

Table 2.6 ■ Victimization in Which Victims Sustained Physical Injury, by Selected Characteristics of Victims and Type of Crime			
Characteristic	Robbery and Assault (%)	Robbery (%)	Assault (%)
Total	23.1	37.3	21.2
Sex			
Male	21.4	36.9	19.1
Female	25.2	37.9	23.7
Age			
12–15	25.5	37.7 *	23.6
16–19	28.1	46.4	25.2
20–34	27.4	41.0	25.5
35–49	19.8	32.3	18.0
50–64	11.8	15.6 *	11.5
65 or older	7.4 *	42.0 *	4.9 *
Race ^a			
White only	21.4	34.7	20.0
Black only	26.6	30.5	25.4
Victim-offender relationship			
Strangers	18.4	36.8	14.9
Non-strangers	28.0	38.5	27.1
Annual family income ^b			
Less than \$7,500	32.4	29.7 *	32.9
\$7,500–\$14,999	20.0	42.9 *	16.8
\$15,000–\$24,999	23.1	38.0 *	21.1
\$25,000–\$34,999	31.6	25.4 *	32.7
\$35,000–\$49,999	21.9	48.4 *	19.1
\$50,000–\$74,999	17.4	75.9 *	12.0
\$75,000 or more	21.6	34.6 *	20.0

Reporting violence to the police is an important step to maximize the probability of removing a violent offender from the population. The percentage of violence reported to the police varies by victim and crime characteristics and is generally poor. Most violence does not result in a physical injury. What other sorts of injuries not captured by the NCVS may result from being violently victimized?

Source: *Criminal victimization in the United States, 2008*, Statistical Tables. Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Department of Justice.

*Estimate is based on 10 or fewer sample cases.

^aExcludes data on persons with races other than white only or black only.

^bExcludes data on persons whose family income level was not ascertained.