15	11	23	1	-	-	13	11
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
20	3	8	4	-	-	49	28
6	-	2	1	-	-	20	71
35	4	2	4	1	1	24	23
284	138	321	80	2	5	684	741
1	-	-	1	-	-	30	28
7	1	1	-	-	-	257	289
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	9
-	1	-	-	-	-	2	7
91	13	68	28	3	4	496	755
54	15	34	18	-	4	394	4,604

Table 3.125

## Percent distribution of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police

By age of victim, United States, 1964, 1974, 1984-95

Age of victim	1964	1974	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Total number of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters	7,990	18,632	16,689	17,545	19,257	17,859	18,269	18,954	20,045	21,505	22,540	23,271	22,076	20,043
Total <sup>a</sup>	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Infant (under 1)	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1 to 4	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
5 to 8 <sup>b</sup>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	(c)	1
9 to 12 <sup>b</sup>	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1
13 to 16 <sup>b</sup>	7	9	7	8	8	9	9	11	12	13	13	13	4	5
17 to 19	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	10	11
20 to 24	12	16	16	16	16	16	16	17	17	18	19	19	19	18
25 to 29	12	15	17	17	18	18	18	17	17	16	15	15	15	14
30 to 34	12	12	13	14	14	14	14	14	14	13	14	13	13	13
35 to 39	12	9	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
40 to 44	10	8	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	8
45 to 49	8	7	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5
50 to 54	6	6	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
55 to 59	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
60 to 64	3	4	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
65 to 69	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
70 to 74	1	1	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
75 and older	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Unknown	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	2	2

Note: See Notes, tables 3.106 and 3.121.

<sup>a</sup>Because of rounding, percents may not add to total.<sup>b</sup>In 1994, these age categories were changed by the Source; previously the age groups were "5 to 9," "10 to 14," and "15 to 19."<sup>c</sup>Less than 0.5%.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States*, 1964, p. 104, Table 17; 1974, p. 17, Table 17; 1984, p. 8; 1985, p. 9; 1986, p. 9; 1987, p. 9; 1988, p. 11; 1989, p. 10; 1990, p. 11; 1991, p. 16, Table 2.4; 1992, p. 16, Table 2.4; 1993, p. 16, Table 2.5; 1994, p. 16, Table 2.5; 1995, p. 16, Table 2.5 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.126

**Percent distribution of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police**

By sex of victim, United States, 1964-95

	Total number of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters		Sex of victim	
			Total	Female
1964	7,990	100%	74%	26%
1965	8,773	100	74	26
1966	9,552	100	74	26
1967	11,114	100	75	25
1968	12,503	100	78	22
1969	13,575	100	78	22
1970	13,649	100	78	22
1971	16,183	100	79	21
1972	15,832	100	78	22
1973	17,123	100	77	23
1974	18,632	100	77	23
1975	18,642	100	76	24
1976	16,605	100	76	24
1977	18,033	100	75	25
1978	18,714	100	76	24
1979	20,591	100	77	23
1980	21,860	100	77	23
1981	20,053	100	77	23
1982	19,485	100	76	24
1983	18,673	100	76	24
1984	16,689	100	75	25
1985	17,545	100	74	26
1986	19,257	100	75	25
1987	17,859	100	74	26
1988	18,269	100	75	25
1989	18,954	100	76	24
1990	20,045	100	78	22
1991	21,505	100	78	22
1992	22,540	100	78	22
1993	23,271	100	77	23
1994	22,076	100	78	22
1995	20,043	100	77	23

Note: See Notes, tables 3.106 and 3.121.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1964*, p. 104, Table 17; *1965*, p. 106, Table 17; *1966*, p. 107, Table 21; *1967*, p. 112, Table 21; *1968*, p. 108, Table 21; *1969*, p. 106, Table 22; *1970*, p. 118, Table 22; *1971*, p. 114, Table 22; *1972*, p. 118, Table 25; *1973*, p. 8; *1974*, p. 17; *1975*, p. 17; *1976*, p. 11; *1977*, p. 12; *1978*, p. 9; *1979*, p. 10; *1980*, p. 11; *1981*, p. 10; *1982*, p. 8; *1983*, p. 8; *1984*, p. 8; *1985*, p. 9; *1986*, p. 9; *1987*, p. 9; *1988*, p. 11; *1989*, p. 10; *1990*, p. 11; *1991*, p. 16, Table 2.4; *1992*, p. 16, Table 2.4; *1993*, p. 16, Table 2.5; *1994*, p. 16, Table 2.5; *1995*, p. 16, Table 2.5 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.127

**Percent distribution of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police**

By race of victim, United States, 1964-95

	Total number of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters		Race of victim			
			Total <sup>a</sup>	White	Black	All other (including race unknown)
1964	7,990	100%	45%	54%	1%	
1965	8,773	100	45	54	1	
1966	9,552	100	45	54	1	
1967	11,114	100	45	54	1	
1968	12,503	100	45	54	1	
1969	13,575	100	44	55	2	
1970	13,649	100	44	55	1	
1971	16,183	100	44	55	2	
1972	15,832	100	45	53	2	
1973	17,123	100	47	52	1	
1974	18,632	100	48	50	2	
1975	18,642	100	51	47	2	
1976	16,605	100	51	47	2	
1977	18,033	100	52	45	2	
1978	18,714	100	54	44	2	
1979	20,591	100	54	43	2	
1980	21,860	100	53	42	4	
1981	20,053	100	54	44	2	
1982	19,485	100	55	42	2	
1983	18,673	100	55	42	3	
1984	16,689	100	56	41	3	
1985	17,545	100	56	42	3	
1986	19,257	100	53	44	3	
1987	17,859	100	52	45	3	
1988	18,269	100	49	48	3	
1989	18,954	100	48	49	3	
1990	20,045	100	48	49	3	
1991	21,505	100	47	50	2	
1992	22,540	100	47	50	3	
1993	23,271	100	46	51	3	
1994	22,076	100	46	51	3	
1995	20,043	100	48	48	4	

Note: See Notes, tables 3.106 and 3.121.

<sup>a</sup>Because of rounding, percents may not add to total.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1964*, p. 104, Table 17; *1965*, p. 106, Table 17; *1966*, p. 107, Table 21; *1967*, p. 112, Table 21; *1968*, p. 108, Table 21; *1969*, p. 106, Table 22; *1970*, p. 118, Table 22; *1971*, p. 114, Table 21; *1972*, p. 118, Table 25; *1973*, p. 8; *1974*, p. 17; *1975*, p. 17; *1976*, p. 11; *1977*, p. 12; *1978*, p. 9; *1979*, p. 10; *1980*, p. 11; *1981*, p. 10; *1982*, p. 8; *1983*, p. 8; *1984*, p. 8; *1985*, p. 9; *1986*, p. 9; *1987*, p. 9; *1988*, p. 11; *1989*, p. 10; *1990*, p. 11; *1991*, p. 16, Table 2.4; *1992*, p. 16, Table 2.4; *1993*, p. 16, Table 2.5; *1994*, p. 16, Table 2.5; *1995*, p. 16, Table 2.5 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.128

**Murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police**

By sex, race, and age of victim, United States, 1995

Age of victim	Total	Sex of victim			Race of victim			
		Male	Female	Unknown	White	Black	Other	Unknown
Total	20,043	15,356	4,654	33	9,613	9,694	542	194
Infant (under 1)	249	139	110	0	149	90	7	3
1 to 4	411	224	187	0	225	176	9	1
5 to 8	103	52	51	0	55	43	5	0
9 to 12	103	59	44	0	59	34	9	1
13 to 16	953	742	211	0	422	489	35	7
17 to 19	2,116	1,816	299	1	840	1,201	61	14
20 to 24	3,559	3,051	508	0	1,446	2,016	80	17
25 to 29	2,814	2,248	566	0	1,223	1,508	67	16
30 to 34	2,526	1,919	606	1	1,174	1,269	65	18
35 to 39	1,966	1,408	558	0	970	929	54	13
40 to 44	1,517	1,118	399	0	846	620	34	17
45 to 49	993	763	230	0	556	405	25	7
50 to 54	645	476	169	0	395	216	28	6
55 to 59	471	356	115	0	286	162	22	1
60 to 64	352	264	88	0	218	121	11	2
65 to 69	292	200	92	0	187	97	6	2
70 to 74	222	121	101	0	152	65	4	1
75 and older	414	180	234	0	278	126	9	1
Unknown	337	220	86	31	132	127	11	67

Note: See Notes, tables 3.106 and 3.121.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1995* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1996), p. 16, Table 2.5. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.129

**Rate (per 100,000 persons in each group) of murder and nonnegligent manslaughter victimization**

By age, sex, and race of victim, United States, 1976-95

	Total	Age							Sex		Race	
		13 years and younger	14 to 17 years	18 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 49 years	50 to 64 years	65 years and older	Male	Female	White	Black
		1976	8.7	1.8	4.6	14.0	15.6	12.8	7.9	5.5	13.6	4.2
1977	8.8	1.9	4.9	14.5	15.7	12.5	7.8	5.1	13.7	4.2	5.4	36.3
1978	9.0	1.9	5.2	14.8	16.3	12.4	7.5	4.9	14.1	4.1	5.6	35.2
1979	9.8	1.8	5.3	16.9	17.8	13.0	7.9	5.4	15.4	4.4	6.1	37.6
1980	10.2	1.9	6.0	17.8	18.8	13.4	8.0	5.4	16.3	4.5	6.5	38.9
1981	9.8	1.9	5.1	16.3	17.8	13.2	8.3	5.0	15.6	4.3	6.2	36.6
1982	9.1	2.0	4.8	15.2	16.0	12.0	7.5	4.9	14.1	4.3	5.9	32.4
1983	8.3	1.8	4.5	14.0	14.8	10.7	6.5	4.4	12.8	3.9	5.3	29.5
1984	7.9	1.8	4.3	13.5	14.1	10.3	6.1	4.1	12.1	3.9	5.3	27.4
1985	8.0	1.8	5.0	13.5	14.2	10.1	6.0	4.1	12.1	4.0	5.3	27.7
1986	8.5	2.0	5.3	15.6	15.5	10.3	5.8	4.3	13.2	4.1	5.4	31.5
1987	8.3	1.8	5.8	15.7	14.9	9.5	5.5	4.4	12.5	4.2	5.2	30.8
1988	8.4	2.1	6.6	16.6	15.5	9.3	5.2	4.3	12.9	4.2	5.0	33.6
1989	8.7	2.1	8.0	18.4	15.7	9.3	5.4	3.8	13.6	4.0	5.0	35.2
1990	9.4	2.0	9.9	21.5	17.0	10.0	5.3	3.7	15.1	4.0	5.5	38.1
1991	9.8	2.1	11.3	24.4	17.0	10.1	5.5	3.6	15.7	4.2	5.6	39.6
1992	9.3	2.0	11.4	23.7	16.4	9.6	5.0	3.5	14.9	4.0	5.3	37.5
1993	9.5	2.2	12.3	24.7	16.3	9.6	5.1	3.5	15.1	4.2	5.3	39.0
1994	9.0	2.1	11.4	24.0	15.7	9.0	4.6	3.1	14.4	3.8	5.0	36.7
1995	8.2	1.9	11.2	21.8	14.1	8.3	4.7	3.0	12.9	3.7	4.8	31.9

Note: These data are from the Federal Bureau of Investigation's (FBI) Supplementary Homicide Reports (SHR), a component of the Uniform Crime Reporting Program. The SHR are incident-based reports, rather than the monthly aggregates that comprise the FBI Crime Index. Rates are calculated from U.S. Bureau of the Census population figures. Some data have been revised by the Source and will differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by James Alan Fox, College of Criminal Justice, Northeastern University.

Table 3.130

**Rate (per 100,000 persons in each group) of murder and nonnegligent manslaughter victimization**

By age, sex, and race of victim, United States, 1976-95

	14 to 17 years				18 to 24 years				25 years and older			
	Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female	
	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black
1976	3.7	24.6	2.2	6.4	11.5	91.2	4.3	25.4	9.9	98.6	3.1	19.6
1977	4.1	22.7	2.4	8.8	12.7	88.1	4.5	24.8	10.0	95.3	3.2	17.5
1978	4.8	22.2	2.5	7.7	13.5	87.7	4.5	24.0	10.5	91.7	3.1	16.7
1979	5.0	23.6	2.3	7.9	16.3	92.7	5.3	24.4	11.3	97.5	3.2	18.6
1980	5.4	27.5	2.7	7.1	17.0	101.2	5.5	24.6	12.0	99.2	3.5	17.9
1981	4.4	23.6	2.4	6.2	15.3	91.8	5.1	20.8	11.6	95.4	3.3	16.4
1982	4.1	22.7	2.0	7.6	14.1	84.2	5.3	18.0	10.6	81.0	3.4	14.7
1983	3.9	21.7	2.1	5.3	13.0	76.3	4.2	19.7	9.6	71.9	3.2	13.3
1984	3.6	18.8	2.2	6.6	12.2	69.7	5.2	18.7	9.3	66.3	3.0	12.7
1985	4.0	24.2	2.0	7.5	12.3	74.9	4.3	16.9	9.1	63.8	3.3	13.5
1986	4.2	27.4	2.3	6.6	13.6	89.9	4.8	20.2	9.2	71.7	3.2	14.4
1987	3.8	36.9	2.3	7.2	12.6	98.2	4.7	19.9	8.6	65.3	3.3	14.7
1988	4.0	44.1	2.3	7.3	12.5	111.5	4.6	21.2	8.3	70.5	3.1	15.1
1989	5.4	55.2	2.1	8.8	13.7	130.4	4.5	20.3	8.3	71.7	2.9	14.9
1990	7.7	60.7	2.6	10.6	17.2	155.4	4.1	21.1	9.0	76.6	3.0	14.7
1991	8.7	73.6	2.6	9.6	18.7	177.8	4.7	24.0	9.0	74.4	2.9	15.3
1992	9.2	68.6	2.5	13.1	17.7	175.1	4.5	21.2	8.5	68.9	2.9	14.7
1993	9.3	77.9	2.8	12.9	17.5	187.1	4.4	24.6	8.2	69.6	3.1	14.8
1994	8.9	73.2	2.0	10.2	18.2	180.2	3.9	21.2	7.9	65.8	2.7	14.0
1995	8.9	64.7	2.8	12.2	17.7	152.2	4.3	17.5	7.1	57.7	2.8	12.6

Note: See Note, table 3.129. Some data have been revised by the Source and will differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by James Alan Fox, College of Criminal Justice, Northeastern University.

Table 3.131

**Estimated rate (per 100,000 persons in each group) of offenders committing murder and nonnegligent manslaughter**

By age, sex, and race of offender, United States, 1976-95

	14 to 17 years				18 to 24 years				25 years and older			
	Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female	
	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black
1976	10.4	72.4	1.3	10.3	21.3	166.4	2.6	30.0	9.4	98.3	1.6	22.3
1977	10.6	66.6	1.3	6.2	21.7	155.4	2.7	29.0	9.8	93.3	1.6	21.2
1978	10.7	64.5	1.2	7.9	23.7	161.2	2.6	26.6	10.0	93.1	1.5	19.3
1979	13.3	70.0	1.2	8.3	26.8	181.5	2.8	27.1	10.8	97.7	1.6	18.6
1980	13.6	85.2	1.1	8.0	30.2	207.9	2.9	30.6	12.1	104.1	1.7	19.2
1981	10.9	73.1	1.3	8.6	26.9	173.1	2.5	24.5	11.4	97.1	1.6	18.1
1982	11.3	61.6	1.2	5.9	24.3	160.2	2.8	25.5	10.9	83.6	1.6	15.8
1983	10.3	50.5	1.6	7.0	23.5	137.7	2.4	23.1	9.7	76.9	1.5	14.2
1984	9.4	47.6	1.2	6.2	24.5	124.2	2.7	19.6	9.8	71.6	1.3	13.1
1985	9.7	62.7	1.0	6.6	22.8	133.7	2.3	18.7	9.7	68.6	1.2	12.9
1986	12.3	72.2	1.1	5.6	24.3	149.9	2.4	20.8	9.9	76.5	1.2	13.2
1987	11.4	81.7	1.4	7.3	23.8	163.0	2.8	17.5	9.7	69.3	1.2	11.6
1988	13.9	111.9	1.0	7.4	23.0	204.0	2.6	22.6	9.1	72.7	1.1	11.5
1989	14.9	141.0	1.0	7.7	25.8	236.9	2.7	19.0	8.8	68.7	1.1	11.7
1990	20.6	175.3	1.5	7.5	30.2	266.7	2.9	20.9	9.3	78.4	1.1	11.0
1991	21.9	199.1	1.3	12.1	32.6	337.5	2.6	23.4	9.4	71.7	1.1	11.2
1992	21.8	195.2	1.4	11.1	31.3	312.0	2.3	19.2	8.2	67.9	1.0	10.1
1993	21.8	244.1	1.5	9.3	31.5	347.6	2.2	21.3	8.0	63.8	1.1	9.4
1994	22.4	226.7	1.4	9.7	31.1	329.8	2.1	20.1	7.7	58.5	1.0	9.6
1995	20.8	165.7	1.4	8.1	31.6	288.1	2.0	15.3	7.5	53.6	0.9	7.2

Note: See Note, table 3.129. These data are estimates based on characteristics of known offenders from the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Supplementary Homicide Reports and an imputation procedure for cases where information on the offender was unknown. The imputation procedure is based on characteristics of the victim, and the location and year the incident occurred. These data have been revised by the Source and will differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by James Alan Fox, College of Criminal Justice, Northeastern University.

Table 3.132

**Estimated rate (per 100,000 persons in each group) of offenders committing murder and nonnegligent manslaughter**

By age, sex, and race of offender, United States, 1976-95

	Age								Sex		Race	
	Total	13 years and younger	14 to 17 years	18 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 49 years	50 to 64 years	65 years and older	Male	Female	White	Black
1976	9.5	0.2	10.6	22.4	19.4	11.1	5.2	2.3	16.3	3.1	5.1	44.7
1977	9.4	0.2	10.0	22.1	18.7	11.4	5.2	2.2	16.2	3.0	5.3	42.3
1978	9.6	0.3	10.1	23.1	19.0	11.4	4.9	2.2	16.8	2.8	5.5	42.3
1979	10.5	0.2	11.7	26.2	20.3	11.6	5.5	2.2	18.6	2.9	6.0	45.2
1980	11.6	0.2	12.9	29.5	22.2	13.3	5.1	2.0	20.6	3.1	6.7	49.9
1981	10.7	0.2	11.2	25.7	20.3	12.8	5.2	2.1	18.9	2.9	6.1	44.8
1982	9.9	0.2	10.4	24.2	19.0	11.3	4.8	1.8	17.4	2.8	5.8	39.8
1983	9.0	0.2	9.4	22.1	17.5	10.2	4.2	1.5	15.8	2.6	5.3	35.6
1984	8.6	0.2	8.5	21.5	16.9	9.5	4.0	1.7	15.2	2.3	5.3	32.8
1985	8.5	0.2	9.8	21.4	16.0	9.4	4.3	1.6	15.2	2.2	5.1	33.3
1986	9.2	0.2	11.7	23.4	17.6	9.9	4.1	1.6	16.5	2.3	5.4	36.8
1987	8.9	0.2	12.3	24.1	16.2	9.2	3.9	1.8	16.0	2.2	5.3	35.6
1988	9.3	0.2	15.5	26.9	16.5	8.9	3.6	1.7	16.8	2.2	5.0	40.3
1989	9.5	0.3	18.1	30.2	16.4	8.4	3.5	1.4	17.4	2.1	5.1	41.9
1990	10.6	0.2	23.7	34.4	17.6	9.5	3.5	1.4	19.6	2.2	5.6	46.9
1991	11.2	0.3	26.6	40.8	18.6	8.2	3.3	1.3	20.7	2.2	5.7	50.4
1992	10.4	0.3	26.3	38.4	16.8	7.7	3.3	1.3	19.3	1.9	5.2	46.8
1993	10.7	0.3	30.2	41.3	15.9	7.4	3.5	1.2	19.9	2.0	5.2	49.3
1994	10.2	0.3	29.3	39.6	15.2	7.4	2.9	1.0	18.8	1.9	5.0	46.1
1995	9.2	0.3	23.6	36.7	14.4	6.7	2.9	1.1	17.2	1.6	4.9	39.1

Note: See Notes, tables 3.129 and 3.131. Some data have been revised by the Source and will differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by James Alan Fox, College of Criminal Justice, Northeastern University.

Table 3.133

**Murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police**

By race and sex of victim and offender, United States, 1995

Characteristics of victim	Characteristics of offender							
	Total	Race				Sex		
		White	Black	Other	Un-known	Male	Female	Un-known
Total	10,032	4,476	5,175	228	153	8,862	1,017	153
<b>Race</b>								
White	4,954	4,124	699	60	71	4,443	440	71
Black	4,764	281	4,422	15	46	4,165	553	46
Other	253	50	44	153	6	224	23	6
Unknown	61	21	10	0	30	30	1	30
<b>Sex</b>								
Male	7,382	3,077	4,055	155	95	6,503	784	95
Female	2,589	1,378	1,110	73	28	2,329	232	28
Unknown	61	21	10	0	30	30	1	30

Note: See Notes, tables 3.106 and 3.121. These data pertain only to the 10,032 murders and nonnegligent manslaughters that involved a single offender and a single victim.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1995* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1996), p. 17, Table 2.8.

Table 3.134

**U. S. population, and murder and nonnegligent manslaughter victims and offenders**

By age, sex, and race, United States, 1976-95

	13 years and younger				14 to 17 years				18 to 24 years				25 years and older			
	Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female	
	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black
<b>1976-80</b>																
U.S. population	9.4%	1.6%	9.0%	1.6%	3.3%	0.5%	3.2%	0.5%	5.8%	0.8%	5.7%	0.9%	24.8%	2.5%	27.5%	3.1%
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter																
Victims	1.4	1.0	1.2	0.8	1.6	1.3	0.8	0.4	8.7	8.0	2.9	2.3	28.4	25.8	9.5	5.9
Offenders	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	3.7	3.6	0.4	0.4	14.0	13.9	1.5	2.4	25.3	23.9	4.3	6.0
<b>1981-85</b>																
U.S. population	8.8	1.6	8.4	1.6	2.8	0.5	2.7	0.5	5.5	0.9	5.3	0.9	25.7	2.8	28.5	3.5
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter																
Victims	1.4	1.0	1.3	0.6	1.3	1.3	0.7	0.4	8.5	7.8	3.0	2.0	29.7	24.7	10.7	5.7
Offenders	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	3.1	3.1	0.4	0.4	14.2	13.2	1.4	2.1	28.0	23.9	4.3	5.5
<b>1986-90</b>																
U.S. population	8.6	1.6	8.2	1.6	2.5	0.5	2.4	0.4	4.8	0.8	4.6	0.8	26.8	3.1	29.5	3.8
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter																
Victims	1.4	1.0	1.2	0.9	1.4	2.3	0.6	0.4	7.6	10.6	2.4	1.9	26.4	25.0	10.3	6.3
Offenders	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	3.7	5.5	0.3	0.3	12.7	16.8	1.3	1.7	25.8	23.3	3.5	4.6
<b>1991-95</b>																
U.S. population	8.8	1.7	8.3	1.7	2.3	0.4	2.2	0.4	4.3	0.8	4.1	0.8	27.2	3.3	29.7	4.0
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter																
Victims	1.4	1.2	1.1	0.9	2.2	3.4	0.6	0.5	8.3	14.1	1.9	1.8	23.7	23.5	9.1	6.1
Offenders	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	4.8	8.7	0.3	0.4	13.0	23.1	0.9	1.5	21.0	19.5	2.8	3.6

Note: See Notes, tables 3.129 and 3.131.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by James Alan Fox, College of Criminal Justice, Northeastern University.

Table 3.135

**Workplace homicides**By victim characteristics, type of event, and circumstances, United States, 1995<sup>a</sup>

	Homicides			Homicides	
	Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Total	1,024	100%			
<b>Victim characteristics</b>			<b>Major occupation</b>		
<b>Employee status</b>			Managerial and professional		
Wage and salary workers	817	80	specialty occupations	199	19%
Self-employed <sup>b</sup>	207	20	Technical, sales, and administrative		
			support jobs	374	37
<b>Sex</b>			Service occupations	212	21
Male	780	76	Police and detectives	81	8
Female	244	24	Guards	59	6
			Operators, fabricators, and laborers	160	16
<b>Age</b>			Other and unspecified	79	8
18 or 19 years	25	2	<b>Major industry</b>		
20 to 24 years	69	7	Agriculture, forestry, fishing	19	2
25 to 34 years	262	26	Construction	15	1
35 to 44 years	255	25	Manufacturing	44	4
45 to 54 years	213	21	Transportation and public utilities	97	9
55 to 64 years	125	12	Taxicabs	68	7
65 years and older	64	6	Wholesale trade	25	2
Other or unspecified	11	1	Retail trade	416	41
			Grocery stores	150	15
<b>Race, ethnicity</b>			Eating and drinking places	119	12
White	666	65	Gasoline service stations	36	4
Black	208	20	Finance, insurance, real estate	53	5
Asian or Pacific Islander	90	9	Services	137	13
Other or unspecified	60	6	Business services	39	4
Hispanic <sup>c</sup>	128	13	Detective and armored car services	26	3
			Government	211	2
<b>Type of event</b>			Federal	109	11
Shooting	754	74	State	17	2
Stabbing	67	7	Local	83	8
Hitting, kicking, beating	44	4	Other and unspecified	7	1
Other <sup>d</sup>	159	16			
<b>Type of circumstance</b>					
Work associates	113	11			
Co-worker, former co-worker	88	9			
Customer or client	25	2			
Personal acquaintances	44	4			
Husband, ex-husband	14	1			
Boyfriend, ex-boyfriend	11	1			
Other relative or acquaintance	19	2			
Police in the line of duty	81	8			
Security guards in the line of duty	59	6			
Robberies and other crimes	727	71			

Note: These data were collected through the 1995 Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries conducted by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in cooperation with numerous Federal, State, and local agencies. Data were collected from various Federal, State, and local administrative sources including death certificates, workers' compensation reports and claims, medical examiner reports, police reports, news reports, and reports to various regulatory agencies.

The Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, therefore, includes data for all fatal work injuries, whether they are covered by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), another Federal or State agency, or are outside the scope of regulatory coverage. Federal agencies participating in the census include OSHA, the Employment Standards Administration, the Mine Safety and Health Administration, the Federal Aviation Administration, the Federal Railroad Administration, and the U.S. Coast Guard. State and local agencies participating in the census include State and local police departments; State vital statistics registrars; State departments of health, labor, and industries; and local coroners and medical examiners. Multiple sources were used because studies have shown that no single source captures all job-related fatalities. Source documents were matched so that each fatality is counted only once. To ensure that a fatality occurred at work, information

was verified from two or more independent source documents or from a source document and a followup questionnaire. It was not possible to verify independently a small number of work-related fatalities included in the 1995 census. However, information in the initiating source document for these cases was sufficient to determine that the incident was likely to be work-related.

