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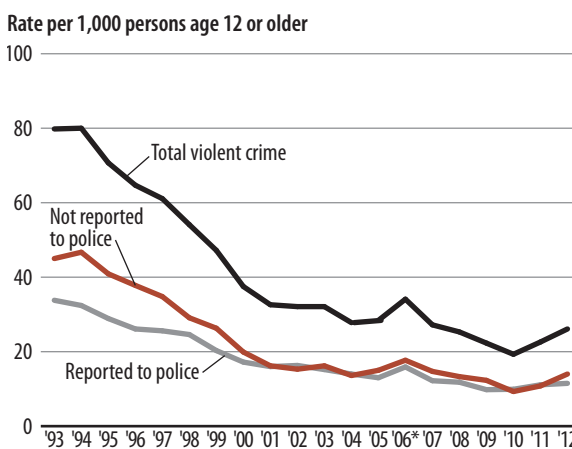
Criminal Victimization, 2012

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In 2012, for the second consecutive year, violent and property crime rates increased for U.S. residents age 12 or older, according to the Bureau of Justice Statistics' (BJS) National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS). The overall violent crime rate (which includes rape or sexual assault, robbery, aggravated and simple assault) rose from 22.6 victimizations per 1,000 persons in 2011 to 26.1 in 2012 (**figure 1**). Violent victimizations that were not reported to police increased from a rate of 10.8 per 1,000 persons in 2011 to 14.0 in 2012 and accounted for the majority of the increase in total violence. The apparent increase in the rate of violent crimes reported to police from 2011 to 2012 was not statistically significant.

The overall property crime rate (which includes household burglary, theft, and motor vehicle theft) increased from 138.7 per 1,000 households in 2011 to 155.8 per 1,000 in 2012. Similar to violent crime, the rate for property crime not reported to police increased during the period, from 86.1 to 101.9 victimizations per 1,000 households. However, there was no statistically significant change in the rate of property crime victimization reported to police.

FIGURE 1
Violent victimization reported and not reported to police, 1993–2012



Note: See appendix table 1 for estimates and standard errors.

*Due to methodological changes in the 2006 NCVS, use caution when comparing 2006 criminal victimization estimates to other years. See *Criminal Victimization, 2007*, NCJ 224390, BJS web, December 2008, for more information.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 1993–2012.

HIGHLIGHTS

- The rate of violent victimization increased from 22.6 victimizations per 1,000 persons age 12 or older in 2011 to 26.1 in 2012. Crime not reported to police and simple assault accounted for the majority of this increase.
- Violent victimizations not reported to police increased from 10.8 per 1,000 persons in 2011 to 14.0 in 2012.
- The apparent increase in the number and rate of serious violent crime from 2011 to 2012 was not statistically significant.
- The rate of property crime increased from 138.7 per 1,000 households in 2011 to 155.8 in 2012.
- From 2011 to 2012, there were no statistically significant changes in the rates of domestic violence, violence involving an injury, or firearm violence.
- In 2012, 44% of violent victimizations and 54% of serious violent victimizations were reported to police.
- There was no significant change in the percentage of crime victims receiving assistance from victim service agencies from 2011 to 2012 (about 8%).
- Violent crime rates increased slightly in 2012 for blacks but remained stable for whites and Hispanics.
- In 2012, residents in urban areas continued to experience the highest rate of violent crime.

Increase in simple assault accounted for majority of the rise in total violence from 2011 to 2012

The rate of violent crime increased from 22.6 victimizations per 1,000 persons age 12 or older in 2011 to 26.1 per 1,000 in 2012 (table 1). The number of violent victimizations rose from 5.8 million in 2011 to 6.8 million in 2012. When examined by crime type, this increase in the rate and number of violent

crimes was largely due to an increase in simple assault. In 2012, the rate of simple assault was 18.2 per 1,000, up from 15.4 in 2011. The apparent increase in the rate of serious violent crime—defined as rape or sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault—to 8.0 per 1,000 was not statistically significant. In 2012, the rates of serious violent crime and simple assault were lower than in 2003.

TABLE 1
Violent victimization, by type of violent crime, 2003, 2011, and 2012

Type of crime	Number			Rate ^a		
	2003	2011	2012	2003	2011	2012
Violent crime^b	7,679,050	5,812,520	6,842,590 †	32.1	22.6	26.1 †
Rape/sexual assault	325,310	244,190	346,830	1.4	0.9	1.3
Robbery	708,380	557,260	741,760 ‡	3.0	2.2	2.8 ‡
Assault	6,645,360	5,011,080	5,754,010 ‡	27.8	19.5	22.0
Aggravated assault	1,362,270	1,053,390	996,110	5.7	4.1	3.8
Simple assault	5,283,100	3,957,690	4,757,900 †	22.1	15.4	18.2 †
Domestic violence ^c	1,480,920	1,354,910	1,259,390	6.2	5.3	4.8
Intimate partner violence ^d	1,040,290	850,770	810,790	4.3	3.3	3.1
Violent crime involving injury	2,029,200	1,450,650	1,573,460	8.5	5.6	6.0
Serious violent crime^e	2,395,950	1,854,840	2,084,690	10.0	7.2	8.0
Serious domestic violence ^c	650,650	369,040	411,080	2.7	1.4	1.6
Serious intimate partner violence ^d	498,470	262,660	270,240	2.1	1.0	1.0
Serious violent crime involving weapons	1,695,680	1,194,420	1,415,120	7.1	4.6	5.4
Serious violent crime involving injury	953,740	689,810	762,170	4.0	2.7	2.9

Note: Detail may not sum to total due to rounding. Total population age 12 or older was 239,305,990 in 2003; 257,542,240 in 2011; and 261,996,320 in 2012. See appendix table 2 for standard errors.

† Significant change from 2011 to 2012 at 95% confidence level.

‡ Significant change from 2011 to 2012 at 90% confidence level.

^aPer 1,000 persons age 12 or older.

^bIncludes rape or sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, and simple assault.

^cIncludes victimization committed by intimate partners (current or former spouses, boyfriends, or girlfriends) and family members.

^dIncludes victimization committed by current or former spouses, boyfriends, or girlfriends.

^eIncludes rape or sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2003, 2011, and 2012.

The National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS)

The NCVS collects information on nonfatal crimes reported and not reported to the police against persons age 12 or older from a nationally representative sample of U.S. households. It produces national rates and levels of violent and property victimization, as well as information on the characteristics of crimes and victims, and the consequences of victimization. Since the NCVS is based on interviews with victims, it does not measure homicide.

The NCVS measures the violent crimes of rape or sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, and simple assault. The NCVS classifies rape, sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault as serious violent crimes. Property crimes include household burglary, motor vehicle theft, and theft. The survey also measures personal larceny, which includes pick pocketing and purse snatching. For additional estimates not included in this report, see the NCVS Victimization Analysis Tool (NVAT) on the BJS website.

Victimization is the basic unit of analysis used throughout this report. Victimization is a crime as it affects one person or household. For personal crimes, the number of victimizations is equal to the number of victims present during a criminal incident. 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 counted as having a single victim, the affected household.

The victimization rate is a measure of the occurrence of victimizations among a specified population group. For personal crimes, this is based on the number of victimizations per 1,000 residents age 12 or older. For household crimes, the victimization rate is calculated using the number of incidents per 1,000 households.