<sup>a</sup>Detail may not add to total because of the omission of miscellaneous categories and because of rounding.

<sup>b</sup>Includes paid and unpaid family workers, and may include owners of incorporated businesses or members of partnerships.

<sup>c</sup>Persons identified as Hispanic may be of any race; therefore detail may not add to total.

<sup>d</sup>Includes bombing.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, "Job-Related Homicides Profiled," Fatal Work Injuries and Work Hazards Fact Sheet, Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Labor, 1996. (Mimeographed.) Pp. 2-5. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.136

**Suicide rate (per 100,000 persons in each age group) for persons 15 to 24 years of age**

By age group and sex, United States, 1950, 1960, 1970, 1980, 1990-94

	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
15 to 19 years of age	2.7	3.6	5.9	8.5	11.1	11.1	10.8	10.9	11.1
Male	3.5	5.6	8.8	13.8	18.1	18.0	17.8	17.6	18.2
Female	1.8	1.6	2.9	3.0	3.7	3.7	3.4	3.8	3.5
20 to 24 years of age	6.2	7.1	12.2	16.1	15.1	14.9	14.9	15.8	16.4
Male	9.3	11.5	19.2	26.8	25.7	25.5	25.6	26.8	28.5
Female	3.3	2.9	5.6	5.5	4.1	3.9	3.9	4.4	3.9

Note: These data are based on information from all death certificates filed in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. The mortality data files are maintained by the National Center for Health Statistics at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Rates for 1950-90 were calculated from U.S. Bureau of the Census decennial census counts; population estimates produced by the Census Bureau were used for noncensus years.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, "Programs for the Prevention of Suicide Among Adolescents and Young Adults," *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* (Washington, DC: USGPO, Apr. 22, 1992), p. 3; and data provided by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention [Online]. Available: <http://www.cdc.gov/ncipc/osp/us9491/suic.htm> [Apr. 17, 1997]. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.137

**Suicide rate (per 100,000 persons in each age group) for persons 10 years of age and older**

By age group, sex, and race, United States, 1994

Age groups	Total	Sex		Race			Race and sex					
		Male	Female	White	Black	Other	White		Black		Other	
							Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
10 to 14 years	1.7	2.4	1.0	1.8	1.4	1.0	2.5	1.0	2.1	0.6	1.0	1.0
15 to 19 years	11.1	18.2	3.5	11.3	9.6	11.4	18.6	3.5	16.6	2.4	16.8	6.0
20 to 24 years	16.4	28.5	3.9	16.9	13.7	16.1	29.2	4.0	24.8	3.0	26.1	6.0
25 to 29 years	15.8	26.5	4.9	16.4	12.4	14.6	27.3	5.2	22.7	3.0	23.7	5.8
30 to 34 years	15.0	24.8	5.3	16.0	10.0	10.8	26.2	5.7	17.8	3.0	17.5	4.5
35 to 39 years	15.5	24.4	6.7	16.5	10.8	10.0	25.5	7.3	19.5	3.2	16.0	4.5
40 to 44 years	15.1	23.7	6.7	16.5	8.7	6.7	25.4	7.5	15.4	3.0	11.6	2.4
45 to 49 years	14.4	22.3	6.8	15.7	7.3	6.5	24.0	7.5	12.4	3.1	9.0	4.4
50 to 54 years	14.3	21.9	7.2	15.8	4.6	6.6	24.0	8.0	8.3	1.5	8.1	5.4
55 to 59 years	13.4	21.5	5.9	14.4	6.0	8.2	23.1	6.3	10.5	2.6	10.4	6.3
60 to 64 years	13.4	22.6	5.2	14.4	4.9	10.5	24.2	5.6	9.2	1.6	16.0	6.1
65 to 69 years	13.9	24.2	5.4	14.8	6.9	8.1	25.7	5.7	12.7	2.7	13.0	4.5
70 to 74 years	17.0	31.9	5.5	17.9	8.6	7.3	33.6	5.8	18.3	2.2	11.0	4.3
75 to 79 years	20.6	43.2	5.2	21.9	6.4	11.9	46.0	5.5	14.4	1.6	18.8	6.9
80 to 84 years	22.6	53.4	5.5	24.0	6.3	16.6	56.7	5.8	15.9	1.4	32.1	4.9
85 years of age and older	23.0	66.7	6.2	24.4	6.4	23.0	71.4	6.5	19.7	1.1	33.2	16.9

Note: See Note, table 3.136.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention [Online]. Available: <http://www.cdc.gov/ncipc/osp/us9491/suic.htm> [Apr. 17, 1997].

Table 3.138

**Percent distribution of robberies known to police**

By type of weapon used, United States, 1974-95

	Total number of robberies	Total <sup>a</sup>	Type of weapon used			
			Firearm	Knife or other cutting instrument	Other weapon	Strong-armed
1974	422,989	100%	45%	13%	8%	34%
1975	444,937	100	45	12	8	35
1976	410,651	100	43	13	8	36
1977	391,128	100	42	13	8	37
1978	408,358	100	41	13	9	37
1979	458,749	100	40	13	9	38
1980	530,070	100	40	13	9	38
1981	548,038	100	40	13	9	38
1982	522,823	100	40	14	9	37
1983	489,227	100	37	14	10	40
1984	435,732	100	36	13	9	42
1985	461,725	100	35	13	9	42
1986	531,468	100	34	14	10	43
1987	498,632	100	33	14	10	44
1988	485,522	100	33	14	10	43
1989	562,340	100	33	13	10	43
1990	608,464	100	37	12	10	42
1991	653,432	100	40	11	9	40
1992	653,323	100	40	11	10	40
1993	594,850	100	42	10	10	38
1994	594,941	100	42	10	10	39
1995	540,015	100	41	9	9	41

Note: See Notes, tables 3.106 and 3.121.

<sup>a</sup>Because of rounding, percents may not add to total.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States*, 1974, pp. 26, 160; 1975, pp. 26, 160; 1976, pp. 21, 153; 1977, pp. 19, 153; 1978, pp. 19, 170; 1979, pp. 18, 170; 1980, pp. 19, 173; 1981, pp. 18, 144; 1982, pp. 18, 149; 1983, pp. 18, 152; 1984, pp. 18, 145; 1985, pp. 18, 147; 1986, pp. 18, 147; 1987, pp. 18, 146; 1988, pp. 21, 150; 1989, pp. 20, 154; 1990, pp. 21, 156; 1991, p. 29, Table 2.21 and p. 192; 1992, p. 29, Table 2.21 and p. 196; 1993, p. 29, Table 2.22 and p. 196; 1994, p. 29, Table 2.22 and p. 196; 1995, p. 29, Table 2.22 and p. 187 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.139

**Percent distribution of robberies known to police**

By type of weapon used and region, 1995

Region	Total <sup>a</sup>	Type of weapon used			
		Firearm	Knife or other cutting instrument	Other weapon	Strong-armed
Total	100.0%	41.0%	9.1%	9.2%	40.7%
Northeast	100.0	33.3	11.7	10.4	44.6
Midwest	100.0	45.6	7.8	9.0	37.7
South	100.0	45.1	6.5	8.9	39.6
West	100.0	38.9	10.4	8.4	42.2

Note: See Note, table 3.106. For a list of States in regions, see Appendix 3.

<sup>a</sup>Because of rounding, percents may not add to total.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1995* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1996), p. 29, Table 2.22.

Table 3.140

**Percent distribution of robberies known to police**

By place of occurrence, United States, 1973-95

	Total number of robberies	Total <sup>a</sup>	Place of occurrence						
			Street/ highway	Commer- cial house	Gas or service station	Conve- nience store	Residence	Bank	Miscel- laneous
1973	328,782	100%	49%	17%	4%	6%	11%	1%	14%
1974	375,901	100	50	17	3	6	12	1	11
1975	395,660	100	51	16	4	6	12	1	10
1976	399,674	100	47	15	5	6	12	1	14
1977	377,041	100	46	15	6	7	12	1	14
1978	393,814	100	47	14	6	7	11	1	13
1979	452,743	100	49	14	4	7	11	2	13
1980	533,053	100	52	14	4	7	11	2	11
1981	553,784	100	52	13	4	6	11	1	12
1982	492,793	100	54	12	4	6	11	1	12
1983	454,397	100	54	11	3	6	11	1	13
1984	409,042	100	54	12	3	6	11	1	13
1985	457,123	100	55	12	3	6	10	1	12
1986	513,423	100	56	12	3	5	10	1	12
1987	479,348	100	54	13	3	6	10	1	12
1988	461,184	100	54	12	3	6	10	1	13
1989	498,578	100	55	12	3	6	10	1	13
1990	599,100	100	56	12	3	6	10	2	12
1991	636,185	100	56	12	3	6	10	2	12
1992	636,079	100	56	12	2	5	10	2	13
1993	577,925	100	55	12	2	5	10	2	13
1994	544,618	100	55	12	2	5	11	1	14
1995	462,310	100	54	12	2	5	11	2	13

Note: See Notes, tables 3.106, 3.116, and 3.121.

<sup>a</sup>Because of rounding, percents may not add to total.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States*. **1973**, p. 120, Table 22; **1974**, p. 178, Table 26; **1975**, p. 178, Table 26; **1976**, p. 159, Table 18; **1977**, p. 159, Table 18; **1978**, p. 174, Table 18; **1979**, p. 176, Table 18; **1980**, p. 179, Table 18; **1981**, p. 150, Table 17; **1982**, p. 155, Table 17; **1983**, p. 158, Table 17; **1984**, p. 151, Table 18; **1985**, p. 153, Table 18; **1986**, p. 153, Table 18; **1987**, p. 152, Table 18; **1988**, p. 156, Table 18; **1989**, p. 160, Table 18; **1990**, p. 162, Table 18; **1991**, p. 201, Table 23; **1992**, p. 205, Table 23; **1993**, p. 205, Table 23; **1994**, p. 205, Table 23; **1995**, p. 196, Table 23 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.141

**Percent distribution of aggravated assaults known to police**

By type of weapon used, United States, 1964-95

	Total number of aggravated assaults	Total <sup>a</sup>	Type of weapon used			
			Firearm	Knife or other cutting instrument	Other weapons (clubs, blunt objects, etc.)	Personal weapons (hands, fists, feet, etc.)
1964	159,524	100%	15%	40%	23%	22%
1965	185,115	100	17	36	22	25
1966	208,043	100	19	34	22	25
1967	229,470	100	21	33	22	24
1968	255,906	100	23	31	24	22
1969	280,902	100	24	30	25	22
1970	300,263	100	24	28	24	23
1971	333,084	100	25	27	24	24
1972	349,245	100	25	26	23	25
1973	382,586	100	26	25	23	27
1974	409,886	100	25	24	23	27
1975	436,172	100	25	24	25	27
1976	459,761	100	24	24	26	27
1977	485,078	100	23	23	27	26
1978	531,006	100	22	23	28	27
1979	586,914	100	23	22	28	27
1980	622,879	100	24	22	28	27
1981	603,161	100	24	22	28	26
1982	611,134	100	22	23	28	26
1983	604,406	100	21	24	29	26
1984	594,440	100	21	23	31	25
1985	663,891	100	21	23	31	25
1986	794,573	100	21	22	32	25
1987	792,987	100	21	21	32	25
1988	784,053	100	21	20	31	27
1989	894,776	100	22	20	32	27
1990	967,050	100	23	20	32	26
1991	988,353	100	24	18	31	27
1992	1,056,570	100	25	18	31	26
1993	994,439	100	25	18	31	26
1994	1,036,553	100	24	18	32	26
1995	967,937	100	23	18	33	26

Note: See Notes, tables 3.106 and 3.121.

<sup>a</sup>Because of rounding, percents may not add to total.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States*, 1964, pp. 9, 92; 1965, pp. 8, 94; 1966, pp. 9, 96; 1967, pp. 11, 100; 1968, pp. 10, 96; 1969, pp. 10, 94; 1970, pp. 12, 104; 1971, pp. 12, 100; 1972, pp. 10, 102; 1973, pp. 11, 104; 1974, pp. 20, 160; 1975, pp. 20, 160; 1976, pp. 13, 153; 1977, pp. 21, 153; 1978, pp. 21, 168; 1979, pp. 20, 170; 1980, pp. 21, 73; 1981, pp. 20, 144; 1982, pp. 22, 149; 1983, pp. 23, 152; 1984, pp. 23, 145; 1985, pp. 23, 147; 1986, pp. 22, 147; 1987, pp. 23, 146; 1988, pp. 24, 150; 1989, pp. 23, 154; 1990, pp. 24, 156; 1991, p. 32, Table 2.23 and p. 192; 1992, p. 32, Table 2.23 and p. 196; 1993, p. 32, Table 2.24 and p. 196; 1994, p. 32, Table 2.24 and p. 196; 1995, p. 32, Table 2.24 and p. 187 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.142

**Percent distribution of aggravated assaults known to police**

By type of weapon used and region, 1995

Region	Total	Firearm	Type of weapon used		
			Knife or other cutting instrument	Other weapons (clubs, blunt objects, etc.)	Personal weapons (hands, fists, feet, etc.)
Total	100%	22.9%	18.3%	32.9%	25.9%
Northeast	100	14.3	21.1	35.3	29.3
Midwest	100	25.4	19.7	34.0	20.9
South	100	25.4	18.8	34.3	21.5
West	100	22.1	14.4	29.2	34.3

Note: See Note, table 3.106. For a list of States in regions, see Appendix 3.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States*, 1995 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1996), p. 32, Table 2.24.

Table 3.143

**Percent distribution of burglaries known to police**

By place and time of occurrence, United States, 1976-95

	Total number of burglaries	Total <sup>a</sup>	Residence (dwelling)			Non-residence (store, office, etc.)		
			Night	Day	Unknown	Night	Day	Unknown
1976	2,912,050	100%	22%	25%	16%	23%	5%	9%
1977	2,832,287	100	23	26	16	21	5	9
1978	2,929,403	100	22	26	16	20	6	10
1979	3,142,796	100	21	26	16	21	6	10
1980	3,577,928	100	21	28	17	18	5	10
1981	3,520,825	100	22	29	17	18	5	9
1982	3,078,604	100	22	27	16	19	6	10
1983	2,859,583	100	23	26	18	18	6	10
1984	2,652,289	100	22	27	18	17	6	10
1985	2,860,605	100	21	27	18	17	6	10
1986	3,039,955	100	22	28	18	17	6	10
1987	2,945,073	100	21	28	18	16	6	10
1988	2,660,568	100	21	29	18	16	7	10
1989	2,669,009	100	20	28	17	16	8	10
1990	2,793,447	100	21	29	16	16	8	9
1991	2,763,793	100	21	28	17	16	8	10
1992	2,667,173	100	21	29	16	16	9	9
1993	2,413,232	100	21	29	16	16	8	10
1994	2,351,205	100	20	30	17	15	9	9
1995	2,136,379	100	20	29	17	14	9	10

Note: See Notes, tables 3.106 and 3.121.

<sup>a</sup>Because of rounding, percents may not add to total.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States*, 1976, p. 159, Table 18; 1977, p. 159, Table 18; 1978, p. 174, Table 18; 1979, p. 176, Table 18; 1980, p. 179, Table 18; 1981, p. 150, Table 17; 1982, p. 155, Table 17; 1983, p. 158, Table 17; 1984, p. 151, Table 18; 1985, p. 153, Table 18; 1986, p. 153, Table 18; 1987, p. 152, Table 18; 1988, p. 156, Table 18; 1989, p. 160, Table 18; 1990, p. 162, Table 18; 1991, p. 201, Table 23; 1992, p. 205, Table 23; 1993, p. 205, Table 23; 1994, p. 205, Table 23; 1995, p. 196, Table 23 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.144

**Percent distribution of larceny-thefts known to police**

By type of target, United States, 1973-95

	Total number of larceny-thefts	Total <sup>a</sup>	Type of target								
			Pocket-picking	Purse-snatching	Shop-lifting	From motor vehicles (except accessories)	Motor vehicle accessories	Bicycles	From buildings	From coin-operated machines	All others
1973	3,175,300	100%	1%	2%	11%	17%	16%	17%	17%	1%	18%
1974	4,091,787	100	1	2	11	18	16	17	17	1	17
1975	4,842,335	100	1	2	11	18	19	13	17	1	18
1976	5,799,785	100	1	2	10	20	22	10	15	1	18
1977	5,524,660	100	1	2	11	17	20	11	16	1	20
1978	5,676,249	100	1	2	11	17	19	11	17	1	21
1979	6,259,041	100	1	1	11	17	19	11	16	1	22
1980	6,764,087	100	1	2	11	17	19	10	17	1	23
1981	6,743,638	100	1	2	11	18	19	9	17	1	22
1982	6,458,876	100	1	1	12	19	20	9	16	1	21
1983	6,185,011	100	1	1	13	19	19	8	16	1	22
1984	5,899,388	100	1	1	13	19	18	8	16	1	22
1985	6,453,030	100	1	1	14	20	17	8	16	1	23
1986	6,822,986	100	1	1	15	21	17	7	15	1	22
1987	6,851,548	100	1	1	15	21	17	6	15	1	23
1988	6,528,153	100	1	1	15	22	16	6	15	1	23
1989	6,785,174	100	1	1	16	22	16	6	15	1	24
1990	7,286,075	100	1	1	16	22	15	6	14	1	24
1991	7,150,692	100	1	1	16	22	14	6	14	1	24
1992	7,100,352	100	1	1	16	23	14	6	14	1	25
1993	6,635,120	100	1	1	15	23	14	6	13	1	26
1994	6,811,362	100	1	1	15	24	13	6	13	1	27
1995	6,574,478	100	1	1	15	24	12	6	12	1	28

Note: See Notes, tables 3.106 and 3.121.

<sup>a</sup>Because of rounding, percents may not add to total.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States*, 1976, p. 159, Table 18; 1977, p. 159, Table 18; 1978, p. 174, Table 18; 1979, p. 176, Table 18; 1980, p. 179, Table 18; 1981, p. 150, Table 17; 1982, p. 155, Table 17; 1983, p. 158, Table 17; 1984, p. 151, Table 18; 1985, p. 153, Table 18; 1986, p. 153, Table 18; 1987, p. 152, Table 18; 1988, p. 156, Table 18; 1989, p. 160, Table 18; 1990, p. 162, Table 18; 1991, p. 201, Table 23; 1992, p. 205, Table 23; 1993, p. 205, Table 23; 1994, p. 205, Table 23; 1995, p. 196, Table 23 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.145

**Motor vehicle registrations and thefts**

United States, 1980-95

	Number of motor vehicle registrations	Estimated number of motor vehicle thefts <sup>a</sup>	Ratio of vehicles stolen to registered	Thefts per 100,000 registrations
1980	161,614,294	1,131,700	1:143	700
1981	164,287,643	1,087,800	1:151	662
1982	165,298,024	1,062,400	1:156	643
1983	167,718,000	1,007,900	1:166	601
1984	169,446,281	1,032,200	1:164	609
1985	175,709,000	1,102,900	1:159	628
1986	181,890,000	1,224,100	1:149	673
1987	186,137,000	1,288,700	1:144	692
1988	183,930,000	1,432,900	1:128	779
1989	188,981,016	1,564,800	1:121	828
1990	194,502,000	1,635,900	1:119	841
1991	194,897,000	1,661,700	1:117	853
1992	193,775,000	1,610,800	1:120	831
1993	198,041,338	1,563,100	1:127	789
1994	201,763,492	1,539,300	1:131	763
1995	205,297,050	1,472,700	1:139	717

Note: Data on motor vehicle thefts were obtained from the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Figures for number of thefts include motorcycles; beginning in 1993, figures for number of registrations also include motorcycles.

<sup>a</sup>The estimated number of motor vehicle thefts has been revised by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and therefore may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, *Highway Statistics 1995* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Transportation, 1996), p. II-3; and U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1995* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1996), p. 58. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.146

**Financial institution fraud and failure matters handled by the Federal Bureau of Investigation**

United States, 1986-95

	Number of cases pending	Number of major cases pending <sup>a</sup>	Number of convictions	Number of pretrial diversions <sup>b</sup>	Reported total dollar losses <sup>b</sup>	Number of failed financial institutions under investigation
1986	7,286	2,948	1,957	NA	\$606,154,566	202
1987	7,622	3,393	2,309	NA	860,599,398	282
1988	7,385	3,446	2,197	NA	2,191,756,491	357
1989	7,819	3,605	2,174	NA	1,284,101,771	404
1990	7,613	3,672	2,461	NA	1,177,944,154	530
1991	8,678	4,336	2,559	NA	2,280,551,788	670
1992	9,772	5,071	2,594	261	NA	756
1993	10,088	5,405	3,120	311	NA	651
1994	9,286	4,926	2,884	291	NA	531
1995	8,641	4,413	2,608	238	NA	395

Note: Financial institutions include banks, savings and loans, and credit unions. Prior to 1992, data for cases pending and convictions are reported on a fiscal year basis, data for dollar losses are reported on a calendar year basis, and data for failed financial institutions under investigation are reported as of February of each year. Beginning in 1992, all data are reported for the fiscal year.

<sup>a</sup>Major cases include those in which the amount of fraud or loss was \$100,000 or greater; or the defendant was an officer, director, or owner (including shareholders); or the schemes involved multiple borrowers in the same institution; or the case involved other major factors.

<sup>b</sup>The Source did not report pretrial diversions prior to 1992 and has not reported dollar losses since 1991.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of the Deputy Attorney General, *Attacking Financial Institution Fraud, Annual Report, Fiscal Year 1992*, pp. 131-133; *Fiscal Year 1993*, pp. 153-155; *Year-End Report, Fiscal Year 1994*, pp. 99-101; *Year-End Report, Fiscal Year 1995*, pp. 85-87 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.147

**Major financial institution fraud matters handled by U.S. attorneys**

By type of institution, fiscal years 1989-95 (aggregate)

	Total	Savings and loans	Banks	Credit unions
Informations/indictments	4,641	1,191	3,239	211
<b>Defendants</b>				
Charged	6,612	1,875	4,470	267
Convicted	5,651	1,599	3,812	240
Acquitted	202	118	83	1
<b>High-ranking officers<sup>a</sup></b>				
Charged	1,767	523	1,101	143
Convicted	1,608	452	1,020	136
Acquitted	51	31	20	0
<b>Type of sentence</b>				
Sentences to incarceration	3,934	1,094	2,670	170
Sentences without incarceration	1,273	413	810	50
Fines <sup>b</sup>	\$45,081	\$30,807	\$14,027	\$,247
Restitution <sup>b</sup>	\$2,911,381	\$1,190,560	\$1,693,631	\$27,190

Note: See Note, table 3.146. Major cases include those in which the amount of fraud or loss was \$100,000 or greater; or the defendant was an officer, director, or owner (including shareholders); or the schemes involved multiple borrowers in the same institution; or the case involved other major factors.

<sup>a</sup>Includes chief executive officers, chairpersons of boards, presidents, directors, and other officers.