No significant change in the rate of domestic violence from 2011 to 2012

The rate of domestic violence—crime committed by intimate partners and family members—remained stable from 2011 to 2012 (5 per 1,000) (table 1). No measurable change was detected from 2011 to 2012 in rates of intimate partner violence—victimizations committed by current or former spouses, boyfriends, or girlfriends—(3 per 1,000) or rates of serious violent crime involving weapons (5 per 1,000) or injury to the victim (3 per 1,000). The rates of serious violent crime involving weapons or injury to the victim in 2012 were lower than rates in 2003.

No significant change in firearm violence from 2011 to 2012

There was no measurable change in the rate of firearm violence from 2011 to 2012 and from 2003 to 2012 (table 2). In 2003, 2011, and 2012, the rate of firearm violence was approximately 2.0 victimizations per 1,000 persons age 12 or older. In 2012, firearms were used in about 7% of all violent crime incidents. This percentage has been relatively stable over the past decade. In 2012, about 66% of all serious violent crimes that involved a firearm were reported to police. There was no measurable change in the rates of firearm violence reported and not reported to police from 2011 to 2012.

TABLE 2
Firearm violence, 2003, 2011, and 2012

	2003	2011	2012
Firearm incidents	385,040	415,160	427,700
Firearm victimizations	467,350	467,930	460,720
Rate of firearm violence*	2.0	1.8	1.8
Reported to the police*	1.4	1.3	1.2
Not reported to the police*	0.5	0.5	0.6
Percent of all violent incidents	5.6%	7.7%	6.6%
Percent reported to the police	73.5%	73.5%	66.4%

Note: Includes violent incidents and victimizations in which the offender had, showed, or used a firearm. See appendix table 3 for standard errors.

*Per 1,000 persons age 12 or older.

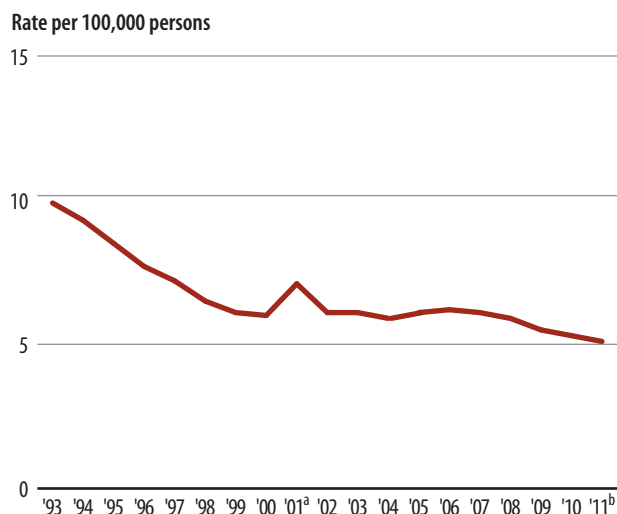
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2003, 2011, and 2012.

The homicide rate declined 48% from 1993 to 2011

Since the NCVS interviews victims of crimes, homicide is not included in nonfatal victimization estimates. Homicide rates are based on data from the Center for Disease Control's Vital Statistics System.¹ From 1993 to 2011, the rate of homicide declined 48%, from 9.9 to 5.1 homicides per 100,000 persons (figure 2). Over the past 10 years, from 2002 to 2011, the rate declined from 6.1 to 5.1 homicides per 100,000, with the majority of the decline occurring from 2008 to 2011.

¹The CDC's Vital Statistics are one of two national sources of data on homicide victimization. Rates of homicide are also available through the FBI's Supplemental Homicide Report (SHR). Rates of homicide may differ slightly depending on which source is used.

FIGURE 2
Homicide victimization, 1993–2011



Note: Homicide is injuries inflicted by another person with the intent to injure or kill resulting in death, by any means. Excludes homicides due to legal intervention and operations of war. Justifiable homicide is not identified in WISQARS. See appendix table 4 for rates.

^aHomicide estimates that occurred as a result of the events of September 11, 2001, are included in the total number of homicides.

^bPreliminary estimates retrieved from Hoyert, D.L. & Xu, J.Q. (2012). Deaths: Preliminary data for 2011. *National Vital Statistics Reports*, 61(6).

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Injury Prevention and Control. Web-based Injury Statistics Query and Reporting System (WISQARS), 1993–2010. Retrieved from www.cdc.gov/ncipc/wisqars.

Thefts accounted for majority of increase in property crime

The number and rate of property crime victimization increased from 2011 to 2012 (table 3). In 2012, the number of property crimes (19.6 million) rose to a similar level seen a decade earlier in 2003 (19.8 million). The rate of property crime victimization increased from 138.7 per 1,000 households in 2011 to 155.8 in 2012, and was driven primarily by an increase in theft. The rate of theft victimization increased from 104.2 per 1,000 households in 2011 to 120.9 in 2012, while no measurable change occurred in the rates of burglary and motor vehicle theft during the same period.

In 2012, 44% of violent victimizations were reported to police

The NCVS allows for an examination of crimes reported and not reported to police. Victims may not report the victimization for a variety of reasons, including fear of reprisal or getting the offender in trouble, believing that police would not or could not do anything to help, and believing the crime to be a personal issue or trivial. Police notification can come from the victim, a third party (including witnesses, other victims, household members, or other officials, such as school officials or workplace managers), or police being at the scene of the incident. Police notification may occur during or immediately following a criminal incident or at a later date.

From 2011 to 2012, there was no statistically significant change in the percentage of violent and serious violent victimizations reported to police (table 4). In 2012, 44% of violent victimizations and about 54% of serious violent victimizations were reported to police. A greater percentage of robbery (56%) and aggravated assault (62%) victimizations were reported to police, compared to simple assault (40%) and rape or sexual assault (28%) victimizations. The percentage of violence involving a weapon that was reported to police decreased from 67% in 2011 to 56% in 2012.

From 2011 to 2012, the percentage of property victimizations reported to police declined from 37% to 34%. The percentage of reported thefts declined from 30% to 26% during the same period, accounting for the majority of the decline in the overall percentage of property victimizations that were reported to police. No measurable change was detected in the percentage of burglaries and motor vehicle thefts that were reported to police from 2011 to 2012. Similar to previous years, in 2012 a larger percentage of motor vehicle thefts (79%) than burglaries (55%) and other thefts (26%) were reported to police.

TABLE 4
Percent of victimization reported to police, by type of crime, 2003, 2011, and 2012

Type of crime	2003	2011	2012
Violent crime^a	48%	49%	44%
Rape/sexual assault	56	27	28
Robbery	64	66	56
Assault	45	48	44
Aggravated assault	56	67	62
Simple assault	43	43	40
Domestic violence ^b	57	59	55
Intimate partner violence ^c	60	60	53
Violent crime involving injury	56	61	59
Serious violent crime^d	58%	61%	54%
Serious domestic violence ^b	61	58	61
Serious intimate partner violence ^c	63	59	55
Serious violent crime involving weapons	59	67	56†
Serious violent crime involving injury	64	66	56
Property crime^e	38%	37%	34%†
Burglary	54	52	55
Motor vehicle theft	77	83	79
Theft	31	30	26†

Note: See appendix table 6 for standard errors.

† Significant change from 2011 to 2012 at the 95% confidence level.

^aIncludes rape or sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, and simple assault.

^bIncludes victimization committed by intimate partners (current or former spouses, boyfriends, or girlfriends) and family members.

^cIncludes victimization committed by current or former spouses, boyfriends, or girlfriends.

^dIncludes rape or sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault.

^eIncludes household burglary, motor vehicle theft, and theft.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2003, 2011, and 2012.

TABLE 3
Property victimization, by type of property crime, 2003, 2011, and 2012

Type of crime	Number			Rate ^a		
	2003	2011	2012	2003	2011	2012
Property crime^b	19,792,450	17,063,150	19,622,980 †	173.4	138.7	155.8 †
Household burglary	3,648,670	3,613,840	3,764,540	32.0	29.4	29.9
Motor vehicle theft	1,032,470	628,220	633,740	9.0	5.1	5.0
Theft	15,111,310	12,821,090	15,224,700 †	132.4	104.2	120.9 †

Note: Total number of households was 114,136,930 in 2003; 123,038,570 in 2011; and 125,920,480 in 2012. See appendix table 5 for standard errors.

^aPer 1,000 households.

^bIncludes household burglary, motor vehicle theft, and theft.

† Significant change from 2011 to 2012 at the 95% confidence level.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2003, 2011, and 2012.

Violent victimization rate for crimes not reported to police increased

From 2011 to 2012, no difference was detected in the rate of violent victimization reported to police (table 5). The violent victimization rate for crimes not reported to police increased from 10.8 to 14.0 per 1,000 persons ages 12 or older. For serious violence, the rate of reported victimizations remained stable from 2011 to 2012 (4 per 1,000), while the rate of unreported victimizations increased slightly, from 2.6 per 1,000 persons in 2011 to 3.5 in 2012. From 2011 to 2012, the rate of simple assault not reported to police increased from 8.2 to 10.6 per 1,000 persons, but no change was detected in the rate of simple assault reported to police (approximately 7.0 per 1,000).

From 2011 to 2012, no measurable change was observed in the rate of total property crime victimization reported to police. In 2012, victims reported to police about 52 property crimes per 1,000 households. The rate of property crime not reported to police increased from 86.1 per 1,000 households in 2011 to 101.9 in 2012.

There was no measurable change in the rate of theft victimizations reported to police from 2011 to 2012. However, among theft victimizations not reported to police, the rate of victimization increased from 71.6 per 1,000 households in 2011 to 87.7 in 2012, accounting for the majority of the overall increase in property crime.

TABLE 5
Violent victimization rate for crimes reported and not reported to police, by type of crime, 2003, 2011, and 2012

Type of crime	Reported to police			Not reported to police		
	2003	2011	2012	2003	2011	2012
Violent crime^a	15.2	11.1	11.5	16.2	10.8	14.0 †
Rape/sexual assault	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.9
Robbery	1.9	1.4	1.6	1.1	0.7	1.2 †
Assault	12.6	9.4	9.6	14.6	9.4	11.9 †
Aggravated assault	3.2	2.7	2.4	2.3	1.2	1.3
Simple assault	9.4	6.6	7.2	12.2	8.2	10.6 †
Domestic violence ^b	3.5	3.1	2.6	2.6	2.1	2.0
Intimate partner violence ^c	2.6	2.0	1.6	1.6	1.3	1.3
Violent crime involving injury	4.7	3.4	3.5	3.5	1.9	2.4
Serious violent crime^d	5.8	4.4	4.3	4.0	2.6	3.5 ‡
Serious domestic violence ^b	1.7	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.6
Serious intimate partner violence ^c	1.3	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.4
Serious violent crime involving weapons	4.2	3.1	3.0	2.7	1.4	2.3 †
Serious violent crime involving injury	2.5	1.8	1.6	1.3	0.8	1.2 ‡
Property crime^e	65.1	51.1	52.2	106.4	86.1	101.9 †
Burglary	17.2	15.1	16.4	14.5	13.6	13.2
Motor vehicle theft	6.9	4.2	4.0	2.0	0.9	1.1
Theft	41.0	31.8	31.9	89.9	71.6	87.7 †

Note: Victimization rates per 1,000 persons age 12 or older for violent crime and per 1,000 households for property crime. See appendix table 7 for standard errors.

† Significant change from 2011 to 2012 at the 95% confidence level.

‡ Significant change from 2011 to 2012 at the 90% confidence level.

^aIncludes rape or sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, and simple assault.

^bIncludes victimization committed by intimate partners (current or former spouses, boyfriends, or girlfriends) and family members.

^cIncludes victimization committed by current or former spouses, boyfriends, or girlfriends.

^dIncludes rape or sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault.

^eIncludes household burglary, motor vehicle theft, and theft.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2003, 2011, and 2012.

In 2012, 8% of violent crime victims received assistance from a victim service agency

Victim service agencies are publicly or privately funded organizations that provide victims with support and services to aid their physical and emotional recovery, offer protection from future victimizations, guide them through the criminal justice system process, and assist them in obtaining restitution. From 2011 to 2012, there was no change in the percentage of violent crime victims who received assistance from a victim service agency (approximately 8%) (table 6). In 2012, a greater percentage of rape or sexual assault victims (22%) received assistance than victims of robbery (6%), aggravated assault (8%), or simple assault (8%).

TABLE 6

Violent crime victims who received assistance from a victim service agency, by type of crime, 2003, 2011, and 2012

Type of crime	Percent of victims who received services		
	2003	2011	2012
Violent crime	12.1%	8.6%	8.2%
Serious violent crime	15.4%	10.4%	9.6%
Rape/sexual assault	19.4	22.9!	21.7
Robbery	16.2	7.7	6.3!
Aggravated assault	14.0	8.9	7.9
Simple assault	10.6%	7.7%	7.6%
Violent crime involving injury	17.7%	14.3%	14.9%
Violent crime involving weapon	13.0%	9.0%	8.8%

Note: See appendix table 10 for standard errors.

! Interpret with caution. Estimate based on 10 or fewer sample cases, or coefficient of variation is greater than 50%.

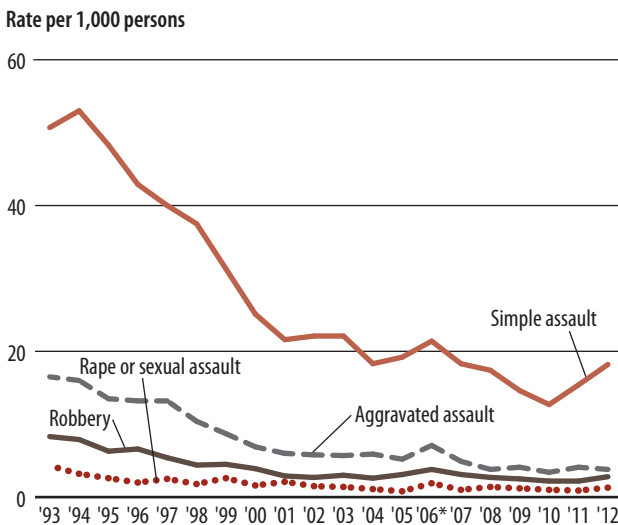
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2003, 2011, 2012.

The composition of violent crime remained stable from 1993 to 2012

From 1993 to 2012, overall violent victimization declined from a rate of 79.8 per 1,000 persons age 12 or older to 26.1 per 1,000. All types of violent crime (rape or sexual assault, robbery, aggravated and simple assault) declined during this period (figure 3). While the rates of violent victimization have changed over time, the general composition of violent victimization has remained relatively stable (figure 4).

From 1993 to 2012, approximately 70% of all violent victimizations were simple assaults. Serious violence accounted for the remainder of violent victimizations, with relative stability in the distributions of rape or sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault from 1993 to 2012. During this period, aggravated assault accounted for about 20% of all violent victimizations; robbery for 10%; and rape or sexual assault for 5%.