<sup>b</sup>Dollar amounts in millions.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of the Deputy Attorney General, *Attacking Financial Institution Fraud, Year-End Report, Fiscal Year 1995* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1996), p. 3. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.148

**Defendants charged and convicted in major financial institution fraud prosecutions handled by U.S. attorneys**

By type of institution, fiscal years 1989-95

Fiscal year	Defendants charged				Defendants convicted			
	Total	Savings and loans	Banks	Credit unions	Total	Savings and loans	Banks	Credit unions
Total	6,612	1,875	4,470	267	5,651	1,599	3,812	240
1989	419	187	223	9	266	112	149	5
1990	791	335	439	17	649	259	377	13
1991	1,085	349	689	47	855	290	528	37
1992	1,430	418	953	59	1,185	333	796	56
1993	1,146	314	788	44	1,100	305	757	38
1994	865	172	642	51	864	192	626	46
1995	876	100	736	40	732	108	579	45

Note: See Notes, tables 3.146 and 3.147.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of the Deputy Attorney General, *Attacking Financial Institution Fraud, Year-End Report, Fiscal Year 1995* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1996), pp. 7, 8, 11, 12. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.149

**Violations of the Federal Bank Robbery and Incidental Crimes Statute**

By type of violation, United States, 1985-95

	Robbery	Burglary	Larceny	Extortion
1985	5,427	359	209	106
1986	5,672	397	209	78
1987	6,078	312	187	73
1988	6,549	288	158	67
1989	6,691	273	142	65
1990	7,837	279	119	72
1991	9,388	298	124	57
1992	9,063	361	88	48
1993	8,647	310	78	39
1994	7,029	271	84	33
1995	6,758	234	75	36

Note: These bank crime statistics were compiled by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Violations of the Federal Bank Robbery and Incidental Crimes Statute include robbery, burglary (entry of bank and/or theft from bank during non-business hours), and larceny (theft not involving direct confrontation between offender and bank personnel or customers) of commercial banks, mutual savings banks, savings and loan institutions, and credit unions. Extortion violations also are investigated under the Statute and include extortion and kidnaping of bank officials or their families.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Bank Crime Statistics, Federally Insured Financial Institutions, January 1, 1985-December 31, 1985," p. 13; "January 1, 1986-December 31, 1986," p. 13; "January 1, 1987-December 31, 1987," p. 13; "January 1, 1988-December 31, 1988," p. 13; "January 1, 1989-December 31, 1989," p. 13; "January 1, 1990-December 31, 1990," p. 13; "January 1, 1991-December 31, 1991," p. 12; "January 1, 1992-December 31, 1992," p. 11; "January 1, 1993-December 31, 1993," p. 10; "January 1, 1994-December 31, 1994," p. 10; "January 1, 1995-December 31, 1995," p. 11. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice. (Mimeographed.) Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.150

## Violations of the Federal Bank Robbery and Incidental Crimes Statute

By type of violation and jurisdiction, 1992-95

Jurisdiction	1992				1993				1994				1995			
	Robbery	Burglary	Larceny	Extor- tion	Robbery	Burglary	Larceny	Extor- tion	Robbery	Burglary	Larceny	Extor- tion	Robbery	Burglary	Larceny	Extor- tion
Total	9,063	361	88	48	8,647	310	78	39	7,029	271	84	33	6,758	234	75	36
Alabama	74	8	3	0	47	7	1	0	73	3	0	2	89	3	1	0
Alaska	13	1	4	0	8	1	0	0	12	0	0	0	11	1	0	0
Arizona	250	3	0	1	239	2	1	0	115	4	1	0	147	2	2	1
Arkansas	36	15	5	0	29	9	0	0	17	9	3	1	19	3	2	0
California	3,401	41	10	13	3,050	23	11	5	2,215	32	7	6	2,012	17	5	11
Colorado	69	0	0	2	85	2	0	2	67	7	0	3	100	1	0	1
Connecticut	79	5	1	1	62	2	1	6	48	3	1	0	36	8	1	0
Delaware	10	0	0	0	16	2	0	0	13	1	0	0	12	2	0	0
District of Columbia	37	1	0	1	27	1	0	0	29	0	0	0	58	1	0	0
Florida	518	2	7	6	689	9	7	1	662	17	5	0	556	4	7	2
Georgia	138	6	1	2	187	10	2	1	152	1	1	2	93	4	0	3
Guam	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hawaii	24	0	0	0	55	0	0	0	46	1	0	0	64	0	0	0
Idaho	12	3	1	0	9	2	1	0	6	1	0	0	8	2	1	0
Illinois	108	6	2	0	133	8	2	0	136	5	5	0	192	9	9	0
Indiana	99	13	1	1	96	13	3	2	129	7	3	1	110	0	1	1
Iowa	12	1	0	1	18	3	2	0	15	2	4	0	19	2	0	0
Kansas	56	6	0	0	30	1	0	0	32	2	0	1	32	0	2	0
Kentucky	35	7	1	0	48	5	1	0	42	4	2	0	49	3	0	1
Louisiana	39	2	2	0	67	3	7	0	60	1	3	1	47	0	1	0
Maine	5	0	0	0	10	1	0	0	7	2	0	0	14	0	0	0
Maryland	209	8	3	1	322	12	1	1	252	2	2	0	291	3	2	0
Massachusetts	235	3	0	1	150	3	1	2	180	3	1	2	133	4	0	0
Michigan	305	11	5	2	220	9	8	5	261	4	4	3	221	6	2	1
Minnesota	45	11	1	1	67	7	0	0	29	5	1	0	62	1	1	0
Mississippi	25	2	3	0	39	2	2	0	30	5	1	0	39	2	1	0
Missouri	85	13	2	3	53	2	1	1	74	3	1	0	94	6	0	0
Montana	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	6	0	0	0
Nebraska	18	3	2	1	21	4	0	0	16	2	0	0	16	2	1	0
Nevada	122	8	1	1	128	3	0	0	101	0	0	0	122	6	0	0
New Hampshire	6	1	0	0	4	0	1	0	8	0	0	0	5	0	0	0
New Jersey	113	8	5	0	103	17	1	0	83	13	3	0	88	17	1	2
New Mexico	33	2	0	0	32	3	0	1	42	1	1	1	68	0	3	0
New York	598	63	3	2	675	40	0	1	329	45	9	1	315	48	7	2
North Carolina	322	14	2	2	232	7	4	0	172	11	2	1	143	5	0	1
North Dakota	1	2	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Ohio	287	17	10	0	268	12	2	0	253	9	6	0	212	18	3	1
Oklahoma	30	1	1	0	28	1	5	1	21	9	4	0	19	1	1	1
Oregon	257	2	0	0	232	0	0	0	215	1	0	0	194	0	3	1
Pennsylvania	271	15	2	0	202	15	3	2	276	15	1	0	212	14	3	0
Puerto Rico	48	0	0	0	38	0	0	0	16	1	0	0	35	3	0	0
Rhode Island	4	1	0	0	14	1	0	0	14	0	0	0	9	0	0	0
South Carolina	79	7	1	0	88	10	0	1	65	3	0	1	51	3	0	0
South Dakota	4	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	6	0	0	1
Tennessee	158	7	2	0	106	8	2	0	82	8	2	0	88	8	0	1
Texas	211	25	3	3	181	28	5	3	167	18	5	2	149	14	5	3
Utah	17	1	0	1	36	1	1	4	26	1	0	2	38	4	0	0
Vermont	3	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Virginia	162	4	0	0	134	4	0	0	94	1	0	1	107	3	4	0
Washington	302	4	1	0	265	3	0	0	227	0	0	0	269	0	1	2
West Virginia	8	1	1	0	5	2	0	0	10	5	0	0	11	0	0	0
Wisconsin	86	5	5	1	87	7	2	0	100	1	6	2	82	3	3	0
Wyoming	2	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	2	0	2	0

Note: See Note, table 3.149.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Bank Crime Statistics, Federally Insured Financial Institutions, January 1, 1992-December 31, 1992," pp. 11-13; "January 1, 1993-December 31, 1993," pp. 10-12; "January 1, 1994-December 31, 1994," pp. 10-12; "January 1, 1995-December 31, 1995," pp. 11-13. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice. (Mimeographed.) Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.151

**Injuries, deaths, and hostages taken during violations of the Federal Bank Robbery and Incidental Crimes Statute**

By type of victim, United States, 1995

Type of victim	Injuries	Deaths	Hostages taken
Total	201	16	67
Customer	39	0	13
Employee	115	2	45
Employee family	0	0	0
Perpetrator	22	13	X
Law officer	10	1	0
Guard	9	0	1
Other	6	0	8

Note: See Note, table 3.149.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Bank Crime Statistics, Federally Insured Financial Institutions, January 1, 1995-December 31, 1995," Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1996. (Mimeographed.) Pp. 5, 6. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.152

**Assaults on Federal officers**

By department and agency, 1981-95

Department and agency	Number of officers assaulted														
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Total	728	712	580	672	808	629	690	880	751	1,154	683	661	770	1,028	744
U.S. Department of the Interior	29	22	11	47	30	9	33	35	33	38	96	167	199	340	105
Bureau of Indian Affairs	22	19	7	20	6	6	9	9	8	5	NA	110	104	133	NA
National Park Service	7	3	4	27	24	3	24	26	25	33	96	57	95	207	105
U.S. Department of Justice	316	252	143	143	211	192	310	312	570	968	404	376	358	395	299
Bureau of Prisons	111	115	59	60	51	61	33	146	161	185	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Drug Enforcement Administration	95	63	18	32	92	53	80	70	77	65	47	66	94	87	65
Federal Bureau of Investigation	42	40	22	32	32	37	14	18	17	24	31	50	28	31	40
Immigration and Naturalization Service	46	22	18	14	21	31	118	37	288 <sup>b</sup>	409	296	228 <sup>c</sup>	210	260	180
U.S. and Assistant U.S. attorney	8	4	5	4	8	7	45	6	6	269 <sup>d</sup>	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
U.S. Marshals Service	14	8	21	4	7	4	20	35	21	16	30	32	26	17	14
U.S. Department of the Treasury	333	395	396	438	524	369	270	467	99	73	127	89	181	253	306
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms	31	9	15	5	17	16	5	7	18	7	31	36	69	42	112
Internal Revenue Service	251	347	334	409	465	323	220	391	18 <sup>e</sup>	3	1	9	10	17	10
U.S. Customs Service	25	15	19	3	15	4	21	51	21	35	66	7	67	128	138
U.S. Secret Service	26	24	28	21	27	26	24	18	42	28	29	37	35	66	46
Judicial branch	24	22	21	19	23	23	41	26	23	36	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
U.S. Capitol Police	NA	NA	NA	10	10	10	7	8	8	16	17	5	7	9	7
U.S. Postal Service	26	21	9	12	10	26	29	32	18	23	39	24	25	31	27

Note: These data were compiled from reports of investigations conducted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the U.S. Department of the Treasury, the U.S. Capitol Police, and the U.S. Postal Service. The Federal Bureau of Investigation is responsible for the investigation of assaults on personnel of the U.S. Department of the Interior, the U.S. Department of Justice, and the Federal judiciary. Customarily, the U.S. Department of the Treasury, the U.S. Capitol Police, and the U.S. Postal Service investigate assaults against officers assigned to their agencies. All assaults and threats of assault are included in the analysis even though no injury to an officer may have resulted, as are assaults that resulted in the death of an officer (Source, 1990, p. 2).

Beginning in 1989, totals and subtotals may not be directly comparable due to modifications in reporting procedures, failures to report, or changes in Federal agencies included. Some data have been revised by the Source and therefore will differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

<sup>a</sup>Beginning in 1991, assault statistics from the Bureau of Prisons, U.S. and Assistant U.S. attorneys, and the judicial branch were no longer collected.

<sup>b</sup>Beginning in 1989, the increase in Immigration and Naturalization Service figures is due to changes in reporting procedures.

<sup>c</sup>Covers only Border Patrol Division.

<sup>d</sup>Increase in U.S. and Assistant U.S. attorney figures is due to changes in reporting procedures.

<sup>e</sup>Beginning in 1989, the decrease in Internal Revenue Service figures is due to changes in reporting procedures.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Assaults on Federal Officers, 1981*, p. 4, Table 1, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: USGPO); *Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1983*, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1984), p. 49, Table 1; *Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1985*, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1986), p. 52; *Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1987*, p. 51; *1989*, p. 61; *1990*, p. 51; *1992*, p. 73; *1994*, p. 79; *1995*, p. 77; FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.153

**Assaults on Federal officers**

By extent of injury and type of weapon used, 1977-95

	Total victims	Firearm	Personal weapon	Knife	Blunt object	Threat	Vehicle	Bomb	Other
Total, 1977-95 <sup>a,b</sup>	13,410	1,606	4,225	310	680	5,081	741	48	719
<b>Killed, total</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>
1977	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1978	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
1979	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1980	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1981	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1982	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1983	7	4	0	2	1	0	0	0	0
1984	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
1985	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
1986	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1987	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1988 <sup>a</sup>	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
1989	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1990	4	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
1991 <sup>b</sup>	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1992 <sup>c</sup>	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1993	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1994	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1995 <sup>b</sup>	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	7	0
<b>Injured, total</b>	<b>2,556</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>1,627</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>233</b>
1977	140	13	88	8	22	0	8	1	0
1978	121	8	91	5	13	0	4	0	0
1979	126	15	91	3	14	0	1	0	2
1980	118	6	85	11	7	0	8	0	1
1981	133	17	80	7	19	0	8	0	2
1982	123	13	73	8	4	0	7	1	17
1983	78	8	43	7	4	0	4	0	12
1984	60	7	41	3	0	0	3	0	6
1985	62	6	46	1	1	0	5	0	3
1986	58	8	35	6	2	0	3	0	4
1987	36	11	17	1	0	0	7	0	0
1988 <sup>a</sup>	55	6	40	2	2	0	3	0	2
1989	130	7	88	5	17	0	11	0	2
1990	151	9	90	5	23	0	19	0	5
1991 <sup>b</sup>	189	7	137	2	19	0	14	0	10
1992 <sup>c</sup>	176	9	118	4	14	0	26	0	5
1993	215	20	150	0	6	2	14	7	16
1994	314	23	185	7	7	4	30	0	58
1995 <sup>b</sup>	271	9	129	0	5	0	29	11	88
<b>No injury, total</b>	<b>10,796</b>	<b>1,361</b>	<b>2,597</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>499</b>	<b>5,075</b>	<b>536</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>485</b>
1977	740	109	216	21	15	346	32	1	0
1978	649	83	157	14	26	336	28	4	1
1979	491	48	139	3	15	271	13	0	2
1980	604	64	154	8	18	326	23	1	10
1981	594	107	117	11	18	312	16	0	13
1982	587	69	104	16	11	324	26	0	37
1983	495	50	81	12	14	312	9	0	17
1984	610	61	112	11	1	387	17	0	21
1985	745	60	110	4	13	518	14	2	24
1986	565	41	116	14	2	357	10	2	23
1987	534	40	151	18	24	247	36	4	14
1988 <sup>a</sup>	643	50	108	6	12	431	25	1	10
1989	429	91	154	13	42	73	31	0	25
1990	509	58	173	11	135	80	48	2	2
1991 <sup>b</sup>	393	77	97	17	59	101	35	1	6
1992 <sup>c</sup>	481	89	144	10	51	143	37	0	7
1993	551	84	188	7	11	168	30	1	62
1994	711	94	196	22	29	166	58	2	144
1995 <sup>b</sup>	465	86	80	4	3	177	48	0	67

Note: See Note, table 3.152. Beginning in 1984, data include assaults on officers of the U.S. Capitol Police. Data for this agency are not available for years prior to 1984. Beginning in 1991, assault statistics on Bureau of Prisons officers, U.S. and Assistant U.S. attorneys, and the judicial branch were no longer collected. Therefore, data from 1991 and beyond are not directly comparable with preceding years. Some data have been revised by the Source and therefore will differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

<sup>a</sup>Does not include 1988 data from Bureau of Prisons where 23 officers were assaulted with weapons and 123 without weapons.

<sup>b</sup>No report concerning assaults on Bureau of Indian Affairs officers was received for 1991 and 1995. The data for 1991 do not include 96 National Park Service victims and 4 Immigration and Naturalization Service victims for whom type of weapon was not reported.

<sup>c</sup>Data reported by the Immigration and Naturalization Service include the Border Patrol Division only.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Assaults on Federal Officers, 1981*, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1982), p. 5, Table 3; *Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1985*, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1986), p. 54; *Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1990*, p. 53; *1993*, p. 79; *1995*, p. 79; FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.154

**Law enforcement officers killed**

By circumstances at scene of incident, United States, 1978-95

Circumstances at scene of incident	Total	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Total	1,420	93	106	104	91	92	80	72	78	66	74	78	66	66	71	63	70	76	74
Disturbance calls	226	10	17	12	19	18	15	8	13	7	23	7	13	10	17	11	10	8	8
Bar fights, man with gun, etc.	122	5	13	6	14	11	10	7	6	5	10	4	5	5	8	2	5	4	2
Family quarrels	104	5	4	6	5	7	5	1	7	2	13	3	8	5	9	9	5	4	6
Arrest situations	563	39	47	49	38	36	31	33	29	26	27	33	24	30	14	26	29	31	21
Burglaries in progress/pursuing burglary suspects	64	3	7	8	6	3	4	2	4	1	6	3	0	1	3	5	1	3	4
Robberies in progress/pursuing robbery suspects	207	15	19	22	17	14	11	9	12	9	4	7	8	13	4	10	10	16	7
Drug-related matters	95	6	6	9	2	5	6	4	6	7	4	12	7	5	3	3	3	3	4
Attempting other arrests	197	15	15	10	13	14	10	18	7	9	13	11	9	11	4	8	15	9	6
Civil disorders (mass disobedience, riot, etc.)	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Handling, transporting, custody of prisoners	60	7	3	1	1	3	3	3	4	5	6	2	6	2	6	2	1	1	4
Investigating suspicious persons/circumstances	207	8	9	16	10	11	10	12	9	11	5	23	10	9	10	7	15	15	17
Ambush situations	140	12	11	7	9	9	9	8	7	4	4	6	4	8	11	7	4	6	14
Entrapment/premeditation	77	11	8	2	5	7	6	4	5	2	3	2	2	2	5	5	2	0	6
Unprovoked attack	63	1	3	5	4	2	3	4	2	2	1	4	2	6	6	2	2	6	8
Mentally deranged	28	3	4	2	2	2	1	0	0	3	1	1	2	1	0	0	1	4	1
Traffic pursuits/stops	195	14	15	17	12	12	11	8	16	10	8	6	7	6	13	10	10	11	9

Note: These data include Federal, State, and local law enforcement officers feloniously killed in the United States, Puerto Rico, American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, the Virgin Islands, and abroad.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1987*, p. 17; *1990*, p. 17; *1994*, p. 31; *1995*, p. 31; FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.155

**Law enforcement officers killed**

By circumstances at scene of incident and type of assignment, United States, 1986-95 (aggregate)

Circumstances at scene of incident	Total	Type of assignment							Off-duty
		2-officer vehicle		1-officer vehicle		Foot patrol		Detective, special assignment	
		Alone	Assisted	Alone	Assisted	Alone	Assisted		
Total	706	84	219	121	5	5	51	112	109
Disturbance calls	114	26	35	37	0	0	0	6	10
Bar fights, man with gun, etc.	50	12	8	18	0	0	0	5	7
Family quarrels	64	14	27	19	0	0	0	1	3
Arrest situations	261	23	40	46	2	3	14	72	61
Burglaries in progress/pursuing burglary suspects	28	4	12	3	0	0	1	3	5
Robberies in progress/pursuing robbery suspects	88	8	10	11	1	1	3	7	47
Drug-related matters	51	4	3	5	0	0	7	32	0
Attempting other arrests	94	7	15	27	1	2	3	30	9
Civil disorders (mass disobedience, riot, etc.)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Handling, transporting, custody of prisoners	35	4	9	2	0	0	11	9	0
Investigating suspicious persons/circumstances	122	15	52	18	2	2	7	12	14
Ambush situations	71	5	16	4	1	0	17	9	19
Entrapment/premeditation	31	2	7	4	1	0	5	1	11
Unprovoked attack	40	3	9	0	0	0	12	8	8
Mentally deranged	14	3	4	4	0	0	0	3	0
Traffic pursuits/stops	89	8	63	10	0	0	2	1	5

Note: See Note, table 3.154.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1995*, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1997), p. 30.

Table 3.156

**Law enforcement officers killed**

By circumstances at scene of incident and type of assignment, United States, 1995

Circumstances at scene of incident	Total	Type of assignment							
		2-officer vehicle	1-officer vehicle		Foot patrol		Detective, special assignment		Off-duty
		Alone	Assisted	Alone	Assisted	Alone	Assisted		
Total	74	10	19	14	0	0	10	8	13
Disturbance calls	8	3	2	2	0	0	0	1	0
Bar fights, man with gun, etc.	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Family quarrels	6	2	2	1	0	0	0	1	0
Arrest situations	21	3	2	5	0	0	0	4	7
Burglaries in progress/pursuing burglary suspects	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
Robberies in progress/pursuing robbery suspects	7	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	4
Drug-related matters	4	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0
Attempting other arrests	6	1	0	2	0	0	0	2	1
Civil disorders (mass disobedience, riot, etc.)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Handling, transporting, custody of prisoners	4	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	0
Investigating suspicious persons/circumstances	17	3	6	2	0	0	0	2	4
Ambush situations	14	0	2	1	0	0	8	1	2
Entrapment/premeditation	6	0	2	1	0	0	2	0	1
Unprovoked attack	8	0	0	0	0	0	6	1	1
Mentally deranged	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Traffic pursuits/stops	9	1	6	2	0	0	0	0	0

Note: See Note, table 3.154.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1995*, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1997), p. 31.

Table 3.157

**Percent distribution of law enforcement officers killed**By selected characteristics of officers, United States, 1979-95<sup>a</sup>

Characteristics of officers killed	1979 (N=106)	1980 (N=104)	1981 (N=91)	1982 (N=92)	1983 (N=80)	1984 (N=72)	1985 (N=78)	1986 (N=66)	1987 (N=73)	1988 (N=78)	1989 (N=66)	1990 (N=65)	1991 (N=71)	1992 (N=62)	1993 (N=70)	1994 (N=76)	1995 (N=74)
<b>Race</b>																	
White	88%	86%	85%	84%	84%	85%	88%	89%	90%	91%	89%	80%	87%	82%	86%	84%	84%
Black	9	13	14	15	13	14	10	11	10	9	11	18	13	16	14	14	12
Other <sup>b</sup>	3	0	1	1	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	1	4
<b>Sex</b>																	
Male	99	99	98	97	100	94	96	98	100	97	97	98	96	100	94	96	99
Female	1	1	2	3	0	6	4	2	0	3	3	2	4	0	6	4	1
<b>Age<sup>c</sup></b>																	
Under age 25	9	12	13	9	10	6	5	8	11	15	4	5	7	6	6	8	8
25 to 30 years	20	26	23	24	30	28	26	30	26	15	20	14	27	21	37	26	26
31 to 40 years	41	43	42	44	45	40	35	29	32	40	38	42	37	39	33	38	24
41 years and older	30	19	22	23	15	26	35	33	32	30	38	40	30	34	21	28	42
<b>Length of service<sup>d</sup></b>																	
Less than 1 year of service	10	2	4	4	4	4	6	3	8	4	3	3	6	6	3	11	12
1 to 4 years of service	24	29	34	25	38	30	20	33	22	31	23	26	38	22	34	20	20
5 to 10 years of service	40	42	33	38	32	40	24	30	29	22	29	26	24	24	24	34	27
Over 10 years of service	26	27	29	32	26	24	49	32	41	40	44	45	31	44	34	36	41
In uniform	71	69	80	52	80	75	73	67	79	68	67	63	73	64	81	63	66
Wearing protective body armor	NA	NA	12	15	25	24	19	24	25	26	32	25	34	27	56	47	46

Note: See Note, table 3.154.

<sup>a</sup>Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.<sup>b</sup>Includes Asian, Pacific Islander, American Indian, and Alaskan Native.<sup>c</sup>For 1993, age was not reported for two cases. Percents are computed on total number of cases and therefore may not total 100.<sup>d</sup>For some years, length of service was not reported for as many as three cases. Percents are computed on total number of cases and therefore may not total 100.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Law Enforcement Officers Killed, 1979*, p. 22; *1980*, p. 23; *1981*, p. 18; FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: USGPO); *Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1982*, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1983), p. 20; *Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1983*, p. 20; *1984*, p. 20; FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: USGPO); *Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1985*, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1986), p. 21; *Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1986*, p. 22; *1987*, p. 20; *1988*, p. 20; *1989*, p. 21; *1990*, p. 20; *1991*, p. 31; *1992*, p. 35; *1993*, p. 35; *1994*, p. 37; *1995*, p. 35; FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.158

**Persons identified in the killing of law enforcement officers**

By demographic characteristics and prior record, United States, 1986-95 (aggregate) and 1995

Characteristics of persons identified	1986 to 1995		1995	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	938	100%	90	100%
<b>Age</b>				
Under age 18	108	12	16	18
18 to 29 years	485	52	41	46
<b>Sex</b>				
Male	903	96	83	92
Female	35	4	7	8
<b>Race</b>				
White	512	55	50	56
Black	397	42	36	40
Other <sup>a</sup>	23	2	4	4
<b>Prior record</b>				
Prior criminal arrest	645	69	62	69
Convicted on prior criminal charges	534	57	38	42
Prior arrest for crime of violence	362	39	43	48
On parole or probation at time of killing	197	21	16	18
Prior arrest on murder charge	41	4	1	1
Prior arrest on drug law violation	247	26	34	38
Prior arrest for assaulting an officer or resisting arrest	135	14	20	22
Prior arrest for weapons violation	344	37	28	31

Note: See Note, table 3.154. Percents do not add to 100 in the age category because all ages are not represented in the table. Data on race were not reported for two incidents in each of the years 1990, 1991, and 1994. Offenders may fall in multiple categories for prior record.

<sup>a</sup>Includes Asian, Pacific Islander, American Indian, and Alaskan Native.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1995*, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1997), p. 36. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.159

**Persons identified in the killing of law enforcement officers**By type of disposition, United States, 1984-93 (aggregate)<sup>a</sup>

Type of disposition	Number	Percent
Persons identified	946 <sup>b</sup>	100%
Fugitives	5	1
Justifiably killed	115	12
Committed suicide	51	5
Arrested and charged	774	82
Persons arrested and charged	774	100%
Guilty of murder	559	72
Guilty of a lesser offense related to murder	66	9
Guilty of crime other than murder	40	5
Acquitted or otherwise dismissed	68	9
Committed to mental institution	14	2
Case pending or disposition unknown	12	2
Died in custody	12	2
Probation	1	(c)
Other	2	(c)

Note: See Note, table 3.154.

<sup>a</sup>Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

<sup>b</sup>One offender was murdered while at large.

<sup>c</sup>Less than 0.5%.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1995*, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1997), p. 37. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.160

**Law enforcement officers accidentally killed**

By circumstances at scene of incident, United States, 1980-95

	Total	Circumstances at scene of incident								
		Struck by vehicles					Accidental shootings			Other (falls, drownings, etc.)
		Automobile accidents	Motorcycle accidents	Aircraft accidents	Traffic stops, road blocks, etc.	Directing traffic, assisting motorists, etc.	Crossfires, mistaken identities, firearm mishaps	Training sessions	Self-inflicted	
Total	1,076	496	82	137	101	118	55	13	9	65
1980	61	35	2	6	6	6	4	0	1	1
1981	66	21	3	11	12	11	3	0	3	2
1982	72	22	6	11	12	11	3	1	1	5
1983	72	28	8	10	10	8	1	3	1	3
1984	75	34	6	11	6	6	5	1	1	5
1985	70	32	3	8	9	10	3	1	1	3
1986	67	24	5	12	2	10	8	2	0	4
1987	74	36	5	5	7	11	4	1	0	5
1988	77	35	6	7	7	9	6	0	1	6
1989	79	43	5	10	8	4	4	0	0	5
1990	67	27	10	7	6	9	4	1	0	3
1991	52	24	6	6	5	3	1	0	0	7
1992	66	34	5	5	6	5	3	0	0	8
1993	59	37	1	10	1	3	3	2	0	2
1994	62	32	8	10	3	4	1	1	0	3
1995	57	32	3	8	1	8	2	0	0	3

Note: These data include Federal, State, and local law enforcement officers accidentally killed while performing official duties in the United States, Puerto Rico, American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, the Virgin Islands, and abroad. Some data were revised by the Source and therefore will differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1989*, p. 47; *1995*, p. 63; FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.161

**Law enforcement officers assaulted**By circumstances at scene of incident and type of weapon, United States, 1995<sup>a</sup>

Circumstances at scene of incident	Total	Type of weapon			
		Firearm	Knife or cutting instrument	Other dangerous weapon	Personal weapon
Total	56,686	2,238	1,301	6,299	46,848
Percent of total	100%	3.9	2.3	11.1	82.6
Disturbance calls (family quarrels, man with gun, etc.)	18,709	719	637	1,488	15,865
Percent	100%	3.8	3.4	8.0	84.8
Burglaries in progress or pursuing burglary suspects	710	42	23	150	495
Percent	100%	5.9	3.2	21.1	69.7
Robberies in progress or pursuing robbery suspects	611	148	10	127	326
Percent	100%	24.2	1.6	20.8	53.4
Attempting other arrests	10,023	256	167	869	8,731
Percent	100%	2.6	1.7	8.7	87.1
Civil disorders (mass disobedience, riot, etc.)	661	13	28	103	517
Percent	100%	2.0	4.2	15.6	78.2
Handling, transporting, custody of prisoners	6,628	32	50	362	6,184
Percent	100%	0.5	0.8	5.5	93.3
Investigating suspicious persons and circumstances	6,063	337	128	719	4,879
Percent	100%	5.6	2.1	11.9	80.5
Ambush (no warning)	243	97	4	49	93
Percent	100%	39.9	1.6	20.2	38.3
Mentally deranged	773	42	65	89	577
Percent	100%	5.4	8.4	11.5	74.6
Traffic pursuits and stops	5,761	251	58	1,488	3,964
Percent	100%	4.4	1.0	25.8	68.8
All other	6,504	301	131	855	5,217
Percent	100%	4.6	2.0	13.1	80.2

Note: These data are based on 8,938 agencies reporting assaults to the Uniform Crime Reporting Program for all 12 months of 1995. These agencies cover approximately 74% of the total population. (Source, p. 65.)

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1995*, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1997), p. 69.

<sup>a</sup>Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Table 3.162

**Law enforcement officers assaulted**By circumstances at scene of incident and type of assignment, United States, 1995<sup>a</sup>

Circumstances at scene of incident	Total	Type of assignment						
		2-officer vehicle	1-officer vehicle		Detective, special assignment		Other	
			Alone	Assisted	Alone	Assisted	Alone	Assisted
Total	56,686	11,992	13,608	21,422	985	2,068	2,147	4,464
Percent of total	100%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Disturbance calls (family quarrels, man with gun, etc.)	18,709	4,227	4,231	8,780	160	257	282	772
Percent	33.0%	35.2	31.1	41.0	16.2	12.4	13.1	17.3
Burglaries in progress or pursuing burglary suspects	710	174	177	295	11	9	14	30
Percent	1.3%	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.1	0.4	0.7	0.7
Robberies in progress or pursuing robbery suspects	611	189	105	212	13	31	30	31
Percent	1.1%	1.6	0.8	1.0	1.3	1.5	1.4	0.7
Attempting other arrests	10,023	2,190	2,318	3,800	207	630	277	601
Percent	17.7%	18.3	17.0	17.7	21.0	30.5	12.9	13.5
Civil disorders (mass disobedience, riot, etc.)	661	141	132	247	11	24	31	75
Percent	1.2%	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.7
Handling, transporting, custody of prisoners	6,628	1,142	1,214	1,693	99	244	598	1,638
Percent	11.7%	9.5	8.9	7.9	10.1	11.8	27.9	36.7
Investigating suspicious persons and circumstances	6,063	1,572	1,494	1,939	176	400	202	280
Percent	10.7%	13.1	11.0	9.1	17.9	19.3	9.4	6.3
Ambush (no warning)	243	78	62	47	5	15	18	18
Percent	0.4%	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.4
Mentally deranged	773	144	155	373	14	21	11	55
Percent	1.4%	1.2	1.1	1.7	1.4	1.0	0.5	1.2
Traffic pursuits and stops	5,761	1,228	1,879	2,206	58	118	100	172
Percent	10.2%	10.2	13.8	10.3	5.9	5.7	4.7	3.9
All other	6,504	907	1,841	1,830	231	319	584	792
Percent	11.5%	7.6	13.5	8.5	23.5	15.4	27.2	17.7

Note: See Note, table 3.161.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1995*, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1997), p. 70.<sup>a</sup>Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Table 3.163

**Assaults on law enforcement officers and percent receiving personal injury**

By type of weapon used, 1980-95

	Total victims	Type of weapon used			
		Firearm	Personal weapon	Knife or cutting instrument	Other dangerous weapon
<b>Total</b>					
1980	57,847	3,295	47,484	1,653	5,415
1981	57,174	3,334	47,304	1,733	4,803
1982	55,775	2,642	46,802	1,452	4,879
1983	62,324	3,067	51,901	1,829	5,527
1984	60,153	2,654	50,689	1,662	5,148
1985	61,724	2,793	51,953	1,715	5,263
1986	64,259	2,852	54,072	1,614	5,721
1987	63,842	2,789	53,807	1,561	5,685
1988	58,752	2,759	49,053	1,367	5,573
1989	62,172	3,154	51,861	1,379	5,778
1990	71,794	3,662	59,101	1,641	7,390
1991	62,852	3,532	50,813	1,493	7,014
1992	81,252	4,455	66,098	2,095	8,604
1993	66,975	4,002	53,848	1,574	7,551
1994	64,912	3,168	53,021	1,513	7,210
1995	56,686	2,238	46,848	1,301	6,299
<b>Percent receiving personal injury</b>					
1980	37.2%	22.5%	38.2%	34.4%	38.0%
1981	35.5	18.3	36.2	34.3	40.6
1982	30.7	16.4	30.7	27.0	39.1
1983	33.4	21.8	33.4	31.4	40.2
1984	33.6	20.1	33.5	30.0	42.2
1985	33.7	20.8	33.9	27.4	41.1
1986	33.7	22.3	33.9	29.9	38.3
1987	33.3	21.7	33.5	30.7	38.4
1988	35.8	27.3	35.6	32.3	42.1
1989	35.2	30.2	35.0	30.5	40.8
1990	36.3	29.4	36.1	29.4	42.5
1991	37.6	30.8	37.5	30.6	43.5
1992	36.5	25.5	36.9	30.4	40.9
1993	35.9	27.4	36.6	31.0	36.3
1994	35.7	26.3	36.3	29.4	36.7
1995	28.5	15.2	29.2	21.7	29.6

Note: These data are based on agencies reporting assaults to the Uniform Crime Reporting Program during the particular year. Number of agencies reporting and percent of total population represented vary from year to year. Data for 1995 are based on 8,938 agencies covering approximately 74% of the total population. Data for previous years are from agencies covering from 76% to 85% of the total population.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1989*, p. 55; *1995*, p. 71; FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.164

## Explosives incidents reported to or investigated by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms

By type of incident, United States, 1976-95

	Type of incident									
	Total	Bombings	Recoveries and seizures of explosives	Incendiary bombings	Thefts of explosives	Attempted bombings	Attempted incendiary bombings	Hoax devices	Noncriminal accidents	Threats to U.S. Department of the Treasury facilities
1976	2,706	870	579	352	327	319	101	67	47	44
1977	3,177	1,058	853	339	227	319	81	105	62	33
1978	3,256	963	987	446	362	287	71	47	71	22
1979	3,093	901	1,167	346	335	179	44	26	60	35
1980	2,875	922	908	368	349	163	68	11	64	22
1981	2,338	805	637	329	243	152	99	12	37	24
1982	1,762	597	503	235	201	127	41	8	40	10
1983	1,690	575	499	164	208	131	40	15	49	9
1984	1,828	648	566	155	212	144	34	10	52	7
1985	2,226	720	828	151	219	169	63	17	51	8
1986	2,432	842	879	204	170	167	58	75	31	6
1987	2,228	816	740	169	122	157	45	127	42	10
1988	2,507	912	684	196	191	189	35	253	40	7
1989	2,960	1,065	769	319	126	268	47	317	44	5
1990	3,541	1,275	896	389	138	298	100	404	36	5
1991	3,961	1,585	848	414	127	380	111	438	56	2
1992	4,638	1,911	1,066	582	93	384	112	448	39	3
1993	4,862	1,880	1,350	538	83	375	187	404	36	9
1994	5,290	1,916	1,538	545	81	522	180	474	33	1
1995	5,196	1,562	1,997	406	97	417	192	481	28	16

Note: These figures are from reports to the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (BATF) and other law enforcement agencies; these reports may not include all explosives incidents that occurred each year. "Explosives incidents" are any explosives-involved situations that have an impact on BATF jurisdiction. "Bombings" are any incidents in which a device constructed with criminal intent and using high explosives, low explosives, or blasting agents explodes. This includes incidents where premature detonation occurs during preparation, transportation, or placement of a device so constructed. "Attempted bombings" are incidents in which a device designed or purposely contrived to detonate/ignite fails to function; intent of activity was criminal in nature. This pertains to malfunctioning, recovered, and/or disarmed devices. "Incendiary bombings" are criminally-motivated bombing incidents in which an incendiary/chemical

device that induces burning is used. "Hoax devices" are inactive or "dummy" devices designed to appear as bombs or explosive materials. (Source, **1993**, p. 89.)

Bombing figures for the years 1976 and 1977 include 30 and 21 criminal accidents, respectively, that were separately enumerated by the Source.

Source: U.S. Department of the Treasury, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, **Explosives Incidents Report 1985**, p. 9; **1990**, p. 11; **1993**, p. 13 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Treasury); and U.S. Department of the Treasury, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, **1995 Arson and Explosives Incidents Report** (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Treasury, 1997), p. 13. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.165

## Bombing incidents reported to or investigated by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms

By jurisdiction, 1978-95

Jurisdiction	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Alabama	21	9	13	11	9	11	15	9	13	11	10	13	7	10	8	17	16	10
Alaska	9	4	4	0	3	3	0	1	6	3	4	0	2	4	1	5	4	4
Arizona	14	9	27	16	24	11	17	10	10	16	28	13	48	65	191	155	132	98
Arkansas	11	7	5	7	9	2	10	9	5	9	15	8	15	12	37	12	4	13
California	161	133	162	124	106	61	99	124	154	183	149	203	283	382	326	405	418	376
Colorado	37	20	28	27	11	17	22	30	57	31	20	22	39	50	46	63	43	28
Connecticut	16	9	7	13	4	7	6	7	9	9	14	13	7	19	26	20	15	15
Delaware	0	1	2	2	1	0	2	5	3	0	5	2	7	3	7	3	2	6
District of Columbia	10	2	7	2	2	8	6	6	2	0	2	0	0	9	4	4	2	1
Florida	23	36	25	27	25	28	27	29	60	77	83	119	128	166	191	218	277	190
Georgia	14	17	17	15	20	14	16	17	8	13	15	20	14	21	31	18	21	19
Hawaii	0	3	8	1	13	0	3	3	1	4	1	2	2	7	2	28	4	0
Idaho	6	6	15	8	4	4	7	5	11	2	10	1	5	8	6	6	7	7
Illinois	74	85	97	102	62	76	49	65	72	69	65	53	85	122	202	155	188	134
Indiana	25	24	16	12	10	13	12	15	15	17	38	41	23	39	49	47	26	38
Iowa	4	8	11	8	0	6	4	2	4	1	5	23	22	42	64	57	47	28
Kansas	6	4	10	10	3	4	11	19	11	19	15	17	24	22	20	13	15	9
Kentucky	90	29	27	32	31	21	18	25	13	9	18	28	23	33	18	14	43	32
Louisiana	6	10	4	4	9	3	6	9	10	4	9	11	24	17	40	35	25	17
Maine	1	0	0	2	1	1	3	6	2	4	10	0	4	7	4	2	11	2
Maryland	25	19	28	24	11	16	39	18	17	18	28	34	40	46	50	35	55	39
Massachusetts	18	19	15	13	13	14	9	9	12	6	12	17	18	23	13	16	15	11
Michigan	29	31	29	28	21	19	23	20	26	37	28	60	74	102	109	87	105	93
Minnesota	12	21	23	23	6	4	11	8	8	13	7	17	25	27	30	67	60	70
Mississippi	5	6	4	5	5	1	7	5	9	3	1	7	4	8	4	12	9	5
Missouri	32	38	41	34	17	13	13	15	10	20	11	13	19	23	39	22	39	31
Montana	1	10	2	7	3	1	1	1	5	10	3	12	6	6	5	11	10	3
Nebraska	3	6	4	4	3	6	1	10	4	3	1	3	5	7	15	15	9	9
Nevada	3	5	19	6	8	9	20	8	11	8	12	9	17	20	19	14	29	19
New Hampshire	1	1	0	1	3	2	2	7	3	2	7	4	8	6	1	5	7	4
New Jersey	31	29	29	15	17	19	10	9	16	22	23	35	24	54	44	34	39	31
New Mexico	11	12	9	18	7	7	10	26	12	12	21	16	28	44	31	37	29	16
New York	115	54	57	52	71	56	55	57	77	48	66	87	91	98	84	97	88	64
North Carolina	19	18	22	8	10	20	14	12	11	12	13	18	16	14	30	19	13	32
North Dakota	1	3	2	5	3	0	0	1	4	1	3	2	5	4	3	3	18	13
Ohio	83	71	50	45	30	26	36	40	49	44	41	48	58	59	90	74	125	74
Oklahoma	9	21	10	11	12	11	17	16	33	22	21	23	25	24	17	26	31	29
Oregon	23	20	14	15	10	9	8	5	2	9	27	26	30	47	39	30	50	54
Pennsylvania	38	14	34	14	17	23	11	23	28	25	46	33	52	44	54	39	59	34
Rhode Island	4	3	4	1	4	3	4	2	1	5	7	2	5	9	3	3	2	6
South Carolina	6	9	14	10	5	12	5	4	10	5	4	6	4	7	5	8	10	4
South Dakota	1	3	1	3	0	0	0	1	0	6	5	4	7	2	1	6	6	7
Tennessee	32	55	31	32	20	26	35	21	36	16	18	23	29	31	54	25	34	27
Texas	49	34	43	19	18	35	37	74	44	53	60	75	72	51	109	113	108	85
Utah	19	9	11	15	6	13	6	8	12	7	5	9	19	10	25	16	22	42
Vermont	2	1	0	1	0	0	2	2	3	1	4	3	2	6	8	3	5	1
Virginia	38	49	19	20	12	7	17	26	45	30	34	75	35	45	34	44	46	38
Washington	21	32	27	44	12	35	35	27	11	32	40	44	44	51	47	53	65	49
West Virginia	17	24	21	7	2	1	2	19	8	1	11	17	8	18	7	14	7	6
Wisconsin	21	18	12	15	12	6	17	9	4	10	13	10	24	17	35	22	30	27
Wyoming	6	0	6	6	4	5	3	2	2	2	6	4	3	15	5	9	11	5
Guam	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1
Puerto Rico	47	27	18	33	15	17	9	8	28	9	7	8	13	8	12	18	2	22
Virgin Islands	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

Note: See Note, table 3.164. Bombing incidents include "bombings" and "attempted bombings."

Source: U.S. Department of the Treasury, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, *Explosives Incidents Report 1985*, pp. 10, 11; *1990*, pp. 12, 13; (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Treasury); and U.S. Department of the Treasury, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, *1995 Arson and Explosives Incidents Report* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Treasury, 1997), pp. 14, 15. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.166

**Bombing incidents known to police**

By type of incident and device, value of property damage, and outcome of incident, United States, 1973-95

	Total actual and attempted bombings	Actual		Attempted		Property damage (dollar value) <sup>a</sup>	Persons injured	Deaths
		Explosive	Incendiary	Explosive	Incendiary			
Total	36,686	21,502	8,019	4,772	2,336	\$861,959,405	5,965	774
1973	1,955	742	787	253	173	7,261,832	187	22
1974	2,044	893	758	236	157	9,886,563	207	24
1975	2,074	1,088	613	238	135	27,003,981 <sup>b</sup>	326 <sup>b</sup>	69 <sup>b</sup>
1976	1,570	852	405	188	125	11,265,426	212	50
1977	1,318	867	248	118	85	8,943,300	162	22
1978	1,301	768	349	105	79	9,161,485	135	18
1979	1,220	728	305	104	83	9,273,024	173	22
1980	1,249	742	336	99	72	12,562,257	160	34
1981	1,142	637	315	92	98	67,082,456 <sup>b</sup>	133 <sup>b</sup>	30
1982	795	485	194	77	39	7,202,848	99	16
1983	687	442	127	77	41	6,342,652	100	12
1984	803	518	127	118	40	5,618,581	112	6
1985	847	575	102	113	57	6,352,000	144	28
1986	858	580	129	101	48	3,405,000 <sup>b</sup>	185 <sup>b</sup>	14
1987	848	600	104	102	42	4,201,000	107	21
1988	977 <sup>c</sup>	593	156	161	40	2,257,000	145	20
1989	1,208 <sup>d</sup>	641	203	243	91	5,000,000	202	11
1990	1,582	931	267	254	130	9,600,000	222	27
1991	2,499	1,551	423	395	130	6,440,000	230	29
1992	2,989	1,911	582	384	112	12,500,000	349	26
1993	2,980	1,880	538	375	187	518,000,000 <sup>e</sup>	1,323 <sup>e</sup>	49
1994	3,163	1,916	545	522	180	7,500,000	308	31
1995	2,577	1,562	406	417	192	105,100,000 <sup>f</sup>	744 <sup>f</sup>	193 <sup>f</sup>

Note: Prior to 1988, detailed information concerning bombing incidents occurring in the United States, Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Virgin Islands was gathered by the Federal Bureau of Investigation's (FBI) Uniform Crime Reporting Program. Since 1988, the FBI Bomb Data Center has collected these data. Reports of bombing incidents are gathered from State and local public safety agencies, the U.S. Postal Inspection Service, Military Explosive Ordnance Disposal units, and the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms.

Bombing incidents refer to actual and attempted detonations of explosive or incendiary devices in violation of a State, local, or Federal law. Prior to 1990, these tabulations excluded threats to bomb, hoax bomb devices, accidental explosions, recoveries of explosive or incendiary devices, and such misdemeanor offenses as the illegal use of fireworks. Beginning in 1990, only bomb threats and such violations as the illegal use of fireworks were excluded from the tabulations.

<sup>a</sup>Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Beginning in 1985, the Source presented only rounded dollar values.

<sup>b</sup>Includes major bombing incidents resulting in an unusually high number of personal injuries and deaths, or substantial damage to property.

<sup>c</sup>Includes 27 incidents involving combination devices.

<sup>d</sup>Includes 30 incidents involving combination devices.

<sup>e</sup>These figures include \$510,000,000 in property damage and 1,042 persons injured resulting from the bombing of the World Trade Center in New York City on Feb. 26, 1993.

<sup>f</sup>These figures include \$100,000,000 in property damage, 518 persons injured, and 168 deaths resulting from the bombing of the Alfred P. Murrah Federal building in Oklahoma City on Apr. 19, 1995.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, **Bomb Summary 1982**, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1983), Table 1; U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, **1993 Bomb Summary** (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1994), p. 15; U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, "1994 Bombing Incidents," FBI Explosives Unit-Bomb Data Center General Information Bulletin 95-2, Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1995. (Mimemographed.) P. 3; U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, **1995 Bomb Summary** FBI Explosives Unit-Bomb Data Center General Information Bulletin 97-1 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1997), p. 6. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.167

**Bombing incidents known to police**

By type of target and device, and value of property damage, United States, 1995

Type of target	Number		Property damage
	Explosive	Incendiary	
Total	1,979	598	\$105,082,954 <sup>a</sup>
<b>Residential properties</b>			
Private residences	136	214	1,049,945
Mailboxes/other private property	846	86	78,671
<b>Commercial properties</b>			
Financial institutions	12	2	5,125
Commercial/retail	97	61	1,923,205
Restaurants	27	7	61,700
Offices	13	4	6,350
Other commercial operations	36	8	47,380
<b>Vehicles</b>			
Automobiles	195	111	612,929
Other vehicles	14	9	66,880
<b>Federal Government property</b>			
Postal facility/equipment	35	4	11,012
Law enforcement/judiciary	5	1	1,500
Other Federal Government	7	1	100,018,000 <sup>a</sup>
<b>Utilities</b>			
Electric facilities	7	0	1,000
Water/sewer	8	0	1,000
<b>Medical facilities</b>			
Abortion clinics	8	4	2,300
<b>Other targets</b>			
State/local government property	46	2	106,250
Law enforcement/judiciary	15	9	88,500
Bridge/highway	23	7	150,000
Academic facilities	100	17	62,217
Radio/television/telecommunications	23	1	13,700
Church/synagogue/temple	10	6	703,700
Vending machines	16	0	8,400
Open area	159	28	780
Other	68	15	49,410
Accidental detonation/unknown target	73	1	13,000

Note: See Note, table 3.166.

<sup>a</sup>These figures include \$100,000,000 in property damage resulting from the bombing of the Alfred P. Murrah Federal building in Oklahoma City on Apr. 19, 1995.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, **1995 Bomb Summary** FBI Explosives Unit-Bomb Data Center General Information Bulletin 97-1 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1997), p. 11.

Table 3.168

## Explosives stolen and recovered as reported to the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms

By type of explosive, United States, 1981-95

	Type of explosive										
	Low explosives (lbs.)			High explosives (lbs.)				Detonators (each)	Detonating cord, safety fuse, ignitor cord (ft.)	Grenades (each)	Other (lbs.) <sup>a</sup>
	Blasting agents (lbs.)	Black powder	Smokeless powder	Boosters	Military explosives, TNT	Dynamite	Primers				
<b>Amount stolen</b>											
1981	24,036	325	973	494	20	21,317	1,461	33,990	80,356	40	291
1982	31,476	558	73	243	1,871	29,267	474	42,466	56,047	0	150
1983	4,975	1,034	47	1,331	75	25,588	821	26,455	85,813	191	0
1984	35,891	418	0	1,017	135	28,468	2,171	33,086	106,537	93	NA
1985	7,132	428	87	491	235	24,013	562	46,352	85,066	1	NA
1986	8,210	170	115	788	2	24,945	1,676	31,497	172,588	35	NA
1987	4,705	150	0	696	1	8,372	1,304	33,112	47,450	10	NA
1988	9,439	347	0	1,306	244	12,730	339	43,092	57,058	1	NA
1989	3,584	318	0	544	5	10,801	1,485	21,797	68,807	36	NA
1990	3,895	25	0	304	1	11,599	563	13,562	30,337	13	NA
1991	9,576	158	30	487	85	6,023	0	11,527	60,397	6	NA
1992	1,063	0	20	531	2	7,983	89	11,067	29,640	0	NA
1993	4,022	303	24	127	74	4,409	25	7,075	28,534	224	NA
1994	6,905	100	0	2,593	22	5,320	0	5,226	83,771	69	NA
1995	5,300	25	0	76	16	3,234	78	7,818	19,267	58	NA
<b>Amount recovered</b>											
1981	12,822	19	114	377	502	24,546	47	11,386	48,375	96	580
1982	16,046	41	6	604	2,661	22,574	124	17,000	82,887	138	175
1983	319	363	49	298	143	20,755	170	15,053	57,492	49	184
1984	3,065	319	312	87	304	9,962	247	12,061	79,306	402	2,319
1985	3,793	1,044	162	1,179	329	22,536	339	29,571	87,820	314	NA
1986	1,603	261	625	200	424	16,635	148	17,017	111,033	295	NA
1987	4,147	588	414	171	285	14,226	1,004	15,619	31,311	299	NA
1988	8,695	1,720	340	1,545	377	15,305	219	35,389	55,212	144	NA
1989	7,318	1,224	174	371	1,955	11,810	0	19,512	100,752	356	NA
1990	9,028	149	121	841	350	77,005	90	11,653	47,078	461	NA
1991	1,960	281	285	746	363	9,498	1	18,132	57,606	461	NA
1992	7,369	276	80	233	223	5,694	28	9,382	32,802	661	NA
1993	3,347	244	35	496	163	6,102	41	11,689	80,862	615	NA
1994	1,584	295	487	2,392	131	39,392	0	7,429	26,518	440	25,662
1995	8,031	215	205	162	320	7,201	48	9,205	66,126	717	NA

Note: See Note, table 3.164. "Blasting agents" refers to any material or mixture of materials, consisting of fuel and oxidizer, intended for blasting purposes, not otherwise defined as an explosive (e.g., ammonium nitrate and fuel oil composition).

<sup>a</sup>May include photoflash cartridge powder, potassium chlorate, RDX (an extremely powerful military explosive), as well as small quantities of other types of explosives.

Source: U.S. Department of the Treasury, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, *Explosives Incidents Report 1988*, pp. 28, 35; *1993*, p. 29; p. 37, Table 18 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Treasury); and U.S. Department of the Treasury, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, *1995 Arson and Explosives Incidents Report* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Treasury, 1997), p. 29; p. 36, Table 19. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.169

**Deaths, injuries, and property damage resulting from criminal bombings and accidental explosions**

Reported to the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, United States, 1976-95

	Deaths	Injuries	Property damage (in millions)
1976	73	272	\$12.1
1977	127	374	61.3
1978	68	707	27.5
1979	54	328	16.0
1980	91	483	31.2
1981	75	262	105.6
1982	56	221	12.3
1983	71	400	34.3
1984	47	288	74.9
1985	104	477	26.5
1986	64	373	29.3
1987	57	384	45.6
1988	60	691	165.9
1989	74	495	48.9
1990	64	385	16.3
1991	75	695	27.1
1992	45	469	22.6
1993	70	1,375	526.4
1994	52	478	574.9
1995	214	842	106.3

Note: See Note, table 3.164. These data include detonated and incendiary bombings, and criminal and noncriminal explosives incidents. The increase in the 1978 injury figure is due to two major incidents: 150 people in New York City were injured in the accidental, noncriminal explosion of an ice cream truck; 250 people in Kentucky and West Virginia were injured by illegal fireworks. The increases in 1993 for injuries and property damage are due to the explosion at the World Trade Center in New York City on February 26. The increases in 1995 for deaths and injuries are due to the explosion at the Alfred P. Murrah Federal building in Oklahoma City on April 19.

Source: U.S. Department of the Treasury, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, *Explosives Incidents Report 1985*, p. 9; *1990*, p. 11 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Treasury); and U.S. Department of the Treasury, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, *1995 Arson and Explosives Incidents Report* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Treasury, 1997), p. 13. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.170

**Estimated number of structure fires, civilian fire deaths, and value of property loss due to fires of incendiary or suspicious origin**

United States, 1995

	Estimated number of fires	Estimated number of civilian fire deaths	Estimated value of property loss (in thousands)
Total, all fires in structures	573,500	4,585	\$8,918,000
Total, incendiary and suspicious fires	90,500	740	1,647,000
Incendiary fires	57,500	570 <sup>a</sup>	1,116,000 <sup>a</sup>
Suspicious fires	33,000	170	531,000

Note: These data are weighted estimates from an annual survey of fire departments conducted by the National Fire Protection Association. All U.S. fire departments that protect communities of 100,000 population or more are included in the sample. For departments that protect communities of less than 100,000 population, the sample is stratified by community size. A total of 2,729 fire departments responded to the 1995 survey. Readers are advised to consult the Source for more detailed information on methodology and weighting procedures.

"Incendiary fires" are fires in which a legal decision or physical evidence indicates that a fire was deliberately set. "Suspicious fires" are fires that involve circumstances, such as multiple ignitions, that indicate that a fire may have been set deliberately. "Civilians" include anyone other than a fire fighter. "Property loss" includes all forms of direct loss, but does not include indirect losses, such as interruption of business or temporary shelter provisions. (Source, p. 56.)

<sup>a</sup>These figures include 168 civilian deaths and an estimated \$135,000,000 in property loss resulting from the bombing and subsequent fire at the Alfred P. Murrah Federal building in Oklahoma City on Apr. 19, 1995.

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from data presented in Michael J. Karter, Jr., "NFPA's Latest Fire Loss Figures," *NFPA Journal* 90 (September/October 1996), pp. 54, 55, 57. *NFPA Journal*® is a registered trademark of the National Fire Protection Association, Quincy, MA 02269.

Table 3.171

**Estimated number of structure fires, civilian fire deaths, and vehicle fires of incendiary or suspicious origin**

United States, 1977-95

	Estimated number of structure fires	Estimated number of civilian fire deaths <sup>a</sup>	Estimated number of vehicle fires
Total	2,217,500	13,350	876,000
1977	167,500	635	X
1978	160,000	930	48,000
1979	148,500	675	63,500
1980	146,000	770	45,000
1981	154,500	820	44,500
1982	129,000	910	48,000
1983	122,000	970	48,000
1984	110,500	530	50,500
1985	117,000	670	45,500
1986	111,000	705	57,000
1987	105,000	730	51,000
1988	99,500	740	53,000
1989	97,000	615	46,000
1990	97,000	705	51,000
1991	98,000	490	49,000
1992	94,000	605	44,000
1993	84,500	560	41,500
1994	86,000	550	43,500
1995	90,500	740	47,000

Note: See Note, table 3.170.