FIGURE 3
Rate of violent victimization, by type of crime, 1993–2012

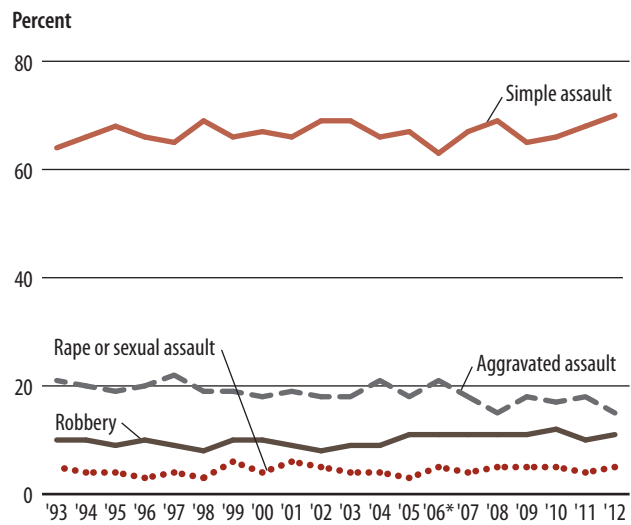


Note: See appendix table 8 for estimates and standard errors.

*Due to methodological changes in the 2006 NCVS, use caution when comparing 2006 criminal victimization estimates to other years. See *Criminal Victimization, 2007*, NCJ 224390, BJS web, December 2008, for more information.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 1993–2012.

FIGURE 4
Percent of violent victimization, by type of crime, 1993–2012



Note: See appendix table 9 for estimates and standard errors.

*Due to methodological changes in the 2006 NCVS, use caution when comparing 2006 criminal victimization estimates to other years. See *Criminal Victimization, 2007*, NCJ 224390, BJS web, December 2008, for more information.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 1993–2012.

Violent crime increased slightly for blacks but remained stable for whites and Hispanics

From 2011 to 2012, rates of violent and serious violent victimization did not change significantly for either males or females (table 7). In 2012, males had higher rates of violent and serious violent victimization than females.

The rate of violent victimization for non-Hispanic blacks increased from 26.4 per 1,000 persons age 12 or older in 2011 to 34.2 per 1,000 in 2012. Both the rates for non-Hispanic whites and Hispanics remained flat from 2011 to 2012. In 2011, there were no measurable differences in the violent crime rates for blacks, whites, or Hispanics, while in 2012, the rate for blacks (34.2 per 1,000) was higher than the rates for whites (25.2 per 1,000) and Hispanics (24.5 per 1,000).

Rates of serious violent victimization for whites, blacks, and Hispanics remained stable from 2011 to 2012. Similar to 2011, the rate of serious violence in 2012 for blacks (11.3 per 1,000) was higher than the rate for whites (6.8 per 1,000).

From 2011 to 2012, violent victimization rates increased for persons ages 35 to 49, from 21.9 to 29.1 per 1,000. Persons ages 12 to 17 and 25 to 34 experienced a slight increase in violence in this same period, while the rates of violent victimization for all other age groups remained flat. There was no measurable change in the rates of serious violence for any age groups from 2011 to 2012. Similar to 2011, persons ages 12 to 24 had higher rates of violent victimization than persons age 35 or older in 2012.

TABLE 7
Rate of violent victimization, by demographic characteristics of victims, 2003, 2011, and 2012

Demographic characteristics of victims	Violent crime ^a			Serious violent crime ^b		
	2003	2011	2012	2003	2011	2012
Total	32.1	22.6	26.1	10.0	7.2	8.0
Sex						
Male	34.6	25.5	29.1	10.2	7.7	9.4
Female	29.7	19.8	23.3	9.9	6.7	6.6
Race/Hispanic origin						
White ^c	32.3	21.6	25.2	9.4	6.5	6.8
Black/African American ^c	35.9	26.4	34.2 ‡	12.8	10.8	11.3
Hispanic/Latino	26.6	23.9	24.5	9.7	7.2	9.3
American Indian/Alaska Native ^c	85.2	45.4	46.9	35.2	12.6!	26.2!
Asian/Native Hawaiian/other Pacific Islander ^c	9.9	11.2	16.4	5.1	2.5!	9.1 †
Two or more races ^c	140.7	65.0	42.8	47.8	26.2	9.5! †
Age						
12–17	78.3	37.7	48.4 ‡	22.7	8.8	9.9
18–24	63.8	49.1	41.0	23.7	16.3	14.7
25–34	39.0	26.5	34.2 ‡	11.9	9.6	10.9
35–49	23.1	21.9	29.1 †	7.1	7.0	9.5
50–64	16.3	13.1	15.0	4.2	4.3	4.6
65 or older	3.1	4.4	5.7	0.9	1.7	1.6
Marital status						
Never married	57.7	35.5	40.7	18.2	11.7	11.9
Married	14.2	11.0	13.5	3.2	3.7	3.9
Widowed	7.8	3.8	8.3 †	1.2	0.7!	2.6 ‡
Divorced	44.6	37.8	37.0	17.0	9.2	10.9
Separated	100.9	73.0	83.1	47.8	26.4	39.5

Note: Victimization rates per 1,000 persons age 12 or older. See appendix table 11 for standard errors.

† Significant change from 2011 to 2012 at the 95% confidence level.

‡ Significant change from 2011 to 2012 at the 90% confidence level.

! Interpret with caution. Estimate based on 10 or fewer sample cases, or coefficient of variation is greater than 50%.

^aIncludes rape or sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, and simple assault.

^bIncludes rape or sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault.

^cExcludes persons of Hispanic or Latino origin.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2003, 2011, and 2012.

Rates of violent victimization remained flat from 2011 to 2012 for persons of all marital statuses other than those who were widowed. Violent victimization rates for persons who were widowed increased from 3.8 per 1,000 in 2011 to 8.3 in 2012. Married persons generally had the lowest rates of violence compared to persons never married, divorced, or separated, and this was also observed in 2012. Married persons experienced 13.5 victimizations per 1,000 persons in 2012, compared to 37.0 for divorced, 40.7 for never married, and 83.1 for separated persons. The NCVS collects information on a respondent's current marital status at the time of the interview, but does not obtain marital status at the time of the incident. For example, persons who are separated may have experienced a victimization while married.

Residents in urban areas continued to experience the highest rate of violent victimization

From 2011 to 2012, the rates of violent and serious violent victimization increased for persons residing in the West (table 8). The rate of crime in the West increased from 27.1 violent victimizations per 1,000 persons to 35.5 per 1,000, and from 8.4 serious violent victimizations per 1,000 persons to

12.5 per 1,000. No measurable change was observed in the rate of violent victimization for residents living in the Northeast, Midwest, or South during this period. Residents living in the West had higher rates of violent victimization (35.5 per 1,000) than residents in other regions of the country in 2012.

There was no measurable change from 2011 to 2012 in the rates of violent victimization for urban, rural, or suburban areas. The apparent increase in the rate of violence against urban residents was not statistically significant. In 2012, the rate of violent victimization was 32.4 per 1,000 in urban areas, 23.8 per 1,000 in suburban areas, and 20.9 in rural areas. As in prior years, urban residents had higher rates of violent and serious violent victimization than suburban and rural residents.