<sup>a</sup>Includes deaths occurring in incendiary or suspicious structure fires only.

Source: John R. Hall, Jr., *U.S. Arson Trends and Patterns - 1995* (Quincy, MA: National Fire Protection Association, 1996), Figures 1, 3, 5. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.172

**Arson offenses and average cost of property damage**

By type of target, 1995

(11,877 agencies; 1995 estimated population 199,302,000)

Target	Number of offenses	Percent <sup>a</sup>	Average damage
Total	80,182	100.0%	\$11,151
Total structure	42,226	52.7	17,704
Single occupancy residential	17,955	22.4	15,856
Other residential	7,461	9.3	12,560
Storage	3,788	4.7	18,332
Industrial/manufacturing	605	0.8	80,732
Other commercial	4,322	5.4	37,069
Community/public	4,696	5.9	14,903
Other structure	3,399	4.2	6,080
Total mobile	20,459	25.5	4,561
Motor vehicles	19,223	24.0	4,181
Other mobile	1,236	1.5	10,459
Other	17,497	21.8	3,042

Note: Arson was designated as a Part I Index Offense in October 1978; data collection began in 1979. In 1995, 12,261 law enforcement agencies reported 94,926 arson offenses to the Uniform Crime Reporting Program. The data presented above are from 11,877 agencies that furnished detailed reports. Readers should be aware that these data do not represent the Nation's total arson experience. For a definition of arson, see Appendix 3.

<sup>a</sup>Because of rounding, percents may not add to total.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1995* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1996), p. 54, Table 2.32; p. 55, Table 2.34.

Table 3.173

**Arson of structures and percent not in use**

By type of structure, 1995

(11,887 agencies; 1995 estimated population 199,302,000)

Structure	Arson of structures	
	Number	Percent not in use
Total	42,226	19.8%
Single occupancy residential	17,955	21.7
Other residential	7,461	16.4
Storage	3,788	21.9
Industrial/manufacturing	605	26.4
Other commercial	4,322	21.8
Community/public	4,696	10.2
Other structure	3,399	23.6

Note: See Note, table 3.172. Structures not in use are structures that were uninhabited or abandoned at the time the arson occurred. For a definition of arson, see Appendix 3.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1995* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1996), p. 55, Table 2.33.

Table 3.174

**Terrorist incidents and preventions**

United States, 1982-95

	Terrorist incidents	Suspected terrorist incidents	Terrorism preventions
Total	178	48	83
1982	51	0	3
1983	31	2	6
1984	13	3	9
1985	7	6	23
1986	25	2	9
1987	9	8	5
1988	9	5	3
1989	4	16	7
1990	7	1	5
1991	5	1	4
1992	4	0	0
1993	12	2	7
1994	0	1	0
1995	1	1	2

Note: A terrorist incident is a violent act, or an act dangerous to human life, in violation of the criminal laws of the United States or of any State, to intimidate or coerce a government, the civilian population, or any segment thereof, in furtherance of political or social objectives. A suspected terrorist incident is a potential act of terrorism, responsibility for which cannot be attributed at the time to a known or suspected terrorist group or individual(s). A terrorism prevention is a documented instance in which a violent act by a known or suspected terrorist group or individual(s) with the means and a proven propensity for violence is successfully interdicted through investigative activity. (Source, p. ii.)

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Terrorism in the United States, 1995* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1997), p. 16. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.175

**Terrorist incidents**

By type of incident and target, United States, 1982-95 (aggregate)

	Number
Total	178
<b>Type of incident</b>	
Bombing attacks <sup>a</sup>	143
Malicious destruction of property	4
Acts of sabotage	2
Hostile takeover	4
Arson	8
Kidnaping; assaults; alleged assassinations; assassinations	11
Robbery; attempted robbery	5
Hijacking	1
<b>Type of target</b>	
Private residence/vehicle	18
Military personnel/establishments	33
Educational establishments	6
Commercial establishments	72
State and United States government buildings/property	32
Diplomatic establishments	17

Note: See Note, table 3.174.

<sup>a</sup>Includes detonated and undetonated devices, tear gas, pipebombs, and firebombs.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Terrorism in the United States, 1982-1992*, p. 10; *1993*, p. 16; *1994*, p. 8 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice); and U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Terrorism in the United States, 1995* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1997), p. 1. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.176

**Casualties resulting from international terrorism involving U.S. citizens**

By type of casualty, 1981-96

	Total	Dead	Wounded
Total	2,269	603	1,666
1981	47	7	40
1982	19	8	11
1983	386	271	115
1984	42	11	31
1985	195	38	157
1986	112	12	100
1987	54	7	47
1988	231	192	39
1989	34	16	18
1990	43	9	34
1991	23	7	16
1992	3	2	1
1993	1,011 <sup>a</sup>	7	1,004
1994	11	6	5
1995	70	10	60
1996	274 <sup>b</sup>	24	250

Note: Terrorism is defined as premeditated, politically-motivated violence perpetrated against noncombatant targets by subnational groups or clandestine agents, usually intended to influence an audience. International terrorism is terrorism involving citizens or territory of more than one country. (Source, *1996*, p. vi.) Some data have been revised by the Source and will differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

<sup>a</sup>The bombing of the World Trade Center in New York City on Feb. 26, 1993 accounts for the dramatic increase.

<sup>b</sup>The bombing of the Al Khubar U.S. military housing complex near Dhahran, Saudi Arabia on June 25, 1996 accounts for this increase.

Source: U.S. Department of State, *Patterns of Global Terrorism: 1987*, p. 1; *1988*, p. 4; *1995*, p. 74; *1996*, p. 75 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of State). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.177

**Results of airline passenger screening**

United States, 1977-96

	Persons screened (in millions)	Weapons detected						Persons arrested	
		Firearms	Handguns	Long guns	Other	Explosive/ incendiary devices	Other dangerous articles	For carrying firearms/ explosives	For giving false information
1977	508.8	2,034	1,730	64	240	5	NA	810	44
1978	579.7	2,058	1,827	67	164	3	NA	896	64
1979	592.5	2,161	1,962	55	144	3	NA	1,060	47
1980	585.0	2,022	1,878	36	108	8	NA	1,031	32
1981	598.5	2,255	2,124	44	87	11	NA	1,187	49
1982	630.2	2,676	2,559	57	60	1	NA	1,314	27
1983	709.1	2,784	2,634	67	83	4	NA	1,282	34
1984	775.6	2,957	2,766	100	91	6	NA	1,285	27
1985	992.9	2,987	2,823	90	74	12	NA	1,310	42
1986	1,055.3	3,241	2,981	146	114	11	NA	1,415	89
1987	1,095.6	3,252	3,012	99	141	14	NA	1,581	81
1988	1,054.9	2,773	2,591	74	108	11	NA	1,493	222
1989	1,113.3	2,879	2,397	92	390	26	NA	1,436	83
1990	1,145.1	2,853	2,490	59	304	15	NA	1,337	18
1991	1,015.1	1,919	1,597	47	275	94	NA	893	28
1992	1,110.8	2,608	2,503	105	NA	167	2,341	1,282	13
1993	1,150.0	2,798	2,707	91	NA	251	3,867	1,354	31
1994	1,261.3	2,994	2,860	134	NA	505	6,051	1,433	35
1995	1,263.0	2,390	2,230	160	NA	631	4,414	1,194	68
1996	1,382.1	2,147	1,999	148	NA	NA	NA	999	131

Note: Screening consists of "the systematic examination of persons and property using weapons-detecting procedures or facilities (electronic or physical search) for the purpose of detecting weapons and dangerous articles and to prevent their unauthorized introduction into sterile areas or aboard aircraft." (Source, 1993, p. 42.) Prior to 1992, the firearm category of "other" included items such as starter pistols, flare pistols, and BB guns. Beginning in 1992, this category was expanded and now also includes stunning devices, chemical agents, martial arts equipment, knives, bludgeons, and certain other designated items. From 1992 to 1994, the method of counting "explosive/incendiary devices" was revised. Individual items were counted rather than packages (i.e., one box of firecrackers counted as 20 firecrackers; one box of ammunition counted as 50 cartridges).

Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Aviation Administration, *Semiannual Report to Congress on the Effectiveness of the Civil Aviation Security Program, July 1 to December 31, 1978*, Exhibit 10; *July 1 to December 31, 1982*, Exhibit 10; *July 1 to December 31, 1984*, Exhibit 7; *July 1 to December 31, 1989*, p. 11 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Transportation); U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Aviation Administration, *Annual Report to Congress on Civil Aviation Security, January 1, 1993-December 31, 1993*, p. 9; *January 1, 1995-December 31, 1995*, p. 11 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Transportation); and data provided by the U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Aviation Administration. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

## Appendix 3

### *Crime in the United States* Definitions of terms

Note: The following information has been excerpted from the U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1995* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1996), pp. 367, 368, 373-376. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made. See U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1984) for further definitions and information on classification and counting rules.

#### Population definitions

For purposes of statistical presentation, the cities and counties in the United States are divided into groups based on population size. The population group classifications used by the Uniform Crime Reporting Program are shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Population group, political label, and population coverage

Population group	Political label	Population coverage
I	City	250,000 and over
II	City	100,000 to 249,999
III	City	50,000 to 99,999
IV	City	25,000 to 49,999
V	City	10,000 to 24,999
VI	City <sup>a</sup>	Less than 10,000
VIII (Rural county)	County <sup>b</sup>	-
IX (Suburban county)	County <sup>b</sup>	-

<sup>a</sup>Includes universities and colleges to which no population is attributed.

<sup>b</sup>Includes State police to which no population is attributed.

**Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)**--This includes a central city of at least 50,000 people or an urbanized area of at least 50,000. The county containing the central city and other contiguous counties having strong economic and social ties to the central city and county also are included. Counties in an MSA are designated "suburban" for UCR purposes. An MSA may cross State lines. Due to changes in the geographic composition of MSAs, no year-to-year comparisons of data for those areas should be attempted. New England MSAs are comprised of

cities and towns instead of counties. In this publication, New England cities and towns are assigned to the proper MSAs. Some counties, however, have both suburban and rural portions. Data for State police and sheriffs in those jurisdictions are included in statistics for the rural areas. MSAs made up approximately 81% of the total U.S. population in 1995.

**Rural counties**--Rural counties are those outside MSAs and are comprised of mostly unincorporated areas. Law enforcement agencies in rural counties cover areas that are not under the jurisdiction of city police departments. Rural county law enforcement agencies served 11% of the national population in 1995.

**Suburban areas**--These areas consist of cities with populations of less than 50,000 in addition to counties (unincorporated areas) that are within an MSA. Suburban areas can, therefore, be divided into suburban cities and suburban counties.

**Other cities**--Other cities are urban places outside MSAs; most of these areas are incorporated. These cities comprised 8% of the 1995 national population.

#### Community types:

	MSA	Non-MSA
Cities	Cities over 50,000	Cities outside metropolitan areas
Counties (including unincorporated areas)	Suburban counties	Rural counties

As a general rule, sheriffs, county police, and many State police report on crimes committed within the limits of counties, but outside cities; local police report on crimes committed within city limits.

The major source of Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) data is the individual law enforcement agency. The number of agencies included in each population group will vary slightly from year to year due to population growth, geopolitical consolidation, municipal incorporation, etc. For 1995, the national and State population counts are U.S. Bureau of the Census July 1, 1995 provisional estimates. For jurisdictions within each State, the populations were adjusted based on the 1995 State growth rate as supplied by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Table 2 shows the number of agencies within each population group in 1995.

Table 2. Population group and number of agencies

Population group	Number of agencies
I	65
II	150
III	385
IV	732
V	1,775
VI	8,000 <sup>a</sup>
VIII (Rural county)	3,628 <sup>b</sup>
IX (Suburban county)	2,030 <sup>b</sup>
Total	16,765

<sup>a</sup>Includes universities and colleges to which no population is attributed.

<sup>b</sup>Includes State police to which no population is attributed.

Table 3. Total U.S. population, 1960-95<sup>a</sup>

	Population
1960	179,323,175
1961	182,992,000
1962	185,771,000
1963	188,483,000
1964	191,141,000
1965	193,526,000
1966	195,576,000
1967	197,457,000
1968	199,399,000
1969	201,385,000
1970	203,235,298
1971	206,212,000
1972	208,230,000
1973	209,851,000
1974	211,392,000
1975	213,124,000
1976	214,659,000
1977	216,332,000
1978	218,059,000
1979	220,099,000
1980	225,349,264
1981	229,146,000
1982	231,534,000
1983	233,981,000
1984	236,158,000
1985	238,740,000
1986	241,077,000
1987	243,400,000
1988	245,807,000
1989	248,239,000
1990	248,709,873
1991	252,177,000
1992	255,082,000
1993	257,908,000
1994	260,341,000
1995	262,755,000

<sup>a</sup>Population figures are U.S. Bureau of the Census provisional estimates as of July 1 for each year except 1960, 1970, 1980, and 1990, which are the decennial census counts.

#### Regions and divisions

The United States is divided into four regions; these regions are further divided into nine

divisions. The following is a list of States within divisions and regions

**Northeast:**

New England--Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont.

Middle Atlantic--New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania.

**Midwest:**

East North Central--Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Wisconsin.

West North Central--Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota.

**South:**

South Atlantic--Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia.

East South Central--Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, Tennessee.

West South Central--Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas.

**West:**

Mountain--Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, Wyoming.

Pacific--Alaska, California, Hawaii, Oregon, Washington.

**The Crime Index, Part I, and Part II offenses**

The Crime Index

The following offenses and attempts to commit these offenses are used in compiling the Crime Index: (1) murder and non-negligent manslaughter, (2) forcible rape, (3) robbery, (4) aggravated assault, (5) burglary, (6) larceny-theft, (7) motor vehicle theft, and (8) arson. Arson was added as the eighth index offense in October 1978. (Manslaughter by negligence and simple or minor assaults are not included in the Crime Index.)

Offenses in the UCR program are divided into two groupings, Part I and Part II. Information on the volume of Part I offenses known to law enforcement, those cleared by arrest or exceptional means, and the number of persons arrested is reported monthly. Only arrest data are reported for Part II offenses.

Part I offenses

**Criminal homicide--a.** Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter: the willful (nonnegligent) killing of one human being by another. Deaths caused by negligence, attempts to kill, assaults to kill, suicides, accidental deaths, and justifiable

homicides are excluded. Justifiable homicides are limited to: (1) the killing of a felon by a law enforcement officer in the line of duty and (2) the killing of a felon by a private citizen. **b.** Manslaughter by negligence: the killing of another person through gross negligence. Traffic fatalities are excluded. While manslaughter by negligence is a Part I crime, it is not included in the Crime Index.

**Forcible rape--**The carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will. Included are rapes by force and attempts or assaults to rape. Statutory offenses (no force used--victim under age of consent) are excluded.

**Robbery--**The taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear.

**Aggravated assault--**An unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. This type of assault usually is accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm. Simple assaults are excluded.

**Burglary--breaking or entering--**The unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or a theft. Attempted forcible entry is included.

**Larceny-theft** (except motor vehicle theft)--The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another. Examples are thefts of bicycles or automobile accessories, shoplifting, pocket-picking, or the stealing of any property or article which is not taken by force and violence or by fraud. Attempted larcenies are included. Embezzlement, "con" games, forgery, worthless checks, etc., are excluded.

**Motor vehicle theft--**The theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. A motor vehicle is self-propelled and runs on the surface and not on rails. Specifically excluded from this category are motorboats, construction equipment, airplanes, and farming equipment.

**Arson--**Any willful or malicious burning or attempt to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a dwelling house, public building, motor vehicle or aircraft, personal property of another, etc.

Part II offenses

**Other assaults** (simple)--Assaults and attempted assaults where no weapon is used and which do not result in serious or aggravated injury to the victim.

**Forgery and counterfeiting--**Making, altering, uttering, or possessing, with intent to defraud, anything false in the semblance of that which is true. Attempts are included.

**Fraud--**Fraudulent conversion and obtaining money or property by false pretenses. Included are confidence games and

bad checks, except forgeries and counterfeiting.

**Embezzlement--**Misappropriation or misapplication of money or property entrusted to one's care, custody, or control.

**Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing--**Buying, receiving, and possessing stolen property, including attempts.

**Vandalism--**Willful or malicious destruction, injury, disfigurement, or defacement of any public or private property, real or personal, without consent of the owner or persons having custody or control.

**Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.--**All violations of regulations or statutes controlling the carrying, using, possessing, furnishing, and manufacturing of deadly weapons or silencers. Attempts are included.

**Prostitution and commercialized vice--**Sex offenses of a commercialized nature, such as prostitution, keeping a bawdy house, procuring, or transporting women for immoral purposes. Attempts are included.

**Sex offenses** (except forcible rape, prostitution, and commercialized vice)--Statutory rape and offenses against chastity, common decency, morals, and the like. Attempts are included.

**Drug abuse violations--**State and local offenses relating to the unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, and manufacturing of narcotic drugs. The following drug categories are specified: Opium or cocaine and their derivatives (morphine, heroin, codeine); marijuana; synthetic narcotics--manufactured narcotics that can cause true addiction (demerol, methadone); and dangerous non-narcotic drugs (barbiturates, benzedrine).

**Gambling--**Promoting, permitting, or engaging in illegal gambling.

**Offenses against the family and children--**Nonsupport, neglect, desertion, or abuse of family and children.

**Driving under the influence--**Driving or operating any vehicle or common carrier while drunk or under the influence of liquor or narcotics.

**Liquor laws--**State or local liquor law violations, except "drunkenness" and "driving under the influence." Federal violations are excluded.

**Drunkenness--**Offenses relating to drunkenness or intoxication. Excluded is "driving under the influence."

**Disorderly conduct--**Breach of the peace.

**Vagrancy--**Vagabondage, begging, loitering, etc.

**All other offenses--**All violations of State or local laws, except those listed above and traffic offenses.

**Suspicion--**No specific offense; suspect released without formal charges being placed.

**Curfew and loitering laws** (persons under age 18)--Offenses relating to violations of local curfew or loitering ordinances where such laws exist.

**Runaways** (persons under age 18)--Limited to juveniles taken into protective custody under provisions of local statutes.

#### **Offense estimation**

The inability of some State UCR Programs to provide forcible rape figures in accordance with UCR guidelines and other problems at the State-level have required unique estimation procedures. In addition, because of efforts to convert to the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS), it has become necessary to estimate totals for some States.

The Illinois (1985 to 1995), and Michigan and Minnesota (1993 only) State UCR Programs were unable to provide forcible rape figures in accordance with UCR guidelines. The rape totals were estimated using national rates per 100,000 inhabitants within the eight population groups and assigning the forcible rape volumes proportionally to each State.

In recent years, a number of States have been involved in the NIBRS conversion process. During the conversion process, little or no data were available from law enforcement agencies in these States. The following is a list of States that provided either incomplete data or no data for certain years: Iowa in 1991; Illinois and Kansas in 1993; Illinois, Kansas, and Montana in 1994 and 1995; and Delaware and Pennsylvania in 1995. State totals were estimated using procedures based on data availability specific to each State, and the population group and geographic division to which the State belongs. The Iowa conversion was successful and post-1991 State figures are available. Illinois, Kansas, and Montana are continuing conversion efforts.

It also should be noted that due to reporting problems at the State level, no usable data were received from law enforcement agencies in Florida and Kentucky for 1988; these State totals also were estimated.

## Appendix 6

### Public opinion survey sampling procedures

Note: Information on Gallup survey sampling procedures was excerpted from George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Poll, Public Opinion 1934-1971, Vol. 1, 1935-1948* (New York: Random House, 1972), pp. vi-viii; George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Opinion Index*, Report No. 162 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, January 1979), pp. 29, 30; George Gallup, *The Sophisticated Poll Watcher's Guide* (Princeton, NJ: Princeton Opinion Press, 1976), p. 102; and from information provided to SOURCEBOOK staff from The Gallup Organization, Inc. Information on the Harris Poll survey sampling procedures was provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by Louis Harris and Associates, Inc.; similar procedures used in earlier surveys are described in Louis Harris and Associates, Inc., *The Harris Yearbook of Public Opinion 1970: A Compendium of Current American Attitudes* (New York: Louis Harris and Associates, Inc., 1971), pp. 511-514. Information on the survey procedures employed by the National Opinion Research Center was excerpted from the National Opinion Research Center, *General Social Surveys, 1972-1996: Cumulative Codebook* (Chicago: National Opinion Research Center, University of Chicago, 1996), pp. v-vii, 54, 965, 966, 1184-1186. Information on the Phi Delta Kappa/Gallup Poll was excerpted from Stanley M. Elam, Lowell C. Rose, and Alec M. Gallup, "The 25th Annual Phi Delta Kappa/Gallup Poll of the Public's Attitudes Toward the Public Schools," *Phi Delta Kappan* (October 1993), p. 152; "The 26th Annual Phi Delta Kappa/Gallup Poll of the Public's Attitudes Toward the Public Schools," *Phi Delta Kappan* (September 1994), p. 56; Stanley M. Elam and Lowell C. Rose, "The 27th Annual Phi Delta Kappa/Gallup Poll of the Public's Attitudes Toward the Public Schools," *Phi Delta Kappan* (September 1995), p. 56; and Stanley M. Elam, Lowell C. Rose, and Alec M. Gallup, "The 28th Annual Phi Delta Kappa/Gallup Poll of the Public's Attitudes Toward the Public Schools," *Phi Delta Kappan* (September 1996), p. 58. Information on the 1996 Ethnic Market Report was provided by Market Segment Research and Consulting, Inc. Information also was excerpted from material provided by The Pew Research Center for The People & The Press. Information on the Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System was excerpted from Laura Kann et al., "Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance--United States, 1995," CDC

Surveillance Summaries, *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 45 SS-4 (Washington, DC: USGPO, Sept. 27, 1996).

The sampling procedures of seven public opinion surveys or survey organizations are presented in this appendix; The Gallup Poll, the Gallup/Phi Delta Kappa Education Poll, the Harris Survey, the National Opinion Research Center, Market Segment Research and Consulting, Inc., The Pew Research Center for The People & The Press, and the Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System.

#### GALLUP POLLS

All Gallup polls since 1950, excluding certain special surveys, have been based on a national probability sample of interviewing areas. Refinements in the sample design have been introduced at various points in time since then. However, over this period the design essentially has conformed to the current procedure, as described in the following paragraphs.

The United States is divided into seven size-of-community strata: cities of population 1,000,000 and over, 250,000 to 999,999, and 50,000 to 249,000, with the urbanized areas of all these cities forming a single stratum; cities of 2,500 to 49,999; rural villages; and farm or open country rural areas. Within each of these strata, the population is further divided into seven regions: New England, Middle Atlantic, East Central, West Central, South, Mountain, and Pacific Coast. Within each size-of-community and regional stratum the population is arrayed in geographic order and zoned into equal sized groups of sampling units. Pairs of localities in each zone are selected with probability of selection proportional to the size of each locality's population--producing two replicated samples of localities.

Within selected cities for which population data are reported by census tracts or enumeration districts, these sample subdivisions are drawn with probability of selection proportional to the size of the population. For other cities, minor civil divisions, and rural areas in the sample for which population data are not reported by census tracts or enumeration districts, small, definable geographic areas are drawn, with the probability of selection proportional to size where available data permit; otherwise with equal probability.

A block or block cluster is drawn with probability of selection proportional to the number of dwelling units from within each subdivision selected for which block statistics are available. In cities and towns for which block statistics are not available, blocks are drawn at random, that is, with equal probability. In subdivisions that are

rural or open country in character, segments approximately equal in size of population are delineated and drawn with equal probability.

In each cluster of blocks and each segment so selected, a randomly selected starting point is designated on the interviewer's map of the area. Starting at this point, interviewers are required to follow a given direction in the selection of households, taking households in sequence, until their assigned number of interviews has been completed. Within each occupied dwelling unit or household reached, the interviewer asks to speak to the youngest man 18 or older at home, or if no man is at home, the oldest woman 18 or older. This method of selection within the household has been developed empirically to produce an age distribution by men and women separately which compares closely with the age distribution of the population. It increases the probability of selecting younger men, who are at home relatively infrequently, and the probability of reaching older women in the household who tend to be under-represented unless given a disproportionate chance of being drawn from among those at home. The method of selection among those at home within the household is not strictly random, but it is systematic and objective, and eliminates interviewer judgment in the selection process. Interviewing is conducted at times when adults are most likely to be at home, which means on weekends or if on weekdays, after 4 p.m. for women and after 6 p.m. for men. Allowance for persons not at home is made by a "times-at-home" weighting procedure rather than by "call-backs." This procedure is a standard method for reducing the sample bias that would otherwise result from under-representation of persons who are difficult to find at home.

The pre-stratification by regions is routinely supplemented by fitting each obtained sample to the latest available U.S. Bureau of the Census estimates of the regional distribution of the population. Also minor adjustments of the sample are made by educational attainment (for men and women separately), based on the annual estimates of the U.S. Bureau of the Census derived from their Current Population Survey. The sample procedure described is designed to produce an approximation of the adult civilian population living in the United States, except for those persons in institutions such as prisons or hospitals. The four regions of the country, as reported in Gallup public opinion surveys, have been defined in the following manner:

**East**--Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, West Virginia, District of Columbia;

**Midwest**--Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri,

North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas;

**South**--Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas; and

**West**--Montana, Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Wyoming, Utah, Nevada, New Mexico, California, Oregon, Washington, Hawaii, Alaska.

**Urbanization**--Central cities have populations of 50,000 and above. Suburbs constitute the fringe and include populations of 2,500 to 49,999. Rural areas are those that have populations of under 2,500.

**Race/ethnicity**--Nonwhite is comprised of individuals who report themselves as any combination of the following classifications: Hispanic, American Indian, Other Indian, Oriental, and Black. Black and Hispanic are subcategories of Nonwhite. However, due to variation in respondent reporting the category White may also include some Hispanics.

According to Gallup policy, if the interviewee does not hear or does not understand a question, the interviewer repeats the question and if on the second reading the person does not understand or does not get the point of the question, the interviewer checks the "no opinion" box. It should also be noted that seldom more than 10% of all those contacted refuse to be interviewed. Gallup Poll Surveys include approximately 1,000 respondents.

#### Sampling error

All sample surveys are subject to sampling error, that is, the extent to which the results may differ from those that would be obtained if the entire population surveyed had been interviewed. The size of sampling errors depends largely on the number of interviews. The following table may be used in estimating sampling error. The computed allowances have taken into account the effect of the sample design upon sampling error. They may be interpreted as indicating the range (plus or minus the figure shown) within which the results of repeated samplings in the same time period could be expected to vary, 95% of the time, assuming the same sampling procedure, the same interviewers, and the same questionnaire.

Recommended allowance for sampling error (plus or minus) at 95% confidence level

(Percent)

Percent-ages	Sample size					
	1,000	750	600	400	200	100
10	2	3	3	4	5	7
20	3	4	4	5	7	9
30	4	4	4	6	8	10
40	4	4	5	6	8	11
50	4	4	5	6	8	11
60	4	4	5	6	8	11
70	4	4	4	6	8	10
80	3	4	4	5	7	9
90	2	3	3	4	5	7

The table would be used in the following manner: Assume a reported percentage is 33 for a group which includes 1,000 respondents. Proceed to row "Percentages near 30" in the table and then to the column headed, "1,000." The figure in this cell is four, which means that at the 95% confidence level, the 33% obtained in the sample is subject to a sampling error of plus or minus four points.

#### PHI DELTA KAPPA/GALLUP POLL

The Phi Delta Kappa/Gallup polls are modified probability samples of adults 18 years of age and older living in the United States. The 1993 sample was comprised of 1,306 adults; interviewing took place May 21-June 9, 1993. The 1994 sample was comprised of 1,326 adults; interviewing took place May 10-June 8, 1994. The 1995 sample was comprised of 1,311 adults; interviewing took place May 25-June 15, 1995. The 1996 sample was comprised of 1,329 adults; interviewing took place May 2-22, 1996. The data collection design employed the Gallup Organization's standard national telephone sample, i.e., an unclustered, directory-assisted, random-digit telephone sample, based on a proportionate stratified sampling design. "Nonpublic school parents" includes parents of students who attend parochial schools, private schools, or independent schools. For further information on the survey sampling procedures see Stanley M. Elam, Lowell C. Rose, and Alec M. Gallup, "The 28th Annual Phi Delta Kappa/Gallup Poll of the Public's Attitudes Toward the Public Schools," *Phi Delta Kappan* (September 1996), pp. 58, 59.

#### HARRIS SURVEYS

Harris surveys are based on a national sample of the civilian population of the continental United States. Alaska and Hawaii are not represented in the sample, nor are those in prisons, hospitals, or religious and educational institutions. The sample is based on census information on the population of each State in the country, and on the

population living in standard metropolitan areas and in the rest of the country. These population figures are updated by intercensal estimates produced annually by the U.S. Bureau of the Census, and sample locations are selected biennially to reflect changes in the country's demographic profile.

National samples are stratified in two dimensions--geographic region and metropolitan (and non-metropolitan) residence. Stratification insures that the samples will reflect, within 1%, the actual proportions of those living in the country in different regions and metropolitan (and non-metropolitan) areas. Within each stratum the selection of the ultimate sampling unit is achieved through a series of steps, a process which is technically called multi-stage unclustered sampling. Each sampling unit yields one interview. First States, then counties, and then minor civil divisions (cities, towns, townships) are selected with probability proportional to census estimates of their respective household populations.

The Harris Survey has four of these national samples, and they are used in rotation from study to study. The specific sample locations in one study generally are adjacent to those used in the next study. For most surveys covering the entire country, more than one national sample may be employed. Harris Surveys of a nationwide sample usually include approximately 1,250 respondents. All interviews prior to 1978 were conducted in person, in the homes of respondents. At each household the respondent was chosen by means of a random selection pattern, geared to the number of adults of each sex who live in the household. Interviews lasted approximately 1 hour. Almost all interviews conducted as of 1978 have been telephone interviews. Respondents are selected on the basis of random digit dialing. When the completed interviews are received in New York, a subsample of the respondents are re-contacted to verify that the data have been accurately recorded. Questionnaires are edited and coded in the New York office. The Harris sampling procedure is designed to produce a national cross-section that accurately reflects the actual population of the country 18 years of age and older living in private households. This means that the results of a survey among a national sample can be projected as representative of the country's civilian population 18 years of age and older.

Harris Survey national results are reported for the East, Midwest, South, and West regions of the country, defined as follows:

**East**--Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, New York, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Maryland, New Jersey, Delaware, West Virginia;

**Midwest**--North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, Indiana, Ohio;

**South**--Kentucky, Virginia, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, Louisiana, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Texas; and

**West**--Washington, Oregon, California, Idaho, Nevada, Utah, Arizona, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico.

#### Sampling error

The results of the surveys are subject to sampling error, i.e., the difference between the results obtained from the sample and those that would be obtained by surveying the entire population. The size of a possible sampling error varies to some extent with the size of the sample and with the percentage giving a particular answer. The following table sets forth the range of error in samples of different sizes and at different percentages of response.

For example, if the response for a sample size of 1,200 is 30%, in 95 cases out of 100 the response in the population will be between 27% and 33%. This error accounts only for sampling error. Survey research also is susceptible to other errors, such as data handling and interview recording.

Recommended allowance for sampling error (plus or minus) at 95% confidence level

Response percent	Sample size					
	1,600	1,200	900	500	250	100
10(90)	2	2	2	3	5	7
20(80)	2	3	3	4	6	10
30(70)	3	3	4	5	7	11
40(60)	3	3	4	5	7	12
50	3	3	4	5	8	12

#### NATIONAL OPINION RESEARCH CENTER

The National Opinion Research Center (NORC) maintains a national probability sample. The General Social Surveys (GSS) are interviews administered to the NORC national samples using a standard questionnaire. They have been conducted during February, March, and April from 1972 to 1978, 1980, 1982 to 1991, 1993, 1994, and 1996. There are a total of 35,284 completed interviews (1,613 in 1972; 1,504 in 1973; 1,484 in 1974; 1,490 in 1975; 1,499 in 1976; 1,530 in 1977; 1,532 in 1978; 1,468 in 1980; 1,506 and an oversample of 354 blacks in 1982; 1,599 in 1983; 1,473 in 1984; 1,534 in 1985; 1,470 in 1986; 1,466 and an oversample of 353 blacks in 1987; 1,481 in 1988; 1,537 in 1989; 1,372 in 1990; 1,517 in 1991; 1,606 in 1993; 2,992 in 1994; and 2,904 in 1996). Sampling frames are based on 1970

census information for surveys conducted in 1972-78, 1980, and 1982. For all interviews conducted from 1984-91, the national sampling frame was based on 1980 census information. A split sample transition design was used in the 1983 survey. One-half of the sample was drawn from the 1970 frame and one-half from the 1980 frame. Again in 1993, a split sample transaction design was employed on the 1993 survey to measure the effect of switching from the 1980 sample frame to the 1990 sample frame. Half the sample was drawn from each frame. Since 1973, the median length of the interview has been about one and a half hours. This study employed standard field procedures for national surveys, including interviewer hiring and training by area supervisors in interviewing locations when necessary.

Each survey is an independently drawn sample of English-speaking persons 18 years of age and older, living in non-institutional arrangements within the United States. Alaska and Hawaii are not included in samples drawn from the 1970 sampling frame, but are represented in one-half of the 1983 surveys and all those conducted from 1984-96. Block quota sampling was used in the 1972, 1973, and 1974 surveys and for half of the 1975 and 1976 surveys. Full probability sampling was employed in half of the 1975 and 1976 surveys and in all of the surveys conducted subsequent to 1976.

The sample is a multi-stage area probability sample to the block or segment level. At the block level, quota sampling is used with quotas based on sex, age, and employment status. The cost of the quota samples is substantially less than the cost of a full probability sample of the same size, but there is, of course, the chance of sample biases mainly due to not-at-homes which are not controlled by the quotas. However, in order to reduce this bias, the interviewers are given instructions to canvass and interview only after 3:00 p.m. on weekdays or during the weekend or holidays. The first stage of sample selection includes selection of the Primary Sampling Units (PSUs). The PSUs employed are Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSAs) or nonmetropolitan counties selected in NORC's Master Sample. These SMSAs and counties were stratified by region, age, and race before selection. The units of selection of the second stage were block groups (BGs) and enumeration districts (EDs). These EDs and BGs were stratified according to race and income. The third stage of selection was that of blocks, which were selected with probabilities proportional to size. In places without block statistics, measures of size for the blocks were obtained by field counting. The average cluster size is five respondents per cluster.

The quotas call for approximately equal numbers of men and women with the exact proportion in each segment determined by the 1970 census tract data. For women, the additional requirement is imposed that there be the proper proportion of employed and unemployed women in the location. Again, these quotas are based on the 1970 census tract data. For men, the added requirement is that there be the proper proportion of men over and under age 35 in the location. Past experience suggests that, for most purposes, this quota sample of 1,500 could be considered as having about the same efficiency as a simple random sample of 1,000 cases.

The 1975 and 1976 studies were conducted with a traditional sample design, one-half full probability and one-half block quota. The sample was divided into two parts for several reasons: (1) to provide data for possibly interesting methodological comparisons; and (2) on the chance that there are some differences over time, that it would be possible to assign these differences to either shifts in sample designs, or changes in response patterns. Having allowed for the appearance of all items in the transitional sample design, the GSS then switched to a full probability sample beginning with the 1977 survey.

#### Rotation

Since its inception the GSS employed a *rotation design* under which most of its items appeared on two out of every three surveys. While this design proved to be useful for both monitoring change and augmenting the content of the GSS, it had the disadvantage of irregularly spacing the data and allowing gaps in the time series. This situation was particularly acute during 1978-82 because of the lack of funding for surveys in 1979 and 1981. At that juncture 4-year gaps regularly appeared in the data and 6-year lapses existed for bivariate correlations between items from different rotations. Even with annual surveys 2-year gaps and 3-year intervals for bivariate correlations occur. To reduce this imbalance in the time series and reduce the length of intervals, in 1988 the rotation, across-time design previously used was changed to a *split-ballot design*. Under this design rotations 1, 2, and 3 occur across random sub-samples within each survey rather than across surveys (and years). Each sub-sample (known as ballots) consists of 1/3 of the sample. Permanent items are not affected by this switch. They continue to appear on all cases for all surveys. Rotating items now appear on all surveys and are asked of two-thirds of respondents on each survey. Over a 3-year cycle the same number of respondents are asked the "rotating" items as before (3,000), but instead of coming in two segments of 1,500

each from two surveys, they appear in three segments of 1,000 each from three surveys.

The 1993 GSS was the last survey conducted under this design. In 1994 two major innovations were introduced to the GSS.

First, the traditional core was substantially reduced to allow for the creation of mini-modules (i.e. blocks of about 15 minutes devoted to some combination of small- to medium-sized supplements). The mini-modules space provides greater flexibility to incorporate innovations and to include important items proposed by the social science community.

Second, a new biennial, split-sample design was used. The sample consists of two parallel sub-samples of approximately 1,500 cases each. The two sub-samples both contain the identical core. The A sample also contains a standard, topical module, the mini-modules, and an International Social Survey Program (ISSP) module (on women, work, and the family). The B sample has a second topical module, mini-modules, and an ISSP module (on the environment). In effect, one can think of the A sample as representing a traditional GSS for 1994 and the B sample representing a traditional GSS for 1995. Rather than being fielded separately in two different years they are fielded together.

In 1996 (and in subsequent even-numbered years), the same design described for 1994 was repeated. In addition, in 1994 only, a transitional design was utilized to calibrate any impact of deletions from the core.

Survey results are reported for four regional categories, with the States classified in the following way:

**Northeast**--Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont;

**North Central**--Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, Wisconsin;

**South**--Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia;

**West**--Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming.

#### **MARKET SEGMENT RESEARCH AND CONSULTING, INC.**

These data were collected and analyzed by Market Segment Research and Consulting, Inc. (MSRC) as part of the 1996 Ethnic Market Report. A total of 5,000 interviews were

conducted from January to March 1996. The data were obtained using a combination of telephone and face-to-face interviews. A total of 2,000 interviews were conducted among Hispanics, 1,000 among whites, 1,000 among African-Americans, and 1,000 among Asians. The Hispanic interviews were conducted in Los Angeles, New York, Miami, Chicago, San Antonio, Houston, San Francisco, El Paso, Dallas, and Phoenix/Tucson. The African-American interviews were conducted in New York, Chicago, Washington, D.C., Los Angeles, Detroit, Philadelphia, Atlanta, Baltimore, Houston, and Miami. Asian interviews were conducted in Los Angeles, New York, San Francisco, Chicago, and Washington, D.C. The whites interviewed comprised a National probability sample.

The samples were based on Areas of Dominant Influence (ADI) and were selected using the 1990 U.S. Census. Within each ADI, census tracts with high, medium, and low population densities for each segment were identified and a sample was selected from each in order to ensure a reflective cross-section of the population. For the Hispanic segment, 50% of the sample was selected by surname and the remaining 50% was random.

Intensive supervisor and interviewer training and field briefings were conducted. Every question and possible answer was reviewed twice. The interviewers conducted practice interviews with each other and then with actual respondents. These practice interviews were not included in the sample. As a security measure, no single interviewer conducted more than 10% of the total interviews. Supervisors conducted a minimum of 20% validation of each interviewer's daily work.

The questionnaire was developed by MSRC and each respondent was interviewed for approximately 45 minutes, using a split-run method, resulting in approximately 1.5 hours worth of data collection in total. In order to assure the most representative sample of the population, limited screening criteria were used. To qualify for the study, respondents were screened to be 18 years of age or older, to be of the appropriate ethnic origin (self-described), and to pass standard security questions. Within each ethnic segment, 50% males and 50% females were interviewed. MSRC translated the questionnaire into Spanish, Japanese, Vietnamese, Korean, and Cantonese/Mandarin. For each language, MSRC translated the English questionnaire into the native language and back-translated it to English to ensure that the meaning of each question was conveyed accurately. The interviews were completed in the respondents' language of preference.

#### **THE PEW RESEARCH CENTER FOR THE PEOPLE & THE PRESS**

Both the May/June and November/December 1996 surveys were conducted by Princeton Survey Research Associates for The Pew Research Center for The People & The Press. The survey results are based on telephone interviews among nationwide samples of adults 18 years of age and older. The samples are random digit dialing samples of telephone numbers selected from telephone exchanges in the continental United States. Both listed and unlisted numbers (including not-yet-listed numbers) are represented. The telephone exchanges were selected with probabilities proportional to their size. The first eight digits of the sampled telephone numbers (area code, exchange, bank number) were selected to be proportionally stratified by county and by telephone exchange within county. That is, the number of telephone numbers randomly sampled from within a given county is proportional to that county's share of telephone households in the United States. Estimates of the number of telephone households within each county are derived from 1990 Census data on residential telephone incidence that have been updated with State-level information on new telephone installations and county-level projections of the number of households.

At least four attempts were made to complete an interview at every sampled telephone number. The calls were staggered over times of the day and days of the week to maximize the chances of making a contact with a potential respondent. All interview breakoffs and refusals were recontacted at least once in order to attempt to convert them to completed interviews. In each contacted household, interviewers asked to speak with the "youngest male 18 or older who is at home." If there was no eligible male at home, interviewers asked to speak with "the oldest woman 18 or older who lives in the household." This systematic respondent selection technique has been shown empirically to produce samples that closely mirror the population in terms of age and gender. To compensate for potential biases in survey-derived estimates the sample data have been weighted in the analysis. The demographic weighting parameters were derived from an analysis of the most recently available U.S. Bureau of the Census' Current Population Survey (March 1994). This analysis produced population parameters for the demographic characteristics of households with adults 18 years of age and older, which are then compared with the sample characteristics to construct sample weights. The analysis included only households in the United States that contained a telephone.

## **YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM**

The Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS) is conducted by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and monitors priority health risk behaviors among youth and adults. The 1995 national school-based survey, a component of the YRBSS, employed a three-stage cluster sample design to produce a nationally representative sample of students in grades 9 through 12. The first-stage sampling frame contained 1,955 primary sampling units (PSUs), consisting of large counties or groups of smaller, adjacent counties. From the 1,955 PSUs, 52 were selected from 16 strata formed on the basis of the degree of urbanization and the relative percentage of black (non-Hispanic) and Hispanic students in the PSU. The PSUs were selected with probability proportional to school enrollment size. At the second sampling stage, 157 schools were selected with probability proportional to school enrollment size. To enable separate analysis of black and Hispanic students, schools with substantial numbers of black (non-Hispanic) and Hispanic students were sampled at relatively higher rates than were all other schools. The third stage of sampling consisted of randomly selecting one or two intact classes of a required subject (e.g., English or social studies) from grades 9 through 12 at each chosen school. All students in the selected classes were eligible to participate in the study. The school response rate was 70% and the student response rate was 86%, for an overall response rate of 60%. A total of 10,904 questionnaires were completed in 110 schools.

A weighting factor was applied to each student record to adjust for nonresponse and for the varying probabilities of selection, including those resulting from the oversampling of black (non-Hispanic) and Hispanic students. Numbers of students in racial/ethnic groups other than white (non-Hispanic), black (non-Hispanic), and Hispanic were too small for meaningful analysis. The weights were scaled so that the weighted count of students was equal to the total sample size and so that the weighted proportions of students in each grade matched national population proportions.

The data are representative of students in grades 9 through 12 in public and private schools in the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

## Appendix 7

### Monitoring the Future Survey methodology and definitions of terms

Note: The following information was excerpted from Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1995* (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan, 1997), pp. 2-11, 13, 14; Lloyd D. Johnston, Patrick M. O'Malley, and Jerald G. Bachman, *National Survey Results on Drug Use From the Monitoring the Future Study, 1975-1996*, Volumes I and II (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1997); and information provided by the Monitoring the Future Project. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

#### Survey methodology

The basic research design involves annual data collections from high school seniors during the spring of each year, beginning with the class of 1975. Each data collection takes place in approximately 130 public and private high schools selected to provide an accurate cross-section of high school seniors throughout the coterminous United States.

Since 1985, the results of a followup survey of those young adults 1 to 10 years beyond high school have been presented. These results should accurately characterize 85% of the young adults in the class cohorts 1 to 10 years beyond high school who are high school graduates. The high school dropout segment, missing from the senior year surveys, also is missing from the followup segments.

Also since 1985, the results of followup surveys of those high school students who have continued on to college have been presented. The college sample is limited to the most typical one for college attendance: 1 to 4 years past high school, which corresponds to the modal ages of 19 to 22 years old. This age category should encompass about 76% of all students enrolled in college full-time in 1993.

#### Sampling procedures

The procedure for securing a nationwide sample of high school seniors is a multistage one. Stage 1 is the selection of particular geographic areas, Stage 2 is the selection of one or more high schools in each area, and Stage 3 is the selection of seniors within each high school.

**Stage 1: Geographic areas.** The geographic areas used in this study are the primary sampling units (PSUs) developed by the Sampling Section of the Survey Research Center (SRC) for use in the Center's nationwide interview studies. These consist of 74 primary areas throughout the coterminous United States—including the 12 largest metropolitan areas, which contain about 30% of the Nation's population. Of the 62 other primary areas, 10 are in the Northeast, 18 in the North Central area, 24 in the South, and 10 in the West. Because these same PSUs are used for personal interview studies by the SRC, local field representatives can be assigned to administer the data collections in practically all schools.

**Stage 2: Schools.** In the major metropolitan areas more than one high school is often included in the sampling design; in most other sampling areas a single high school is sampled. In all cases, the selections of high schools are made such that the probability of drawing a school is proportionate to the size of its senior class. The larger the senior class (according to recent records), the higher the selection probability assigned to the high school. When a sampled school is unwilling to participate, a replacement school as similar to it as possible is selected from the same geographic area.

**Stage 3: Students.** Within each selected school, up to about 400 seniors may be included in the data collection. In schools with fewer than 400 seniors, the usual procedure is to include all of them in the data collection. In larger schools, a subset of seniors is selected either by randomly sampling classrooms or by some other random method that is convenient for the school and judged to be unbiased. Sample weights are assigned to each respondent so as to take account of variations in the sizes of samples from one school to another, as well as the (smaller) variations in selection probabilities occurring at the earlier stages of sampling.

The three-stage sampling procedure described above yielded the number of participating schools and students indicated in Table 1.

One limitation in the design is that it does not include in the target population those young men and women who drop out of high school before graduation (or before the last few months of the senior year, to be more precise). This excludes a relatively small proportion of each age cohort—between 15 and 20%. This is not an unimportant segment, since certain behaviors such as illicit drug use and delinquency tend to be higher than average in this group. However, the addition of a representative sample of dropouts would increase the cost of the present research enormously, because of their dispersion and generally higher level of resistance to being located and interviewed.

For the purposes of estimating characteristics of the entire age group, the omission of high school dropouts does introduce certain biases; however, their small proportion sets outer limits on the bias. For the purposes of estimating changes from one cohort of high school seniors to another, the omission of dropouts represents a problem only if different cohorts have considerably different proportions who drop out. The Source has no reason to expect dramatic changes in those rates for the foreseeable future, and recently published government statistics indicate a great deal of stability in dropout rates since 1970.

Some may use the high school data to draw conclusions about changes for the entire age group. While the Source does not encourage such extrapolation, the Source suspects that the conclusions reached often would be valid, since over 80% of the age group is in the surveyed segment of the population and the Source expects that changes among those not in school are very likely to parallel the changes among those who are. Nevertheless, for purposes of characterizing the entire age group the Source would urge the user to check the results emanating from the present monitoring system against those emerging from other data collection systems using different methods, such as household interviews.

One other important feature of the base-year sampling procedures should be noted. All schools (except for half of the initial 1975 sample) are asked to participate in two data collections, thereby permitting replacement of half of the total sample of schools each year. One motivation for requesting that schools participate for 2 years is administrative efficiency; it is a costly and time-consuming procedure to secure the cooperation of schools, and a 2-year period of participation cuts down that effort substantially. Another important advantage is that whenever an appreciable shift in scores from one graduating class to the next is observed, it is possible to check whether the shift might be attributable to some differences in the newly sampled schools. This is done simply by repeating the analysis using only the 60 or so schools that participated both years. Thus far, the half-sample approach has worked quite well; and examination of drug prevalence data from the "matched half-samples" shows that the half samples of repeat schools yielded drug prevalence trends that were virtually identical to trends based on all schools.

#### Questionnaire administration

The questionnaire administration in each school is carried out by the local SRC representatives and their assistants, following standardized procedures detailed in a

project instruction manual. The questionnaires are administered in classrooms during normal class periods whenever possible, although circumstances in some schools require the use of larger group administrations. Teachers are not asked to do anything more than introduce the SRC staff members and (in most cases) remain in the classroom to help guarantee an orderly atmosphere for the survey. Teachers are urged to avoid walking around the room, so that students may feel free to write their answers without fear of being observed.

The actual process of completing the questionnaires is quite straightforward. Respondents are given sharpened pencils and asked to use them because the questionnaires are designed for automatic scanning. Most respondents can finish within a 45-minute class period; for those who cannot, an effort is made to provide a few minutes of additional time.

### Content areas and questionnaire design

Drug use and related attitudes are the topics that receive the most extensive coverage in the Monitoring the Future Project; but the questionnaires also deal with a wide range of other subject areas, including attitudes about government, social institutions, race relations, changing roles for women, educational aspirations, occupational aims, and marital and family plans, as well as a variety of background and demographic factors. The list below provides an outline of the 20 general subject areas into which all items are categorized. Given this breadth of content, the study is not presented to respondents as a "drug use study," nor do they tend to view it as such.

### Measurement content areas

**A. Drugs.** Drug use and related attitudes and beliefs, drug availability and exposure, surrounding conditions and social meanings of drug use. Views of significant others regarding drugs.

**B. Education.** Educational lifestyle, values, experiences, and environments.

**C. Work and leisure.** Vocational values, meaning of work and leisure, work and leisure activities, preferences regarding occupational characteristics and type of work setting.

**D. Sex roles and family.** Values, attitudes, and expectations about marriage, family structure, sex roles, and sex discrimination.

**E. Population concerns.** Values and attitudes about overpopulation and birth control.

**F. Conservation, materialism, equity, etc.** Values, attitudes, and expectations related to conservation, pollution, materialism, equity, and the sharing of resources. Preferences regarding type of dwelling and urbanicity.

**G. Religion.** Religious affiliation, practices, and views.

**H. Politics.** Political affiliation, activities, and views.

**I. Social change.** Values, attitudes, and expectations about social change.

**J. Social problems.** Concern with various social problems facing the Nation and the world.

**K. Major social institutions.** Confidence in and commitment to various major social institutions (business, unions, branches of government, press, organized religion, military, etc.).

**L. Military.** Views about the armed services and the use of military force. Personal plans for military service.

**M. Interpersonal relationships.** Qualitative and quantitative characteristics of cross-age and peer relationships. Interpersonal conflict.

**N. Race relations.** Attitudes toward and experiences with other racial groups.

**O. Concern for others.** Concern for others; voluntary and charitable activities.

**P. Happiness.** Happiness and life satisfaction, overall and in specific life domains.

**Q. Other personality variables.** Attitudes about self (including self-esteem), locus of control, loneliness, risk-taking, trust in others, importance placed on various life goals, counter-culture orientation, hostility.

**R. Background.** Demographic and family background characteristics, living arrangements.

**S. Deviant behavior and victimization.** Delinquent behaviors, driving violations and accidents (including those under the influence of drugs), victimization experiences.

**T. Health.** Health habits, somatic symptoms, medical treatments.

Because many questions are needed to cover all of these topic areas, much of the questionnaire content was divided into five different questionnaire forms in 1976-88 and six different questionnaire forms for 1989 and beyond, which are distributed to

participants in an ordered sequence that produces virtually identical subsamples. About one-third of each questionnaire form consists of key or "core" variables that are common to all forms. All demographic variables and some measures of drug use are included in this "core" set of measures. This use of the full sample for drug and demographic measures provides a more accurate estimation on these dimensions and also makes it possible to link them statistically to all of the other measures that are included in a single form only.

### Representativeness and validity

The samples for this study are intended to be representative of high school seniors throughout the 48 coterminous States. As previously mentioned, this definition of the sample excludes one important portion of the age cohort: those who have dropped out of high school before nearing the end of the senior year. But given the aim of representing high school seniors, it is useful to consider the extent to which the obtained samples of schools and students are likely to be representative of all seniors and the degree to which the data obtained are likely to be valid.

There are at least four ways in which survey data of this sort might fall short of being fully accurate. First, some sampled schools refuse to participate, which could introduce some bias. Second, the failure to obtain questionnaire data from 100% of the students sampled in participating schools would also introduce bias. Third, the answers provided by participating students are open to both conscious and unconscious distortions, which could reduce validity. Finally, limitations in sample size and/or design could place limits on the accuracy of estimates.

### School participation

As noted in the description of the sampling design, schools are invited to participate in the study for a 2-year period. With very few exceptions, each school that has participated for one data collection has agreed to participate for a second. Thus far, from 66 to 80% of the schools initially invited to participate have agreed to do so each year; for each school refusal, a similar school (in terms of size, geographic area, urbanicity, etc.) was recruited as a replacement.