From 2011 to 2012, property crime rates increased in all regions of the country. Households in the West had the highest rate of property victimization at 210.5 per 1,000 households. Rates of property crime also increased for households in urban, rural, and suburban areas. Similar to violent crime, households in urban areas had higher rates of property crime than households in suburban and rural areas.

TABLE 8
Rate of violent and property victimization, by household location, 2003, 2011, and 2012

Household location	Violent crime ^a			Serious violent crime ^b			Property crime ^c		
	2003	2011	2012	2003	2011	2012	2003	2011	2012
Total	32.1	22.6	26.1 †	10.0	7.2	8.0	173.4	138.7	155.8 †
Region									
Northeast	28.8	20.3	24.7	7.4	6.4	4.6	132.3	98.1	116.9 †
Midwest	37.1	26.4	23.9	10.7	7.8	8.6	173.8	129.9	153.1 †
South	29.6	18.4	22.1	9.9	6.5	6.2	167.0	134.4	143.4 ‡
West	33.7	27.1	35.5 †	11.6	8.4	12.5 †	220.1	189.1	210.5 †
Location of residence									
Urban	39.4	27.4	32.4	14.8	9.8	11.4	224.7	166.0	187.0 †
Suburban	29.2	20.2	23.8	8.7	5.7	6.6	154.8	128.6	138.9 †
Rural	28.8	20.2	20.9	6.4	6.7	5.1	143.8	112.0	142.9 †

Note: Victimization rates are per 1,000 persons age 12 or older for violent crime and per 1,000 households for property crime. See appendix table 12 for standard errors.

† Significant change from 2011 to 2012 at 95% confidence level.

‡ Significant change from 2011 to 2012 at 90% confidence level.

^aIncludes rape or sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, and simple assault.

^bIncludes rape or sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault.

^cIncludes household burglary, motor vehicle theft, and theft.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2003, 2011, and 2012.

The NCVS and UCR show somewhat different change in crime from 2011 to 2012

The annual increase in violent victimizations in 2012, based on the Bureau of Justice Statistics' (BJS) National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), was consistent with the overall increase in violent crime shown in the findings from the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program (table 9). The increase in property victimizations from the NCVS was inconsistent with the FBI's finding of a slight decline in overall property crime.

Since the NCVS and UCR measure an overlapping, but not identical, set of offenses and use different methodologies, congruity between the estimates is not expected. Throughout the 40-year history of the NCVS, both programs have generally demonstrated similar year-to-year increases or decreases in the levels of overall violent and property crimes. However, this has not been the case for some years and for many specific crime types.

As measured by the UCR, violent crime includes murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. Property crime includes burglary, larceny-theft, arson, and motor vehicle theft. The UCR measures crimes known to the police, occurring against both persons and businesses. The FBI obtains data on crimes from law enforcement agencies, while the NCVS collects data through interviews with victims. Additional information about the differences between the two programs can be found in *The Nation's Two Crime Measures*, NCJ 122705, BJS web, October 2004.

Significant methodological and definitional differences exist between the NCVS and UCR:

- The NCVS obtains estimates of crimes both reported and not reported to the police, while the UCR collects data on crimes known to and recorded by the police.
- The UCR includes homicide, arson, and commercial crimes, while the NCVS excludes these crime types.
- The UCR excludes simple assault and sexual assault, which are included in the NCVS.²
- The NCVS data are estimates from a nationally representative sample of U.S. households, whereas the UCR data are based on the actual counts of offenses reported by law enforcement jurisdictions.

²Simple assaults include attacks or attempted attacks without a weapon resulting in either no injury or minor injury. Sexual assaults include attacks or attempted attacks generally involving unwanted sexual contact between the victim and offender that may or may not involve force.

- The NCVS excludes crimes against children age 11 or younger, persons in institutions (e.g., nursing homes and correctional institutions), and may exclude highly mobile populations and the homeless; however, victimizations against these persons may be included in the UCR.

Given these differences, the two measures of crime should be considered to complement each other and provide a more comprehensive picture of crime in the United States.

The number of violent crimes known to the police as measured by the UCR increased by 0.7%, from 2011 to 2012, and the number of property crimes declined by about 0.9%. During the same period, the number of violent crimes in the NCVS increased by 17.7% and the number of property crimes increased by 15.0%. The UCR reported slight increases in the number of homicides (up 1.1%), aggravated assaults (up 1.1%), and motor vehicle theft (up 0.6%), and reported declines in the number of robberies (down 0.1%) and burglaries (down 3.7%). The number of robberies reported in the NCVS slightly increased by 33.1%. The NCVS did not measure a statistically significant change in either the overall number of victimizations or the number of victimizations reported to police for other crime types.

TABLE 9
Percent change in the number of crimes reported in UCR and NCVS, 2011–2012

Type of crime	UCR	NCVS	
		Total	Reported to police
Violent crime^a	0.7%	17.7% †	6.2%
Serious violent crime^b	~	12.4	-0.2
Murder	1.1	~	~
Forcible rape ^c	0.2	42.0	49.6
Robbery	-0.1	33.1 ‡	12.2
Aggravated assault	1.1	-5.4	-11.3
Property crime	-0.9%	15.0% †	4.5%
Burglary	-3.7	4.2	10.7
Motor vehicle theft	0.6	0.9	-4.5

~ Not applicable.

† Significant change from 2011 to 2012 at 95% confidence level.

‡ Significant change from 2011 to 2012 at 90% confidence level.

^aUCR estimates include murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. NCVS estimates exclude murder and include simple assault.

^bNCVS measures include rape or sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault.

^cNCVS estimates include rape and other sexual assault, as well as measures of victimization against males and females.

Sources: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2011–2012; and FBI, *Crime in the United States, 2012*.

Methodology

Survey coverage

The National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) is an annual data collection conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau for the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). The NCVS is a self-report survey in which interviewed persons are asked about the number and characteristics of victimizations experienced during the prior 6 months. The NCVS collects information on nonfatal personal crimes (rape or sexual assault, robbery, aggravated and simple assault, and personal larceny) and household property crimes (burglary, motor vehicle theft, and other theft) both reported and not reported to police. In addition to providing annual level and change estimates on criminal victimization, the NCVS is the primary source of information on the nature of criminal victimization incidents.

Survey respondents provide information about themselves (e.g., age, sex, race and Hispanic origin, marital status, education level, and income) and whether they experienced a victimization. Information is collected for each victimization incident, about the offender (e.g., age, race and Hispanic origin, sex, and victim-offender relationship), characteristics of the crime (including time and place of occurrence, use of weapons, nature of injury, and economic consequences), whether the crime was reported to police, reasons the crime was or was not reported, and experiences with the criminal justice system.

The NCVS is administered to persons age 12 or older from a nationally representative sample of households in the United States. The NCVS defines a household as a group of members who all reside at a sampled address. Persons are considered household members when the sampled address is their usual place of residence at the time of the interview and when they have no usual place of residence elsewhere. Once selected, households remain in the sample for 3 years, and eligible persons in these households are interviewed every 6 months either in person or over the phone for a total of seven interviews.

Generally, all first interviews are conducted in-person. New households rotate into the sample on an ongoing basis to replace outgoing households that have been in sample for the 3-year period. The sample includes persons living in group quarters, such as dormitories, rooming houses, and religious group dwellings, and excludes persons living in military barracks and institutional settings, such as correctional or hospital facilities, and the homeless. (For more information, see the Survey Methodology for *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 2008*, NCJ 231173, BJS web, May 2011.)