The selection of replacement schools almost entirely removes problems of bias in region, urbanicity, and the like that might result from certain schools refusing to participate. Other potential biases are more subtle, however. For example, if it turned out that most schools with "drug problems" refused to participate, that could seriously bias the drug estimates derived from the sample. And if

any other single factor was dominant in most refusals, that also might suggest a source of serious bias. In fact, however, the reason for schools' refusals to participate are varied and largely a function of happenstance events of the particular year. Thus, there is a fair amount of confidence that school refusals have not seriously biased the surveys.

### **Student participation**

Completed questionnaires are obtained from three-fourths to four-fifths of all students sampled. The single most important reason that students are missed is that they are absent from class at the time of data collection, and in most cases it is not workable to schedule a special followup data collection for them.

In addition to absenteeism, student nonparticipation occurs because of schedule conflicts with school trips and other activities that tend to be more frequent than usual during the final months of the senior year. Of course, some students refuse to complete or turn in a questionnaire. However, the SRC representatives in the field estimate this proportion to be only about 1%.

### **Research design for the surveys of lower grades**

Beginning in 1991 the study was expanded to include nationally representative samples of eighth and tenth grade students. In general, the procedures used for the annual surveys of eighth and tenth grade students closely parallel those used for high school seniors, including the procedures for selecting schools and students, questionnaire administrations, and questionnaire formats. A major exception is that only two different questionnaire forms are used, rather than the six used with seniors. Identical forms are used for both eighth and tenth grades, and, for the most part, questionnaire content is drawn from the twelfth grade questionnaires. Thus, key demographic variables and measures of drug use and related attitudes and beliefs are generally identical for all three grades. Fewer questions about lifestyles and values are included in these forms than in the twelfth grade forms, in part because it is believed that many of these attitudes are more likely to be formed by twelfth grade, and therefore are best monitored there. For the national survey of eighth graders, approximately 160 schools are sampled, and approximately 18,000 to 19,000 students are surveyed. For the tenth graders, approximately 130 schools are sampled, and approximately 16,000 students are surveyed.

### **Research design for the followup surveys after high school**

Beginning with the graduating class of 1976, each class is followed up and surveyed each year after high school for seven followup data collections. From the approximately 15,000 to 17,000 seniors originally participating in a given class, a representative sample of 2,400 individuals was chosen for followup. In order to ensure sufficient numbers of drug users in the followup surveys, those fitting certain criteria of current drug use (that is, those reporting 20 or more uses of marijuana or use of any of the other illicit drugs in the previous 30 days) were selected with higher probability (by a factor of 3.0) than the remaining seniors. Differential weighting is used in all followup analyses to compensate for the differential sampling probabilities.

The 2,400 selected respondents from each class were randomly assigned to one of two matching groups of 1,200 each; one group was surveyed on even-numbered calendar years, while the other group was surveyed on odd-numbered years. This biannual procedure was intended to reduce respondent burden.

### **Followup procedures**

Using information provided by respondents at the time of the senior survey (name, address, phone number, and the name and address of someone who would always know how to reach them), students selected for the panels were contacted by mail. Newsletters were sent each year, and name and address corrections were requested. Questionnaires were sent by certified mail in the spring of each year. A check for \$5.00 made out to the respondent was attached to the front. Beginning with the class of 1992, the followup checks have been raised to \$10.00 to compensate for the effects of inflation over the life of the study. Reminder letters and post cards went out at fixed intervals thereafter and finally, those not responding received a prompting phone call from the Survey Research Center's phone interviewing facility in Ann Arbor. If requested, a second copy of the questionnaire was sent.

### **Panel retention rates**

To date the panel retention rates have remained quite high. In the first followup after high school, about 80% of the original panel returned questionnaires. The retention rate decreases ordinarily with time; however, the 1995 panel retention from the class of 1981--the oldest of the panels, now age 32 (14 years past their first data collection in high school)--is 60%.

Since attrition is to a modest degree associated with drug use, corrections to the prevalence estimates are presented for the followup panels. These raise the prevalence estimates from what they would be uncorrected, but only slightly. It is believed that the resulting estimates are the most accurate obtainable, but still low for the age group as a whole due to the omission of dropouts and absentees from the population covered by the original panels.

### **Validity of self-report data**

Survey measures of delinquency and of drug use depend upon respondents reporting what are, in many cases, illegal acts. Thus, a critical question is whether such self-reports are likely to be valid. Like most studies dealing with these areas, there is no direct, objective validation of the present measures; however, the considerable amount of inferential evidence that exists strongly suggests that the self-report questions produce largely valid data. A number of factors suggest a reasonable amount of confidence about the validity of the responses to what are presumably among the most sensitive questions in the study: a low nonresponse on the drug question, a large proportion admitting to some illicit drug use, the consistency of findings across several years of the present study, strong evidence of construct validity (based on relationships observed between variables), a close match between these data and the findings from other studies using other methods, and the findings from several methodological studies that have used objective validation methods.

### **Accuracy of the sample**

A sample survey never can provide the same level of accuracy as would be obtained if the entire target population were to participate in the survey--in the case of the present study, about 2.8 million seniors per year. But perfect accuracy of this sort would be extremely expensive and certainly not worthwhile considering the fact that a high level of accuracy can be provided by a carefully designed probability sample. The accuracy of the sample in this study is affected both by the size of the student sample and by the number of schools in which they are clustered. Virtually all estimates based on the total sample have confidence intervals of plus or minus 1.5 percentage points or smaller--sometimes considerably smaller.

### **Interpreting racial differences**

Data are given for the two largest racial/ethnic subgroups in the population--those who identify themselves as white or Caucasian and those who identify themselves as black or African-American. Data are not given for the other ethnic categories

(American Indians, Asian Americans, Mexican Americans, Puerto Ricans, or other Latin Americans) since each of these groups comprises a small percentage of the sample in any given year, which means that their small N's (in combination with their clustered groupings in a limited number of schools) would yield estimates that would be too unreliable. In fact, even blacks--who constitute approximately 12% of each year's sample--are represented by only 350 to 425 respondents per year on any single questionnaire form. Further, because the sample is a stratified clustered sample, it yields less accuracy than would be yielded by a pure random sample of equal size. Therefore, because of the limited number of cases, the margin of sampling error around any statistic describing blacks is larger than for most other subgroups described in this survey.

There are factors in addition to unreliability, however, that could be misleading in the interpretation of racial differences. Given the social importance that has been placed on various racial differences reported in the social science literature, the reader is cautioned to consider the various factors that could account for differences. These factors fall into three categories: differential representation in the sample, differential response tendencies, and the confounding of race with a number of other background and demographic characteristics.

**Differential representation**--A smaller segment of the black population than of the white population of high school age is represented by the data contained here. Insofar as any characteristic is associated with being a school dropout or absentee, it is likely to be somewhat disproportionately underrepresented among blacks in the sample.

**Differential response tendencies**--In examining the full range of variables, certain racial differences in response tendencies were noted. First, the tendency to state agreement in response to agree-disagree questions is generally somewhat greater among blacks than among whites.

There also is a somewhat greater than average tendency for black respondents to select extreme answer categories on attitudinal scales. For example, even if the same proportion of blacks as whites felt positively (or negatively) about some subject, fewer of the whites are likely to say they feel very positively (or very negatively). In the process of interpreting racial differences, the reader should be aware that differences in responses to particular questions may be related to these more general tendencies.

A somewhat separate issue in response tendency is a respondent's willingness to answer particular questions. An exaggerated

missing data rate for black males on the set of questions dealing with the respondent's own use of illicit drugs has been observed. Clearly a respondent's willingness to be candid on such questions depends on his or her trust of the research process and of the researchers themselves. The reader is advised to check for exceptional levels of missing data when making comparisons on any variable in which candor is likely to be reduced by lower system trust. One bit of additional evidence related to trust in the research process is that higher proportions of blacks than whites indicated that if they had used marijuana or heroin they would not have been willing to report it in the survey.

**Covariance with other factors**--Some characteristics such as race are highly confounded (correlated) with other variables--variables that may in fact explain some observed racial differences. Put another way, at the aggregate level one might observe a considerable racial difference on some characteristic, but once one controls for some background characteristics such as socioeconomic level or region of the country--that is, comparing the black respondents with whites who come from similar backgrounds--there may be no racial difference at all.

#### Definitions of terms

**Drug types**--Definitions or identifiers used in survey forms include:

- Marijuana--pot, grass or hashish;
- Other psychedelics--mescaline, peyote, psilocybin, PCP;
- Amphetamines--uppers, pep pills, bennies, speed;
- Quaaludes--quads, methaqualone;
- Barbiturates--downers, goofballs, reds, yellows;
- Heroin--smack, horse;
- Other narcotics--methadone, opium, codeine, paregoric;
- Inhalants--glue, aerosols, laughing gas;
- Tranquilizers--Librium, Valium, Miltown.

Beginning with the 1979 survey, amyl and butyl nitrites were considered "other inhalants" for questions on one alternate survey form (N=one-fifth of total sample size in 1979-88 and N is one-sixth of total sample size in 1989-96). This was due to the fact that not all users of this subclass of inhalants were reporting themselves as inhalant users. Hallucinogen use had been similarly underestimated because some users of the hallucinogenic drug PCP do not report themselves as users of hallucinogens--even though PCP was included as an example of a hallucinogenic drug in earlier surveys and on other questions. The alternate questionnaire form contained a special set of questions about PCP, that provided other street names for it (e.g., angel dust). As a result of these definition changes, since 1979 data for

drug use in these two drug classes have been adjusted for underreporting. For more information, see the Source.

**Four-year college plans**--Percentage distributions are given separately for (1) respondents who indicate that they "definitely will" or "probably will" graduate from a four-year college program and (2) those who say that they "definitely won't" or "probably won't" graduate from a four-year college program. Respondents not responding are omitted from both columns. A number of those who do not expect to complete a four-year college program do expect to get some post-secondary education.

**Illicit drug use: Lifetime**--Percentage distributions are given separately for five mutually exclusive subgroups differentiated by their degree of involvement with illicit drugs. Eligibility for each category is defined below.

**None**--This column contains data from those respondents who indicated that they had not used marijuana at any time and did not report use of any of the following illicit drugs in their lifetime: LSD, other psychedelics, cocaine, amphetamines, tranquilizers, methaqualone, barbiturates, heroin, or other narcotics.

**Marijuana only**--This column contains data from other respondents who indicated that they had used marijuana (or hashish) but had never used any of the other illicit drugs just listed.

**Few pills**--This column contains data from those respondents who indicated having used one or more of the above listed drugs (other than marijuana) but who had not used any one class of them on three or more occasions and who had not used heroin at all.

**More pills**--This column contains data from respondents who had used any of the above listed drugs (other than marijuana) on three or more occasions but who had never used heroin.

**Any heroin**--This column contains data from those respondents who indicated having used heroin on one or more occasions in their lifetime.

**Race**--Percentage distributions are given separately for those describing themselves as "white or Caucasian" and "black or African-American." Comparable columns for the other racial or ethnic groups (Mexican Americans, Asian Americans, American Indians, etc.) are not shown because of the low number of cases in each group.

**Region**--Percentage distributions are given separately for respondents living in each of four mutually exclusive regions of the country. The regional classifications are based on U.S. Bureau of the Census categories and are defined as follows:

**Northeast**--Census classifications of New England and Middle Atlantic States; includes Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont,

Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.

**North Central**--Census classifications of East North Central and West North Central States; includes Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas.

**South**--Census classifications of South Atlantic, East South Central, and West South Central States; includes Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas.

**West**--Census classifications of Mountain and Pacific States; includes Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada, Washington, Oregon, and California.

**Sex**--Percentage distributions are given separately for males and females. Respondents with missing data on the question asking the respondent's sex are omitted from both groupings.

**Weighted number of cases (N)**--The number of cases is stated in terms of the weighted number of respondents rather than the actual number, since all percentages have been calculated using weighted cases. The actual number of respondents generally is about 15% higher than the weighted number for data collected in 1975, 1976, and 1977. A comparison of weighted and unweighted numbers is provided in Table 3. For data collected in 1978 or later, the actual number of respondents is roughly equal to the weighted number. Weighting is used to improve the accuracy of estimates by correcting for unequal probabilities of selection, which arise in the multi-stage sampling procedures.

**Table 1.** Sample sizes and student response rates for high school seniors

	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
Number of public schools	112	117	115	113	117	113	111	114	117	120	121	119	120	118
Number of private schools	22	17	17	16	18	19	22	23	19	18	18	20	24	21
Total number of schools	134	134	132	129	135	132	133	137	136	138	139	139	144	139
Actual number of participating students <sup>a</sup>	16,947	16,499	16,502	15,713	16,843	16,795	17,142	15,676	15,483	16,251	16,763	15,929	15,876	14,824
Student response rate (percent) <sup>b</sup>	84	83	84	83	84	83	86	86	83	84	84	84	84	83

<sup>a</sup>Sample weights are assigned to each respondent to correct for unequal probabilities of selection that arise in the multi-stage sampling procedure.

<sup>b</sup>The student response rate is derived by dividing the attained sample by the target sample (both based on weighted numbers of cases). The target sample is based upon listings provided by schools. Because such listings may fail to take account of recent student attrition, the actual response rate may be slightly underestimated.

**Table 2.** Sample size and student response rates for eighth and tenth grades

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
<u>Tenth grade</u>						
Number of public schools	107	106	111	116	117	113
Number of private schools	14	19	17	14	22	20
Total number of schools	121	125	128	130	139	133
Total number of participating students <sup>a</sup>	14,996	14,997	15,516	16,080	17,285	15,873
Student response rate (percent) <sup>b</sup>	87	88	86	88	87	87
<u>Eighth grade</u>						
Number of public schools	131	133	126	116	118	122
Number of private schools	31	26	30	34	34	30
Total number of schools	162	159	156	150	152	152
Total number of participating students <sup>a</sup>	17,844	19,015	18,820	17,708	17,929	18,368
Student response rate (percent) <sup>b</sup>	90	90	90	89	89	91

<sup>a</sup>Sample weights are assigned to each respondent to correct for unequal probabilities of selection that arise in the multi-stage sampling procedure.

<sup>b</sup>The student response rate is derived by dividing the attained sample by the target sample (both based on weighted numbers of cases). The target sample is based upon listings provided by schools. Because such listings may fail to take account of recent student attrition, the actual response rate may be slightly underestimated.

**Table 3.** Weighted sample sizes in subgroups for high school seniors, by year

	Class of 1984	Class of 1985	Class of 1986	Class of 1987	Class of 1988	Class of 1989	Class of 1990	Class of 1991	Class of 1992	Class of 1993	Class of 1994	Class of 1995	Class of 1996
Total sample	16,499	16,502	15,713	16,843	16,795	17,142	15,676	15,483	16,251	16,251	15,389	15,876	14,824
<u>Sex</u>													
Male	7,800	7,776	7,261	7,912	7,861	8,156	7,862	7,617	7,582	7,582	6,918	7,293	6,806
Female	8,029	8,164	7,855	8,340	8,342	8,471	7,241	7,277	8,053	8,053	7,957	7,891	7,261
<u>Race</u>													
White	12,337	12,291	11,713	12,478	12,051	12,250	11,410	10,754	11,029	11,029	10,656	11,012	9,890
Black	2,244	1,995	1,649	1,708	2,063	2,038	1,614	1,757	2,244	2,244	1,671	1,693	1,719
<u>Region</u>													
Northeast	3,386	3,878	3,720	3,611	3,348	3,305	3,358	2,862	2,887	2,887	2,695	2,881	3,122
North Central	4,611	4,516	4,440	4,489	4,435	4,589	4,284	4,089	4,529	4,529	4,031	4,380	3,878
South	5,568	5,028	4,855	5,431	5,753	6,255	5,262	5,330	5,787	5,787	5,636	5,593	5,345
West	2,932	3,079	2,698	3,313	3,260	2,992	2,773	3,202	3,048	3,048	3,027	3,022	2,479
<u>College plans</u>													
Complete 4 years	9,103	9,448	9,291	10,465	10,774	11,108	10,245	10,402	11,339	11,339	11,064	11,396	10,954
None or under 4 years	6,124	5,770	5,277	5,135	4,822	4,889	4,332	4,089	3,813	3,813	3,424	3,351	2,746
<u>Illicit drug use</u>													
None	6,199	6,412	6,535	7,188	7,606	8,253	8,006	8,464	9,441	9,441	8,395	7,996	7,101
Marijuana only	3,528	3,449	3,125	3,514	3,605	3,374	2,901	2,657	2,523	2,523	2,854	3,255	3,254
Few pills	2,196	2,264	2,223	2,142	2,133	2,057	1,872	1,742	1,757	1,757	1,736	1,756	1,654
More pills	3,936	3,802	3,264	3,410	2,896	2,889	2,380	2,128	1,974	1,974	2,221	2,247	2,149
Any heroin	206	193	161	203	186	222	194	141	199	199	171	250	263

Note: Data for 1984-88 are based on five questionnaire forms; N's for one-form questions are approximately one-fifth of the total sample N. Data for 1989-96 are based on six questionnaire forms; N's for one-form questions are approximately one-sixth of the total sample N.

## Appendix 8

### National Household Survey on Drug Abuse Survey methodology

Note: The following information was excerpted from U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Population Estimates 1995* (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1996), pp. 1-13; and *National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Main Findings 1995* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1997), pp. 5-15, Appendix A, Appendix B, and Appendix E. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

#### Survey methodology

The National Household Survey on Drug Abuse (NHSDA) is a series of annual national surveys measuring the prevalence of drug and alcohol use among the American household population age 12 and older. Population estimates of drug use prevalence for the civilian, noninstitutionalized population of the United States are presented.

For the 1994 National Household Survey, a national probability sample of dwelling units in the United States was selected from 127 primary sampling units. For the 1995 and 1996 surveys, the samples were selected from 115 primary sampling units. The samples included persons living in some group quarters, such as rooming houses, college dormitories, and homeless shelters, but did not include transient populations such as the homeless not in shelters and residents of institutional quarters such as jails and hospitals, and active-duty military personnel.

Survey data are collected through personal visits to each selected residence. In each selected household, a short voluntary questionnaire recording the age, race/ethnicity, sex, marital status, and current smoking status of all household members age 12 and older was completed. Using a random sampling procedure, either two, one, or no residents were selected to be interviewed. (Selection probabilities were based on the race/ethnicity of the head of household and the ages and current smoking status of household members.) The procedure was designed to control the sample sizes for age and race/ethnicity groups of interest. Current smoking status was included

in the selection process beginning in 1993 to oversample smokers 18 to 34 years old. Because a statistical correlation exists between smoking status and the use of illicit drugs, this oversampling increases the precision of many illicit drug use estimates. It also has the advantage of providing increased accuracy for estimates of characteristics of illicit drug users due to the larger size of the sample of illicit drug users. In addition, to reduce survey costs, Hispanics were sampled in geographic areas where they are concentrated.

After selection, respondents were interviewed in person in their homes by trained interviewers. The interview process included interviewer-administered questions, self-administered answer sheets and other procedures designed to assure respondents that their responses would be kept confidential and anonymous.

A revised questionnaire and editing procedure were introduced beginning with the 1994 National Household Survey (see discussion on next page). Data for 1994, 1995, and 1996 presented in SOURCEBOOK are based on the new questionnaire. A total of 17,747 respondents completed the 1995 questionnaire resulting in a response rate for screening sample households of 94.2% and 80.6% for interviewing sample individuals. Sample size and U.S. population breakdowns for the most recent survey available are presented in Table 1.

**Table 1** 1995 NHSDA sample size and U.S. population, by demographic characteristics

	1995	
	Sample	Population
Total	17,747	211,532,023
<u>Sex</u>		
Male	7,652	101,448,574
Female	10,095	110,083,449
<u>Race, ethnicity</u>		
White	8,459	159,721,700
Black	4,208	23,685,690
Hispanic	4,599	19,736,226
Other	481	8,388,407
<u>Age</u>		
12 to 17	4,595	22,208,177
18 to 25	3,963	27,820,039
26 to 34	5,213	35,974,680
35 years and older	3,976	125,529,127
<u>Region</u>		
Northeast	2,984	43,236,720
North Central	3,287	49,364,917
South	7,181	73,179,994
West	4,295	45,750,391

Note: Sample size is the unweighted number of respondents in the 1995 National

Household Survey on Drug Abuse. Population in the United States as of July 1, 1990 is based on data provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

For the 1994 National Household Survey, data were collected throughout the year, resulting in a total of 17,809 completed interviews with a 93.8% response rate for screening sample households and a 78.2% response rate for interviewing sample individuals.

At the time of publication of the 1996 SOURCEBOOK, only preliminary results from the 1996 National Household Survey were available. A total of 18,269 respondents completed the 1996 questionnaire resulting in a response rate for screening sample households of 93% and a 79% response rate for interviewing sample individuals.

Age and race/ethnicity were the two primary correlates of drug use on which the samples were stratified. The sample design ensured adequate sample sizes for four age groups (12 to 17, 18 to 25, 26 to 34, and 35 and older) and three race/ethnicity groups. This oversampling allowed certain subgroups to be large enough to support estimation. The national estimates presented include data from these special samples. Based on the respondents' self-classifications the race/ethnicity groups were classified as: (1) Hispanic in origin, regardless of race; (2) white, not of Hispanic origin; and (3) black, not of Hispanic origin. As defined, these groups are mutually exclusive. Those who did not identify themselves as Hispanic, non-Hispanic white, or non-Hispanic black were included in the category "other." This includes American Indians, Alaska Natives, Pacific Islanders, Asians, and other groups. Separate estimates are not provided for this category because the sample size is too small.

#### Development of weights

Sampling weights were calculated to reflect selection probabilities and to compensate for nonresponse and undercoverage. Each weight can be viewed as the number of population members that the responding sample member represents. Poststratification adjustments are made to force the respondent weight totals to equal U.S. Bureau of the Census projections for the civilian, noninstitutionalized population according to age group, sex, race, and Hispanic origin.

#### Adjusting for nonresponse through imputation

The prevalence estimates are based on the total sample or all cases in a subgroup, including some cases for which missing data for some recency-of-use and frequency-of-use variables were replaced with logically or statistically imputed (replaced) values. Prior to

determining the completeness of a case, an editing procedure was implemented to check for inconsistencies and to determine if missing information was retrievable by using other information in the questionnaire. Logical imputation was then done to replace inconsistent, missing, or invalid data. Determination of completeness of a case was then made. To be classified as minimally complete interviews, and therefore included in the database, data on the recency of use of alcohol, marijuana, and cocaine had to have been provided by the respondent or logically imputed from other answers supplied by the respondent.

For some key variables that still had missing values after the application of logical imputation, statistical imputation was used to replace the missing data with appropriate valid response codes. Data still missing for recency-of-use questions (for drugs other than alcohol, cocaine, and marijuana) were statistically imputed using a technique known as "hot deck imputation." The first step in this procedure involves sorting the data file progressively using data on recency-of-use of alcohol, marijuana, and cocaine; age; sex; Hispanic origin; and race. The hot deck imputation procedure replaces a missing item on a particular record by the last encountered nonmissing response for that item (from a previous record) on the sorted database. The hot deck imputation procedure is appropriate for recency-of-use variables because the level of item nonresponse is low. Missing data for the frequency-of-use-in-the-past-12-months variables are statistically imputed using a logistic regression-based method of imputation.

### **Sampling error and confidence intervals**

In the National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, as in every sample survey, there is some degree of statistical uncertainty or error. The estimates provided are subject to uncertainties of two types: nonsampling and sampling errors. Some sources of nonsampling error are recording and coding errors, nonresponse, computer processing errors, differences in respondents' interpretations of questions, and purposely false answers. Nonsampling errors cannot be quantified, however, rigorous attempts were made to minimize their occurrence through pretesting, interviewer training and evaluation, interview verification, coder training, coding verification, and other quality control measures.

Sampling errors denote the random fluctuations that occur in estimates when a sample of the population is drawn rather than conducting a complete census. Different samples drawn using the same

procedures from the same population would be expected to result in different estimates. Many of these observed estimates would differ to some degree from the "true" population value and these differences are due to sampling error. Sampling errors are quantified by way of confidence intervals. Asymmetrical 95% confidence intervals were calculated for all estimated proportions and corresponding population estimates.

### **Regions**

**North Central**--Includes the East North Central States--Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, and Wisconsin; and the West North Central States--Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota.

**Northeast**--Includes the New England States--Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont; and the Middle Atlantic States--New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania.

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

**West**--Includes the Mountain States--Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming; and the Pacific States--Alaska, California, Hawaii, Oregon, and Washington.

### **Adjustment procedures for trend data**

Beginning in 1994, the NHSDA began using an improved questionnaire and estimation procedure based on a series of studies and consultations with drug survey experts and data users. When the new questionnaire was introduced in 1994, a supplemental sample was selected for use with the old methodology (i.e., a questionnaire identical to previous years). This provided the capability to assess the impact of the new questionnaire and to measure the effects of the change in methodology. Because this new methodology produces estimates that are not directly comparable to previous estimates, the 1985-93 NHSDA estimates presented in tables 3.69 and 3.70 were adjusted to account for the new methodology that was begun in 1994. The substance use prevalence estimates, for nearly all of the substances presented, were adjusted using a simple ratio correction factor. The simple ratio correction factor measured the effect of the new methodology, relative to the old methodology, using data from the 1993 and 1994 NHSDAs. For the remaining substances, the prevalence estimates were adjusted by using a model based method. Similar to the ratio adjustment, this method

of adjusting previous estimates models the combined effect of all measurement error differences between the new and old methodologies.

In addition, beginning in 1991, the survey differs from previous years in two ways: Alaska and Hawaii were included in the sample and some individuals living in group quarters (e.g., civilians living on military installations, individuals living in college dormitories, or individuals living in homeless shelters) were included.

## Appendix 9

### National Crime Victimization Survey

Survey methodology and definitions of terms

Note: This information was excerpted from U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1994*, NCJ-162126 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1997). Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

#### Survey methodology

The National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) collects data 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 survey. Similarly, U.S. citizens residing abroad and foreign visitors to this country were excluded. With these exceptions, individuals age 12 and older living in units selected for the sample were eligible to be interviewed.

#### Data collection

Each housing unit selected for the NCVS remains in the sample for 3 years, with each of seven interviews taking place at 6-month intervals. An NCVS interviewer's first contact with a housing unit selected for the survey is in person. The interviewer may then conduct subsequent visits, except for the fifth, by telephone.

To elicit more accurate reporting of incidents, NCVS uses the self-reporting method which calls for the direct interviewing of each person 12 years and 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.

Approximately 30% of the interviews in the 1994 sample were conducted using Computer-Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI), a data collection mode that involves interviewing from centralized facilities and using a computerized instrument. In the CATI-eligible part of the sample, all interviews are done by telephone whenever possible, except for the first and fifth interviews, which are still primarily conducted in person. The telephone interviews are conducted by the CATI facilities (Hagerstown, Maryland and Tucson, Arizona).