Nonresponse and weighting adjustments

In 2012, 92,390 households and 162,940 persons age 12 or older were interviewed for the NCVS. Each household was interviewed twice during the year. The response rate was 87% for households and 87% for eligible persons. Victimization that occurred outside of the United States were excluded from this report. In 2012, less than 1% of the unweighted

victimizations occurred outside of the United States and were excluded from the analyses.

Estimates in this report use data from the 1993 to 2012 NCVS data files, weighted to produce annual estimates of victimization for persons age 12 or older living in U.S. households. Since the NCVS relies on a sample rather than a census of the entire U.S. population, weights are designed to inflate sample point estimates to known population totals and to compensate for survey nonresponse and other aspects of the sample design.

The NCVS data files include both person and household weights. Person weights provide an estimate of the population represented by each person in the sample. Household weights provide an estimate of the U.S. household population represented by each household in the sample. After proper adjustment, both household and person weights are also typically used to form the denominator in calculations of crime rates.

Victimization weights used in this analysis account for the number of persons present during an incident and for high-frequency repeat victimizations (or series victimizations). Series victimizations are similar in type but occur with such frequency that a victim is unable to recall each individual event or describe each event in detail. Survey procedures allow NCVS interviewers to identify and classify these similar victimizations as series victimizations and to collect detailed information on only the most recent incident in the series.

The weight counts series incidents as the actual number of incidents reported by the victim, up to a maximum of 10 incidents. Including series victimizations in national rates results in rather large increases in the level of violent victimization; however, trends in violence are generally similar regardless of whether series victimizations are included.

In 2012, series incidents accounted for about 1% of all victimizations and 4% of all violent victimizations. Weighting series incidents as the number of incidents up to a maximum of 10 incidents produces more reliable estimates of crime levels, while the cap at 10 minimizes the effect of extreme outliers on the rates. Additional information on the series enumeration is detailed in the report *Methods for Counting High Frequency Repeat Victimization in the National Crime Victimization Survey*, NCJ 237308, BJS web, April 2012.

Standard error computations

When national estimates are derived from a sample, as with the NCVS, caution must be taken when comparing one estimate to another estimate or when comparing estimates over time. Although one estimate may be larger than another, estimates based on a sample have some degree of sampling error. The sampling error of an estimate depends on several factors, including the amount of variation in the responses, and the size of the sample. When the sampling error around an estimate is taken into account, the estimates that appear different may not be statistically different.

One measure of the sampling error associated with an estimate is the standard error. The standard error can vary from one estimate to the next. Generally, an estimate with a small standard error provides a more reliable approximation of the true value than an estimate with a large standard error. Estimates with relatively large standard errors are associated with less precision and reliability and should be interpreted with caution.

In order to generate standard errors around numbers and estimates from the NCVS, the Census Bureau produced generalized variance function (GVF) parameters for BJS. The GVFs take into account aspects of the NCVS complex sample design and represent the curve fitted to a selection of individual standard errors based on the Jackknife Repeated Replication technique. The GVF parameters were used to generate standard errors for each point estimate (such as counts, percentages, and rates) in this report.

BJS conducted tests to determine whether differences in estimated numbers and percentages in this report were statistically significant once sampling error was taken into account. Using statistical programs developed specifically for the NCVS, all comparisons in the text were tested for significance. The Student's t-statistic was the primary test procedure, which tests the difference between two sample estimates.

Data users can use the estimates and the standard errors of the estimates provided in this report to generate a confidence interval around the estimate as a measure of the margin of error. The following example illustrates how standard errors can be used to generate confidence intervals:

According to the NCVS, in 2012, the violent victimization rate among persons age 12 or older was 26.1 per 1,000 persons (see table 1). Using the GVFs, it was determined that the estimated victimization rate estimate has a standard error of 1.2 (see appendix table 2). A confidence interval around the estimate was generated by multiplying the standard errors by ± 1.96 (the t-score of a normal, two-tailed distribution that excludes 2.5% at either end of the distribution). Therefore, the 95% confidence interval around the 26.1 estimate from 2012 is $26.1 \pm (1.2 \times 1.96)$ or (23.8 to 28.5). In other words, if different samples using the same procedures were taken from the U.S. population in 2012, 95% of the time the violent victimization rate would fall between 23.8 and 28.5 per 1,000 persons.

In this report, BJS also calculated a coefficient of variation (CV) for all estimates, representing the ratio of the standard error to the estimate. CVs provide a measure of reliability and a means to compare the precision of estimates across measures with differing levels or metrics. In cases where the CV was greater than 50%, or the unweighted sample had 10 or fewer cases, the estimate was noted with a "!" symbol (Interpret data with caution. Estimate based on 10 or fewer sample cases, or the coefficient of variation is greater than 50%).

National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) restoration and redesign

In 1972, the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) instituted the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), formerly known as the National Crime Survey (NCS), to produce national estimates of the levels and characteristics of criminal victimization in the United States, including crime not reported to police departments. Along with the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program, the NCVS constitutes a key component of our nation's system to measure the extent and nature of crime in the United States.

In 2008, BJS sponsored an expert panel study carried out by the National Research Council of the National Academies to review the survey's methodology and provide guidelines for options to redesign the NCVS. The panel's recommendations are contained in *Surveying Victims: Options for Conducting the National Crime Victimization Survey* (National Research Council, 2008). In response to these recommendations, BJS initiated a two-prong approach to redesign and restore the NCVS with the ultimate goals to improve the survey's methodology, contain costs, assure sustainability, increase value to national and local stakeholders, and better meet the challenges of measuring the extent, characteristics, and consequences of criminal victimization.

To restore the quality of the NCVS data, BJS and the U.S. Census Bureau implemented two large-scale interventions. First, the number of sample cases was increased to improve the stability and precision of national and subgroup estimates of victimization. Second, in late 2011, refresher training and performance monitoring of field representatives (FR) were initiated to improve the quality and costs associated with data collection. The effects of these interventions have been monitored in an effort to maintain consistent year-to-year comparisons. BJS continues to evaluate the impact of each on-going intervention on criminal victimization estimates and other estimates of data quality, including response rates and measures of interview quality.

Methodological changes to the NCVS in 2006

Methodological changes implemented in 2006 may have affected the crime estimates for that year to such an extent that they are not comparable to estimates from other years.

Evaluation of 2007 and later data from the NCVS conducted by BJS and the Census Bureau found a high degree of confidence that estimates for 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, and 2012 are consistent with and comparable to estimates for 2005 and previous years. The reports, *Criminal Victimization, 2006*, NCJ 219413, December 2007; *Criminal Victimization, 2007*, NCJ 224390, December 2008; *Criminal Victimization, 2008*, NCJ 227777, September 2009; *Criminal Victimization, 2009*, NCJ 231327, October 2010; *Criminal Victimization, 2010*, NCJ 235508, September 2011; and *Criminal Victimization, 2011*, NCJ 239437, October 2012, are available on the BJS website.