#### Sample design and size

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

The 1994 NCVS sample households were drawn from the 1980-based sample design. The 1980 design consists of 84 SR PSUs and 153 NSR strata, with one PSU per stratum selected with probability proportionate to population size. The NCVS sample design has been revised to take advantage of the availability of data from the 1990 census. However, the 1990-based sample will not start contributing to the NCVS estimates until 1995.

The two remaining stages of sampling were designed to ensure a self-weighting probability sample of housing units and group-quarter dwellings within each of the selected areas. (Self-weighting means that prior to imposing any weighting adjustments, each sample housing unit had the same probability of being selected.) This involved a systematic selection of enumeration districts (geographic areas used for the 1980 census), with a probability of selection proportionate to their 1980 population size, followed by the selection of segments (clusters of approximately four housing units each) from within each enumeration district. To account for units built within each of the sample areas after the 1980 Census, a sample was drawn of permits issued for the construction of residential housing. Jurisdictions that do not issue building permits were sampled using small land-area segments. These supplementary procedures, though yielding a relatively small portion of the total sample, enabled persons living in housing units built

after 1980 to be properly represented in the survey.

Approximately 58,060 housing units and other living quarters were designated for the sample. In order to conduct field interviews, the sample is divided into six groups, or rotations, and each group of households is interviewed once every 6 months over a period of 3 years. The initial interview is used to bound the interviews (bounding establishes a time-frame to avoid duplication of crimes on subsequent interviews), but is not used to compute the annual estimates. Each rotation group is further divided into six panels. A different panel of households, corresponding to one sixth of each rotation group, is interviewed each month during the 6-month period. Because the survey is continuous, newly constructed housing units are selected as described, and assigned to rotation groups and panels for subsequent incorporation into the sample. A new rotation group enters the sample every 6 months, replacing a group phased out after being in the sample for 3 years.

For these 58,060 sample households, complete interviews were obtained for approximately 47,600 households (95.1% of eligible housing units). Within interviewed households approximately 90,560 persons (92%) provided responses. Of the remaining 10,460 housing units, 8,010 were determined to be ineligible (i.e., vacant, demolished, etc.), and the occupants could not be reached or refused to participate in approximately 2,450 of the units.

#### Selection of cases for CATI

About 30% of the 47,600 households obtained in the 1994 sample were interviewed using the CATI technique. Currently, the NCVS sample PSUs fall into three groups of CATI usage: maximum-CATI PSUs, where all the segments in the PSU are CATI-eligible; half-CATI PSUs, where half of the segments in the PSU are randomly designated to be CATI-eligible; and no-CATI PSUs, 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" PSUs, a random sample of about 50% of the segments in each PSU is taken and designated as CATI-eligible. The sample cases in CATI-eligible segments from the max-CATI and the half-CATI PSUs are interviewed from CATI facilities while the other sample cases are interviewed by the standard NCVS field procedures.

#### Estimation procedure

Annual estimates of the levels and rates of victimization are derived by accumulating six quarterly estimates, which in turn are obtained from 17 months of field interviewing,

ranging from February of one year through June of the following year. The population and household figures shown on victimization rate tables are based on an average for these 17 months, centering on the ninth month of the data collection period, in this case October 1994.

Sample data from 8 months of field interviewing are required to produce estimates for each quarter. (Quarterly estimates are not published since there may not be sufficient observations to ensure their reliability.) For example, data collected between February and September are required to estimate the first quarter of any given calendar year. Each quarterly estimate is composed of equal numbers of field observations from the months during the half-year interval prior to the time of interview. Therefore, incidents occurring in January may be reported in a February interview (1 month between the crime and the interview), in a March interview (2 months), and so on up to 6 months ago for interviews conducted in July. This arrangement minimizes expected biases associated with the tendency of respondents to place victimizations in more recent months of a 6-month reference period rather than the month in which they actually occurred.

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

In addition to adjusting for unequal probabilities of selection and observation, the final weight also includes a ratio adjustment to known population totals based on the adjusted counts from the 1990 Decennial Census. Readers interested in a detailed discussion of the estimation and weighting procedures should consult the original source.

#### Series victimizations

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

#### 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 the estimates from all possible samples. Therefore, it is a measure of the precision (reliability) with which a particular estimate approximates the average result of all possible samples. The estimate and its associated standard error may be used to construct a confidence interval. A confidence interval is a range of numbers which has a specified probability that the average of all possible samples, which is the true unknown value of interest in an unbiased design, is contained within the interval. About 68% of the time, the survey estimate will differ from the true average by less than one standard error. Only 10% of the time will the difference be more than 1.6 standard errors, and just 1 time in 100 will it be greater than 2.5 standard errors. A 95% confidence interval is the estimate plus or minus twice the standard error. Thus there is a 95% chance that the result of a complete census would fall within the confidence interval. Most of the comparisons presented were significant at the 95% confidence level (about 2.0 standard errors, meaning that the difference between the estimates is greater than twice the standard error of the difference). Comparisons that failed the 90% test were not considered statistically significant.

In addition to sampling error, the estimates 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.

Major sources of nonsampling error are related to the ability of the respondents to recall in detail the crimes that occurred during the 6 months prior to the interview. Research based on interviews of victims obtained from police files indicates that assault is recalled with the least accuracy of any 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 that contain elements of assault could be a part of everyday life, and are therefore forgotten or not considered important enough

to mention to a survey interviewer. These recall problems may result in an understatement of the actual rate of assault.

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

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 that occurred after the reference period are set aside for inclusion with the data from the following interview.

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

Since field representatives conducting the interviews usually reside in the area in which they interview, the race and ethnicity of the field representatives generally matches that of the local population. Special efforts are made to further match field representatives and the people they interview in areas where English is not commonly spoken. About 90% of all NCVS field representatives are female.

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

accidental errors in recording or coding answers, for example.

## Definitions of terms

**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 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 2 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 family 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.

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

**Head of household**--A classification that defines one and only one person in each housing unit as the head. Head of household implies that the person rents or owns (or is in the process of buying), the household 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**--Persons who describe themselves 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**--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. If the person entering has no legal right to be present in the structure a burglary has occurred. 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**--To successfully gain entry to a residence by a person who has no legal right to be present in the structure, 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.

**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 Statistical Area (MSA)**--Office of Management and Budget defines this as a population nucleus of 50,000 or more, generally consisting of a city and its immediate suburbs, along with adjacent communities having a high degree of economic and social integration with the nucleus. MSA's are designated by counties, the smallest geographic units for which a wide range of statistical data can be obtained. However, in New England, MSA's are designated by cities and towns since these subcounty units are of great local significance and considerable data is available for them. Currently, an area is defined as an MSA if it meets one of two standards: (1) a city has a population of at least 50,000; (2)

the Census Bureau defines an urbanized area of at least 50,000 people with a total metropolitan population of at least 100,000 (or 75,000 in New England). The Census Bureau's definition of urbanized areas, data on commuting to work, and the strength of the economic and social ties between the surrounding counties and the central city determine which counties not containing a main city are included in an MSA. For New England, MSA's are determined by a core area and related cities and towns, not counties. A metropolitan statistical area may contain more than one city of 50,000 and may cross State lines. Within this general classification unit, there are three subclassifications: urban, suburban, and rural. They are defined as follows:

**Urban areas**--The largest city or grouping of cities in a metropolitan statistical area.

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

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

**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.

**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 that 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. Includes both attempted and completed crimes.

**Personal crimes of violence**--Rape, sexual assault, personal robbery, or assault. Includes both attempted and completed crimes; does not include purse snatching and pocket picking. Murder is not measured by the NCVS because of the inability to question the victim.

**Completed violence**--The sum of all completed rapes, sexual assaults, robberies, and assaults.

**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.

**Property crimes**--Burglary, motor vehicle theft, or theft. Includes both attempted and completed crimes.

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

**Race**--Racial categories for this survey are white, black, and other. The category "other" is composed mainly of Asians, Pacific Islanders, American Indians, Aleuts, and Eskimos. The race of the head of household is used in determining the race of the household for computing household crime demographics.

**Rape**--Forced sexual intercourse including both psychological coercion as well as physical force. Forced sexual intercourse means vaginal, anal, or oral penetration by the offender(s). This category also includes incidents involving penetration using 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."

**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 threat of force without success, 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.

**Sexual assault**--A wide range of victimizations, separate from rape or attempted rape. Includes 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 with or without a weapon resulting in minor injury (for example, bruises, black eyes, cuts, etc.) 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.

**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 in 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.

**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 and 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.

## Appendix 10

### Drug Abuse Warning Network

Methodology, estimation procedures, and data limitations

This information was excerpted from U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *Preliminary Estimates from the Drug Abuse Warning Network: 1995 Preliminary Estimates of Drug-Related Emergency Department Episodes*, Advance Report Number 17 (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, August 1996), pp. 3, 20-23; and *Annual Emergency Department Data, 1994* (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, October 1996), pp. 1-6. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

#### Methodology

These data were collected by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration through the Drug Abuse Warning Network (DAWN). The data are weighted estimates representing all drug abuse-related emergency department episodes in the 48 contiguous States, the District of Columbia, and 21 metropolitan areas for calendar years 1994 and 1995. During 1994, 488 sample hospitals provided data to DAWN. With the application of sampling weights, these data lead to the estimate of 518,521 drug-related episodes and 900,317 drug mentions in the universe of eligible hospitals across the United States. For 1995, 489 sample hospitals provided data to DAWN. These data yielded an estimated total of 531,827 drug-related episodes and 931,550 drug mentions.

Hospitals eligible for DAWN are non-Federal, short-stay general surgical and medical hospitals in the coterminous United States that have a 24-hour emergency department. The American Hospital Association's (AHA) 1984 and 1985 Annual Surveys of Hospitals were used to obtain a sampling frame. Hospitals in the frame were stratified according to size; hospitals reporting 80,000 or more annual emergency department visits were assigned to a single stratum and selected with certainty. Additional strata were defined according to whether the hospital had an organized outpatient department or a chemical/alcohol inpatient unit. Twenty-one Metropolitan Statistical Areas were designated for oversampling and hospitals outside these areas were assigned to the national panel and sampled. In addition to the other

strata, hospitals in the metropolitan areas were classified as to whether they were inside or outside the central city. A sample maintenance procedure was developed to randomly select "newly eligible" hospitals from the AHA each year using the same selection probabilities. This procedure allows the sample to be kept up-to-date and representative of over 5,000 DAWN-eligible hospitals in the coterminous U.S.

The national response rate was 76% in 1994 and 77% in 1995; these rates are based on the number of eligible hospitals in the sample and the number actually responding. Data from the 21 oversampled metropolitan areas were pooled with data from the national panel to produce the national estimates.

For the purpose of reporting to the DAWN system, drug abuse is defined as the non-medical use of a substance for psychic effect, dependence, or suicide attempt/gesture. Nonmedical use includes: the use of prescription drugs in a manner inconsistent with accepted medical practice; the use of over-the-counter drugs contrary to approved labeling; or the use of any other substance (heroin, cocaine, marijuana, glue, aerosols, etc.) for psychic effect, dependence, or suicide.

Within each facility participating in the DAWN system, a designated DAWN reporter, usually a member of the emergency department or medical records staff, was responsible for identifying drug abuse episodes and recording and submitting data on each case. An episode report is submitted for each drug abuse patient who visits a DAWN emergency department. To be eligible for DAWN, a case must meet all four of the following criteria: 1) the patient was treated in the hospital's emergency department; 2) the patient's presenting problem(s) was induced by or related to drug use, regardless of whether the drug ingestion occurred minutes or hours before the visit; 3) the case involved the non-medical use of a legal drug or any use of an illegal drug; and 4) the patient's reason for taking the substance(s) included one of the following: dependence, suicide attempt or gesture, or psychic effects. Each report of a drug abuse episode includes demographic information about the patient and information about the circumstances of the episode. In addition to drug overdoses, drug abuse emergency department episodes may result from the chronic effects of habitual drug usage or from unexpected reactions. Unexpected reactions reflect cases where the drug's effect was different than anticipated (e.g., caused hallucinations). Up to four different substances, in addition to alcohol-in-combination, can be specified for each episode.

It should be noted that alcohol is reported to DAWN only when used in combination with another drug. It also should be noted that episodes involving children under 6 years of age are not reported to DAWN.

A drug episode is defined as an emergency department visit that was directly related to the use of an illegal drug or the non-medical use of a legal drug for persons age 6 years and older. The number of emergency department episodes reported in DAWN is not synonymous with the number of individuals involved. One person may make repeated visits to an emergency department or to several emergency departments, thus producing a number of episodes. No patient identifiers are collected, therefore it is impossible to determine the number of individuals involved in the reported episodes.

A drug mention refers to a substance that was mentioned during a drug-related emergency department episode. In addition to alcohol-in-combination, up to four substances may be reported for each drug-related episode; thus, the total number of mentions exceeds the number of total episodes. It should be noted that a particular drug mention may or may not be the confirmed "cause" of the episode when multiple drugs have been mentioned. Even when only one substance is reported for an episode, allowance should still be made for reportable drugs not mentioned or for other contributory factors.

#### Estimation procedures

The data represent weighted estimates of total emergency department drug episodes and drug mentions in the coterminous U.S. and in the 21 metropolitan areas oversampled in DAWN. The weights are generated each quarter for each hospital in the sample and are the product of a four-component model that considers (1) the base sampling weight calculated as the reciprocal of the sampling probability; (2) an adjustment for atypical reporting, applicable to certain hospitals that merge, split, or respond in an unusual way; (3) an adjustment for nonresponse based either on complete nonparticipation or failure to provide data on all the reporting days in a given time period; and (4) a benchmark factor, applied within metropolitan areas, that adjusts the total number of emergency department visits among participating sample hospitals to the total for the population of hospitals as determined from the sampling frame.

#### Correction of the estimation system

In 1995, a comprehensive review and correction of the DAWN estimation system was completed. The changes have been fully implemented for the 1993 year. Estimates for

1993, 1994, and 1995 reflect those changes as will subsequent years. Most of the errors were due to miscalculation of the weights of hospitals that had undergone organizational changes since they were selected into the sample. Estimates prior to 1993 are not directly comparable to the 1993, 1994, and 1995 estimates presented in this edition of SOURCEBOOK.

### **Preliminary versus final estimates**

Final estimates are produced once a year when all hospitals participating in DAWN have submitted their data for that year and when additional ancillary data used in estimation become available. The differences between preliminary and final estimates are due to several factors.

(1) Final estimates include data from a small number of late-reporting hospitals. Data from some late reporting facilities are received for each time period. Therefore, later files will usually include more complete data (i.e., have a higher response rate).

(2) Additional hospitals are added to the sample and incorporated into the final estimates for a given year (not the preliminary estimates for that same year). Most of these hospitals are "newly eligible" because they became DAWN eligible sometime after the original sample was selected. The final DAWN estimates are produced after the most current AHA Annual Survey of Hospitals file is received. This file was used initially to establish a sampling frame for DAWN. Subsequently, the most current AHA file is used once a year to maintain the representativeness of the sample. Between the releases of the preliminary and final estimates, the use of the newer AHA survey can result in hospitals being added to the sample and incorporated into the final estimates.

(3) Data from the most current AHA file are used to produce the final weights.

While the final estimates differ from the preliminary estimates, in past years the basic conclusions have not changed.

### **Data limitations**

When producing estimates from any sample survey, two types of errors are possible--sampling and nonsampling errors. The sampling error of an estimate is the error caused by the selection of a sample instead of utilizing a census of hospitals. Sampling error is reduced by selecting a large sample or by using efficient sample design and estimation strategies such as stratification, optimal allocation, and ratio estimation. Nonsampling errors occur from nonresponse, difficulties in the interpretation of the collection form, coding errors, computer processing errors,

errors in the sampling frame, reporting errors, and other errors. Many procedures are in place to minimize nonsampling errors such as data editing and periodic retraining of data collectors. Further, nonrespondents are identified for additional recruitment. Late reporters are assigned for priority data collection and respondents with changes in reporting are designated for followup.

It also is important to recognize that DAWN does not provide a complete picture of problems associated with drug use, but rather focuses on the impact that these problems have on hospital emergency departments in the United States. If a person is admitted to another part of the hospital for treatment, treated in a physician's office or at a drug treatment center, the episode would not be included in DAWN.

## Appendix 11

**National Youth Survey: Adjusted prevalence and offense rates of delinquent behavior: 1979, 1980, 1983, 1986, 1989, and 1992** Survey methodology and descriptions of offenses

Note: This information was excerpted from David Huizinga et al., *Prevalence and Offense Rates of Delinquent Behavior 1976-1992 Adjusted and Unadjusted for Triviality and Inappropriateness*. National Youth Survey Report No. 60, Institute of Behavioral Science, University of Colorado, 1996. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

### Study design and sample selection

The National Youth Survey (NYS) involved a multi-cohort accelerated longitudinal design with a national probability sample of 1,725 adolescents age 11 to 17 in 1976. Based on a multi-stage cluster design, the sample was selected to be representative of the American youth born in the years 1959 through 1965. At each stage the probabilities of selection were established to provide a self-weighting sample. Seventy-six primary sampling units were selected, with probability of selection being proportional to size. This sampling procedure resulted in the listing of 67,266 households, of which approximately 8,000 were selected for inclusion in the sample. All youth living in the selected households who were 11 through 17 years of age on or before Dec. 31, 1976 and were physically and mentally capable of being interviewed were eligible for the study. The selected households generated an estimated total of 2,360 eligible youth. Of these, 1,725 (73%) agreed to participate in the study, signed informed consents, and completed interviews in the initial survey.

The initial survey was conducted between January and March of 1977 and obtained individual reports of delinquency involvement during the preceding year (1976). Surveys for 1977-80 were conducted during the same period in successive years, obtaining reports of delinquent activity during the calendar year just ended. Similarly, the 1984, 1987, 1990, and 1993 surveys obtained reports of delinquent activity during the prior calendar year (1983, 1986, 1989, and 1992).

Attempts were made to recontact and interview each of the original 1,725 respondents in each of the eight followup surveys. However, some respondents were lost on one or more followup surveys due to their refusal to

participate or the inability to locate them. The completion rate, or percent of the total original sample that completed interviews for each survey after the first, was 1978--96%, 1979--94% 1980--89%, 1981--87%, 1984--87%, 1987--80%, 1990--83%, and 1993--78%. Comparisons of participants and nonparticipants at each survey year after the first reveal some small selective loss at particular waves. However, comparisons of those participating in each survey with the total sample in the first survey suggest that differences by age, sex, race, place of residence (urban, suburban, rural), and general delinquency are not common and are small (not statistically significant) when they occur. The representativeness of the sample with respect to these variables does not appear to be affected in any serious way by respondent loss over the survey years.

### Data collection procedures

The annual reports of delinquent behavior by members of the youth panel were obtained in confidential personal (face-to-face or telephone) interviews. In most instances these interviews occurred in the respondent's home. If the situation at home was such that privacy could not be guaranteed, arrangements were made to conduct the interview in some other setting where privacy was assured. Respondents were guaranteed that any information they provided in the interview was confidential and could not be released to any person or agency without their prior written consent.

### The measure of delinquent behavior

The primary measure of delinquency employed in the National Youth Survey was a self-report measure. The full range of delinquent acts reported in the FBI's Uniform Crime Reports (UCR) was reviewed. Any specific act that involved more than 1% of the reported juvenile arrests for 1972-74 (with the exception of traffic violations) was included in the self-report delinquency (SRD) measure. As a result, offenses such as robbery and sexual assault, which are often absent in SRD measures, were included. The process resulted in a 40-item SRD measure that was used in the initial survey.

Additional SRD items were added during subsequent surveys. Three new fraud items were added in 1979 based on a reassessment of UCR arrest data for youth in the 18 to 21 age range. An arson item was added in 1980. For the 1986 estimates, all of the school-related offense items were eliminated. New items were added for work-related offenses: hit someone at work, damaged employer's property, stole from employer, and embezzlement. Also added were general items for minor assault and strongarm robbery (hit anyone else, strongarmed

anyone else), and picked someone's pocket. New items for battery, forgery, income tax evasion, and insurance fraud were added for the 1992 estimates.

### Descriptions of self-report delinquency items

Question: "How many times in the last year have you:"

**Damaged family property**--Purposely damaged or destroyed property belonging to your parents or other family members.

**Damaged school property**--Purposely damaged or destroyed property belonging to a school.

**Damaged other property**--Purposely damaged or destroyed other property that did not belong to you (not counting family or school property).

**Stole motor vehicle**--Stolen (or tried to steal) a motor vehicle, such as a car or motorcycle.

**Stole something over \$50**--Stolen (or tried to steal) something worth more than \$50.

**Bought stolen goods**--Knowingly bought, sold or held stolen goods (or tried to do any of these things).

**Carried hidden weapon**--Carried a hidden weapon other than a plain pocket knife.

**Stole something under \$5**--Stolen (or tried to steal) things worth \$5 or less.

**Aggravated assault**--Attacked someone with the idea of seriously hurting or killing them.

**Gang fights**--Been involved in gang fights.

**Sold marijuana**-- Sold marijuana or hashish ("pot," "grass," "hash").

**Stole from family**--Stolen money or other things from your parents or other members of your family.

**Hit teacher**--Hit (or threatened to hit) a teacher or other adult at school.

**Hit parent**--Hit (or threatened to hit) one of your parents.

**Hit student**--Hit (or threatened to hit) other students.

**Sold hard drugs**--Sold hard drugs, such as heroin, cocaine, and LSD.

**Joyriding**--Taken a vehicle for a ride (drive) without the owner's permission.

**Sexual assault**--Had (or tried to have) sexual relations with someone against their will.

**Strongarmed students**--Used force (strongarm methods) to get money or things from other students.

**Strongarmed others**--Used force (strongarm methods) to get money or things from other people (not students or teachers).

**Stole something worth \$5 to \$50**--Stolen (or tried to steal) things worth between \$5 and \$50.

**Stole at school**--Stolen (or tried to steal) something at school, such as someone's coat from a classroom, locker, or cafeteria, or a book from the library.

**Broke into building or vehicle**--

Broken into a building or vehicle (or tried to break in) to steal something or just to look around.

**Additional SRD items on subsequent surveys and year added**

**Damaged property**--Purposely damaged or destroyed property that did not belong to you. (1977)

**Credit card fraud**--Used or tried to use credit cards without the owner's permission. (1978)

**Used checks illegally**--Used checks illegally or used phony money to pay for something (includes intentional overdrafts). (1979)

**Fraud**--Tried to cheat someone by selling them something that was worthless or not what you said it was. (1979)

**Arson**--Purposely set fire to a building, a car, or other property or tried to do so. (1980)

**Hit someone at work**--Hit or threatened to hit your supervisor or other employee. (1986)

**Hit someone else**--Hit or threatened to hit anyone else (other than parents, persons at work). (1986)

**Damaged employer's property**--Purposely damaged or destroyed property belonging to your employer. (1986)

**Stole from employer**--Stolen money, goods or property from place where you work. (1986)

**Embezzlement**--Embezzled money, that is, used money or funds entrusted to your care for some purpose other than that intended. (1986)

**Strongarmed anyone**--Used force or strongarm methods to get money or things from people. (1986)

**Forgery**--Forged or copied someone else's signature on a check or legal document without their permission. (1993)

**Insurance fraud**--Made fraudulent insurance claims, that is, falsified or inflated medical bills or property or automobile repairs or replacement costs. (1993)

**Income tax evasion**--Intentionally underreported money earned or received, overestimated expenses or losses, or otherwise cheated on your Federal or State income taxes. (1993)

**Battery**--Hit or beat up someone so badly they probably needed a doctor. (1993)

The SRD measure asks respondents to indicate how many times, "from Christmas a year ago to the Christmas just past," they committed each offense. The recall period for each survey is thus 1 year, anchored by a specific reference point relevant to most

youth. The use of a 1-year period that coincides almost precisely with the calendar year allows for direct comparison with UCR data, NCVS victimization data, and some prior SRD data.

**The measure of drug use**

While a number of drug-related offenses were included in the SRD measure (e.g., selling marijuana, being drunk, buying liquor for a minor), offenses involving the illegal possession of alcohol and illicit drugs for personal use were included in a separate measure of drug use. This measure included seven drug substances: alcohol, marijuana, hallucinogens, amphetamines, heroin, cocaine, and barbiturates. Questions about the personal use of these seven substances were asked of all panel members on each of the nine annual surveys. Tranquilizers, inhalants, and angel dust were added for the 1979 estimates. Use of crack was added for the 1986 estimates.

The general format of drug use questions was similar to that employed with the SRD measure. The general question for the set of drug use items was "In the past year how often have you used...?" The reference period for drug use, like delinquent offenses, was the previous calendar year.

**Prevalence and offender frequency rates**

Prevalence rates refer to the proportion, or percentage, of persons in a population that reported engaging in a particular offense within a designated period of time. The unit of analysis, i.e., that which is counted, is persons. The prevalence figures reported are annual percentages.

Frequency rates refer to the number of times a particular offense was committed within the group of individuals who reported committing the offense in a designated time period. The offender frequencies reported here are annual median frequencies among the active offender group. Median frequencies are presented to avoid the influence of extreme scores on reported offense frequencies, and therefore more accurately reflect the number of offenses committed by a typical active offender.

**Adjusted prevalence and frequency rates**

The 1980 through 1993 surveys included followup questions that asked about the details of reported events for most of the delinquency items. This information was used to determine the appropriateness and seriousness of reported delinquent behaviors. Responses to a specific item were considered to be appropriate if they reflected the behavior described in the delinquency item, and serious, if an official such as a police officer

would have taken action if the behavior had been observed. The adjusted prevalence and offender frequency estimates reported here reflect the use of this followup information. Adjustments were made to the reported frequencies given by individual respondents. These, in turn, result in more accurate prevalence and offender frequency rates. The adjustment, to the extent possible, removes inappropriate and trivial offense reports. Only those delinquency items and drug use items (amphetamines, barbiturates, tranquilizers) in survey years in which such followup data were available and drug use items that were always considered serious (marijuana, hallucinogens, inhalants, angel dust, heroin, crack, cocaine) are reported.

It should be noted that the unit of analysis in self-report surveys such as the NYS involves a person-reported offense as distinguished from an offense event. For example, since a single robbery event may involve more than one person, the number of robberies reported by persons in the sample may exceed the actual number of robbery events in which these persons were involved. Frequency estimates as used here, describe the rate at which persons commit offenses, not the rate of offense events. Frequency estimates may be expressed as an average number of offenses per person, or as the number of offenses per some population base (e.g., 100; 1,000; or 100,000 persons). As in the case of prevalence, the period of time involved is usually designated, e.g., monthly frequency rate, annual frequency rate, or lifetime frequency rate.