APPENDIX TABLE 1

Estimates and standard errors for figure 1: Violent victimization reported and not reported to police, 1993–2012

Year	Rate ^a			Standard error		
	Total	Not reported to police	Reported to police	Total	Not reported to police	Reported to police
1993	79.8	45.0	33.8	2.0	1.5	1.3
1994	80.0	46.7	32.4	1.6	1.2	1.0
1995	70.7	40.9	28.9	1.5	1.1	0.9
1996	64.7	37.8	26.1	1.4	1.1	0.9
1997	61.1	34.8	25.6	1.4	1.1	0.9
1998	54.1	29.1	24.6	1.6	1.1	1.0
1999	47.2	26.3	20.3	1.4	1.0	0.8
2000	37.5	19.9	17.2	1.3	0.8	0.8
2001	32.6	16.2	16.0	1.1	0.7	0.7
2002	32.1	15.3	16.3	1.1	0.7	0.7
2003	32.1	16.2	15.2	1.0	0.7	0.7
2004	27.8	13.6	14.0	0.9	0.6	0.6
2005	28.4	15.0	13.0	1.1	0.8	0.7
2006 ^b	34.1	17.7	15.9	1.0	0.8	0.8
2007	27.2	14.7	12.2	1.0	0.7	0.7
2008	25.3	13.3	11.8	1.6	1.1	1.0
2009	22.3	12.3	9.8	1.3	1.2	1.0
2010	19.3	9.3	9.9	1.4	1.0	1.0
2011	22.6	10.8	11.1	1.4	1.0	1.0
2012	26.1	14.0	11.5	1.2	1.0	0.9

^aPer 1,000 persons age 12 or older.

^bDue to methodological changes in the 2006 NCVS, use caution when comparing 2006 criminal victimization estimates to other years. See *Criminal Victimization, 2007*, NCJ 224390, BJS web, December 2008, for more information.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 1993–2012.

APPENDIX TABLE 2

Standard errors for table 1: Violent victimization, by type of violent crime, 2003, 2011, and 2012

Type of violent crime	Number			Rate ^a		
	2003	2011	2012	2003	2011	2012
Violent crime	243,217	356,534	313,834	1.0	1.4	1.2
Rape/sexual assault	36,759	41,320	54,400	0.2	0.2	0.2
Robbery	57,508	71,615	83,684	0.2	0.3	0.3
Assault	222,489	322,168	282,460	0.9	1.3	1.1
Aggravated assault	84,632	110,381	99,221	0.4	0.4	0.4
Simple assault	193,154	274,054	251,674	0.8	1.1	1.0
Domestic violence	95,202	148,339	126,882	0.4	0.6	0.5
Intimate partner violence	76,892	107,289	95,014	0.3	0.4	0.4
Violent crime involving injury	115,337	155,576	147,036	0.5	0.6	0.6
Serious violent crime	118,968	162,723	153,202	0.5	0.6	0.6
Serious domestic violence	58,083	60,306	61,294	0.2	0.2	0.2
Serious intimate partner violence	49,626	47,843	47,019	0.2	0.2	0.2
Serious violent crime involving weapons	103,374	135,857	137,053	0.4	0.5	0.5
Serious violent crime involving injury	72,979	92,765	91,259	0.3	0.4	0.3

^aPer 1,000 persons age 12 or older.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2003, 2011, and 2012.

APPENDIX TABLE 3**Standard errors for table 2: Firearm violence, 2003, 2011, and 2012**

	2003	2011	2012
Firearm incidents	42,668	65,371	62,863
Firearm victimizations	47,783	70,968	65,925
Rate of firearm violence	0.2	0.3	0.3
Reported to the police	0.2	0.2	0.2
Not reported to the police	0.1	0.1	0.1
Percent of all violent incidents	0.6	1.1	0.9
Percent reported to the police	4.1	5.2	5.6

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2003, 2011, and 2012.

APPENDIX TABLE 4**Estimates for figure 2: Homicide victimization, 1993–2011**

Year	Rate ^a
1993	9.9
1994	9.3
1995	8.5
1996	7.7
1997	7.2
1998	6.5
1999	6.1
2000	6.0
2001 ^b	7.1
2002	6.1
2003	6.1
2004	5.9
2005	6.1
2006	6.2
2007	6.1
2008	5.9
2009	5.5
2010	5.3
2011 ^c	5.1

Note: Excludes homicides due to legal intervention and operations of war.

^aPer 100,000 persons.

^bHomicide estimates that occurred as a result of the events of September 11, 2001, are included in the total number of homicides.

^cPreliminary estimates retrieved from Hoyert, D.L., & Xu, J.Q. (2012). Deaths: Preliminary data for 2011. *National Vital Statistics Reports*, 61(6).

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Injury Prevention and Control. Web-based Injury Statistics Query and Reporting System (WISQARS), 1993–2010. Retrieved from www.cdc.gov/ncipc/wisqars.

APPENDIX TABLE 5**Standard errors for table 3: Property victimization, by type of property crime, 2003, 2011, and 2012**

Type of crime	Number			Rate		
	2003	2011	2012	2003	2011	2012
Property crime	367,118	430,952	387,502	3.2	3.5	3.1
Household burglary	133,554	175,099	146,105	1.2	1.4	1.2
Motor vehicle theft	60,671	62,550	49,704	0.5	0.5	0.4
Theft	316,252	367,910	336,706	2.8	3.0	2.7

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2003, 2011, and 2012.

APPENDIX TABLE 6**Standard errors for table 4: Percent of victimization reported to police, by type of crime, 2003, 2011, and 2012**

Type of crime	2003	2011	2012
Violent crime	1.4	2.6	2.1
Rape/sexual assault	5.3	6.0	5.7
Robbery	3.7	5.2	4.8
Assault	1.5	2.7	2.3
Aggravated assault	2.9	4.2	4.2
Simple assault	1.6	2.8	2.4
Domestic violence	2.8	4.0	4.0
Intimate partner violence	3.2	4.6	4.7
Violent crime involving injury	2.4	3.9	3.6
Serious violent crime	2.2	3.6	3.3
Serious domestic violence	3.9	6.1	6.0
Serious intimate partner violence	4.3	6.9	7.3
Serious violent crime involving weapons	2.6	4.0	3.8
Serious violent crime involving injury	3.2	4.8	4.8
Property crime	0.8	1.1	0.8
Burglary	1.7	2.0	1.7
Motor vehicle theft	2.4	3.2	3.1
Theft	0.9	1.1	0.8

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2003, 2011, and 2012.

APPENDIX TABLE 7

Violent victimization rate for crimes reported and not reported to police, by type of crime, 2003, 2011, and 2012

Type of crime	Reported to police			Not reported to police		
	2003	2011	2012	2003	2011	2012
Violent crime	0.7	1.0	0.9	0.7	1.0	1.0
Rape/sexual assault	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Robbery	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Assault	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.9
Aggravated assault	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Simple assault	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.8
Domestic violence	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3
Intimate partner violence	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Violent crime involving injury	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
Serious violent crime	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.4
Serious domestic violence	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Serious intimate partner violence	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Serious violent crime involving weapons	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3
Serious violent crime involving injury	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Property crime	1.9	2.1	1.7	2.6	2.8	2.5
Burglary	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.7
Motor vehicle theft	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2
Theft	1.5	1.5	1.2	2.3	2.5	2.3

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2003, 2011, and 2012.

APPENDIX TABLE 8

Estimates and standard errors for figure 3: Rate of violent victimization, by type of crime, 1993–2012

Year	Rate ^a					Standard error				
	Total violent crime	Rape/sexual assault	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Simple assault	Total violent crime	Rape/sexual assault	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Simple assault
1993	79.8	4.3	8.3	16.5	50.7	2.1	0.4	0.5	0.8	1.6
1994	80.0	3.2	7.9	16.0	53.0	1.7	0.2	0.4	0.6	1.3
1995	70.7	2.6	6.3	13.5	48.3	1.5	0.2	0.3	0.6	1.2
1996	64.7	2.0	6.6	13.2	42.9	1.5	0.2	0.4	0.6	1.2
1997	61.1	2.5	5.4	13.2	40.0	1.5	0.2	0.3	0.6	1.2
1998	54.1	1.8	4.4	10.4	37.5	1.7	0.2	0.3	0.6	1.3
1999	47.2	2.6	4.5	8.7	31.3	1.4	0.2	0.3	0.5	1.1
2000	37.5	1.6	3.9	6.9	25.1	1.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	1.0
2001	32.6	2.1	2.9	6.0	21.6	1.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.9
2002	32.1	1.5	2.7	5.8	22.1	1.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.9
2003	32.1	1.4	3.0	5.7	22.1	1.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.9
2004	27.8	1.1	2.6	5.9	18.3	1.0	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.8
2005	28.4	0.8	3.1	5.2	19.2	1.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.9
2006 ^b	34.1	1.9	3.8	7.1	21.4	1.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.9
2007	27.2	1.0	3.1	4.9	18.3	1.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.8
2008	25.3	1.4	2.7	3.8	17.4	1.7	0.3	0.4	0.5	1.4
2009	22.3	1.2	2.5	4.1	14.6	1.8	0.2	0.4	0.6	1.4
2010	19.3	1.0	2.2	3.4	12.7	1.6	0.2	0.4	0.5	1.2
2011	22.6	0.9	2.2	4.1	15.4	1.6	0.2	0.3	0.5	1.2
2012	26.1	1.3	2.8	3.8	18.2	1.5	0.2	0.3	0.4	1.2

^aPer 1,000 persons age 12 or older.

^bDue to methodological changes in the 2006 NCVS, use caution when comparing 2006 criminal victimization estimates to other years. See *Criminal Victimization, 2007*, NCJ 224390, BJS website, December 2008, for more information.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 1993–2012.

APPENDIX TABLE 9

Estimates and standard errors for figure 4: Percent of violent victimization, by type of crime, 1993–2012

Year	Percent				Standard error			
	Rape/sexual assault	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Simple assault	Rape/sexual assault	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Simple assault
1993	5%	10%	21%	64%	0.4	0.6	0.9	1.1
1994	4	10	20	66	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.9
1995	4	9	19	68	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.9
1996	3	10	20	66	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.9
1997	4	9	22	65	0.4	0.5	0.8	1.0
1998	3	8	19	69	0.3	0.6	0.9	1.2
1999	6	10	19	66	0.5	0.6	0.9	1.2
2000	4	10	18	67	0.5	0.7	1.0	1.3
2001	6	9	19	66	0.6	0.7	1.0	1.4
2002	5	8	18	69	0.5	0.7	1.0	1.3
2003	4	9	18	69	0.5	0.7	1.0	1.4
2004	4	9	21	66	0.5	0.8	1.2	1.4
2005	3	11	18	67	0.5	0.9	1.2	1.6
2006*	5	11	21	63	0.6	0.8	1.1	1.5
2007	4	11	18	67	0.5	0.9	1.1	1.6
2008	5	11	15	69	0.9	1.4	1.6	2.5
2009	5	11	18	65	1.0	1.5	2.0	2.9
2010	5	12	17	66	1.0	1.6	2.0	3.0
2011	4	10	18	68	0.7	1.2	1.7	2.5
2012	5	11	15	70	0.7	1.2	1.4	2.1

*Due to methodological changes in the 2006 NCVS, use caution when comparing 2006 criminal victimization estimates to other years. See *Criminal Victimization, 2007*, NCJ 224390, BJS web, December 2008, for more information.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 1993–2012.

APPENDIX TABLE 10

Standard errors for table 6: Violent crime victims who received assistance from a victim service agency, by type of crime, 2003, 2011, and 2012

Type of crime	Percent of victims who received services		
	2003	2011	2012
Violent crime	0.8	1.1	1.0
Serious violent crime	1.5	1.8	1.7
Rape/sexual assault	4.1	5.6	5.2
Robbery	2.7	2.4	2.1
Aggravated assault	1.9	2.0	2.0
Simple assault	0.9	1.2	1.1
Violent crime involving injury	1.8	2.4	2.4
Violent crime involving weapon	1.6	2.0	1.9

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2003, 2011, 2012.

APPENDIX TABLE 11**Standard errors for table 7: Rate of violent victimization, by demographic characteristics of victims, 2003, 2011, and 2012**

Demographic characteristics of victims	Violent crime			Serious violent crime		
	2003	2011	2012	2003	2011	2012
Total	1.0	1.4	1.2	0.5	0.6	0.6
Sex						
Male	1.5	2.1	2.0	0.7	0.9	1.0
Female	1.3	1.7	1.7	0.7	0.8	0.7
Race/Hispanic origin						
White	1.3	1.7	1.7	0.6	0.8	0.7
Black/African American	2.6	3.2	3.4	1.5	1.8	1.7
Hispanic/Latino	2.1	2.8	2.6	1.2	1.3	1.4
American Indian/Alaska Native	17.9	12.9	13.3	11.5	6.1	9.7
Asian/Native Hawaiian/other Pacific Islander	2.0	2.4	3.0	1.4	1.0	2.1
Two or more races	17.0	11.9	9.1	10.0	6.9	3.9
Age						
12–17	4.2	4.3	4.6	2.1	1.7	1.7
18–24	3.6	4.9	3.9	2.1	2.4	2.1
25–34	2.4	2.9	3.1	1.2	1.5	1.5
35–49	1.5	2.3	2.5	0.7	1.1	1.2
50–64	1.3	1.6	1.6	0.6	0.8	0.8
65 or older	0.6	0.9	1.0	0.3	0.5	0.5
Marital status						
Never married	2.4	2.9	2.8	1.2	1.4	1.2
Married	0.9	1.2	1.2	0.4	0.6	0.5
Widowed	1.5	1.2	2.0	0.5	0.4	1.0
Divorced	3.3	4.3	3.9	1.9	1.7	1.8
Separated	9.5	10.7	11.1	6.4	5.7	7.3

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2003, 2011, and 2012.

APPENDIX TABLE 12**Standard errors for table 8: Rate of violent and property victimization, by household location, 2003, 2011, and 2012**

Household location	Violent crime			Serious violent crime			Property crime		
	2003	2011	2012	2003	2011	2012	2003	2011	2012
Total	1.0	1.4	1.2	0.5	0.6	0.6	3.2	3.5	3.1
Region									
Northeast	1.9	2.3	2.5	0.9	1.1	0.9	5.2	5.3	4.9
Midwest	2.0	2.7	2.2	1.0	1.2	1.2	5.5	5.8	5.2
South	1.5	1.8	1.8	0.8	0.9	0.8	4.6	5.1	4.2
West	2.0	2.7	2.8	1.1	1.2	1.5	6.4	7.1	6.1
Location of residence									
Urban	2.0	2.5	2.4	1.1	1.2	1.2	5.7	5.8	4.9
Suburban	1.3	1.8	1.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	4.0	4.5	3.7
Rural	1.9	2.5	2.3	0.8	1.2	1.0	5.4	6.1	5.7

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2003, 2011, and 2012.



The Bureau of Justice Statistics, located in the Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice, collects, analyses, and disseminates statistical information on crime, criminal offenders, victims of crime, and the operation of justice systems at all levels of government. William J. Sabol is acting director.

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