



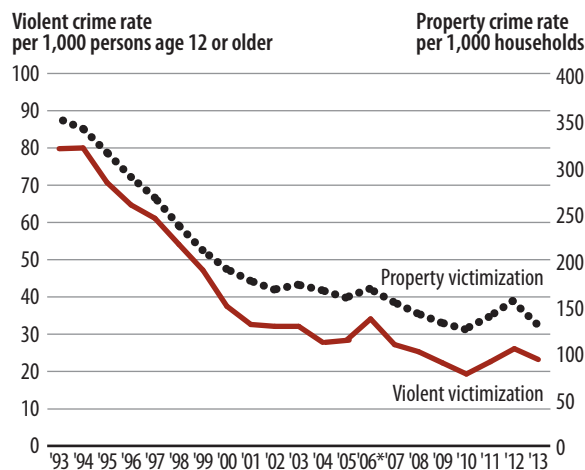
# Criminal Victimization, 2013

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In 2013, U.S. residents age 12 or older experienced an estimated 6.1 million violent victimizations and 16.8 million property victimizations, according to the Bureau of Justice Statistics' (BJS) National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS). After two consecutive years of increases, the overall violent crime rate (which includes rape or sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, and simple assault) declined slightly, from 26.1 victimizations per 1,000 persons in 2012 to 23.2 per 1,000 in 2013 (figure 1). The slight decline in simple assault accounted for about 80% of the change in total violence. The rate of violent crime in 2013 was similar to the rate in 2011 (22.6 per 1,000). Since 1993, the rate of violent crime has declined from 79.8 to 23.2 victimizations per 1,000 persons age 12 or older.

The overall property crime rate (which includes household burglary, theft, and motor vehicle theft) decreased from 155.8 victimizations per 1,000 households in 2012 to 131.4 victimizations per 1,000 in 2013. The decline in theft accounted for the majority of the decrease in property crime. Since 1993, the rate of property crime has declined from 351.8 to 131.4 victimizations per 1,000 households.

**FIGURE 1**  
Violent and property victimization, 1993–2013



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

\*See *Criminal Victimization, 2007* (NCJ 224390, BJS web, December 2008) for information on changes in the 2006 NCVS.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 1993–2013.

## HIGHLIGHTS

### Violent crime

- The rate of violent crime declined slightly from 26.1 victimizations per 1,000 persons in 2012 to 23.2 per 1,000 in 2013.
- No statistically significant change was detected in the rate of serious violent crime (rape or sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault) from 2012 to 2013 (7.3 per 1,000).
- From 2012 to 2013, no statistically significant changes occurred in the rates of domestic violence, intimate partner violence, violence resulting in an injury, or violence involving a firearm.
- Violent crimes committed by a stranger decreased from 10.3 per 1,000 in 2012 to 7.9 per 1,000 in 2013.
- In 2013, 46% of violent victimizations and 61% of serious violent victimizations were reported to police.

### Property crime

- The rate of property crime decreased from 155.8 victimizations per 1,000 households in 2012 to 131.4 per 1,000 in 2013.

### Prevalence of crime

- In 2013, 1.2% of all persons age 12 or older (3 million persons) experienced at least one violent victimization. About 0.4% (1.1 million persons) experienced at least one serious violent victimization.
- The prevalence rate of violent victimization declined from 1.4% of all persons age 12 or older in 2012 to 1.2% in 2013.
- In 2013, 9% of all households (11.5 million households) experienced one or more property victimizations.

**No significant change occurred in the rate of serious violent crime from 2012 to 2013**

There was no statistically significant change in the rate of serious violent crime—defined as rape or sexual assault,

robbery, and aggravated assault—from 2012 (8.0 per 1,000) to 2013 (7.3 per 1,000) (table 1). In 2013, the rates of total violent crime and serious violent crime were lower than the rates observed a decade earlier in 2004.

**TABLE 1**  
**Violent victimization, by type of violent crime, 2004, 2012, and 2013**

Type of violent crime	Number			Rate <sup>a</sup>		
	2004	2012	2013	2004	2012	2013
<b>Violent crime<sup>b</sup></b>	6,726,060	6,842,590	6,126,420	27.8	26.1	23.2 ‡
Rape/sexual assault	255,770	346,830	300,170	1.1	1.3	1.1
Robbery	616,420	741,760	645,650	2.6	2.8	2.4
Assault	5,853,870	5,754,010	5,180,610	24.2	22.0	19.6
Aggravated assault	1,418,660	996,110	994,220	5.9	3.8	3.8
Simple assault	4,435,220	4,757,900	4,186,390	18.3	18.2	15.8 ‡
Domestic violence <sup>c</sup>	1,434,190	1,259,390	1,116,090	5.9	4.8	4.2
Intimate partner violence <sup>d</sup>	1,031,720	810,790	748,800	4.3	3.1	2.8
Stranger violence	2,672,240	2,710,110	2,098,170 †	11.1	10.3	7.9 †
Violent crime involving injury	1,984,920	1,573,460	1,603,960	8.2	6.0	6.1
<b>Serious violent crime<sup>e</sup></b>	2,290,850	2,084,690	1,940,030	9.5	8.0	7.3
Serious domestic violence <sup>c</sup>	467,240	411,080	464,730	1.9	1.6	1.8
Serious intimate partner violence <sup>d</sup>	334,620	270,240	360,820	1.4	1.0	1.4
Serious stranger violence	966,390	1,020,400	737,940 ‡	4.0	3.9	2.8 ‡
Serious violent crime involving weapons	1,650,430	1,415,120	1,174,370	6.8	5.4	4.4
Serious violent crime involving injury	828,620	762,170	739,210	3.4	2.9	2.8

Note: Detail may not sum to total due to rounding. Total population age 12 or older was 241,703,710 in 2004; 261,996,320 in 2012; and 264,411,700 in 2013. See appendix table 2 for standard errors.

† Significant change from 2012 to 2013 at the 95% confidence level.

‡ Significant change from 2012 to 2013 at the 90% confidence level.

<sup>a</sup>Per 1,000 persons age 12 or older.

<sup>b</sup>Excludes homicide because the NCVS is based on interviews with victims and therefore cannot measure murder.

<sup>c</sup>Includes victimization committed by intimate partners and family members.

<sup>d</sup>Includes victimization committed by current or former spouses, boyfriends, or girlfriends.

<sup>e</sup>Includes rape or sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2004, 2012, and 2013.

**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. Initial NCVS interviews are conducted in person with subsequent interviews conducted either in person or by phone. In 2013, the response rate was 84% for households and 88% for eligible persons. The NCVS 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 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 pickpocketing 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 most of this report. A 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, the victimization rate 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. Estimates are presented for 2013, 2012, and then for 2004, the 10-year change.

## Violence committed by a stranger decreased from 2012 to 2013

The rate of domestic violence—crime committed by intimate partners and family members—remained flat from 2012 to 2013 (4.2 per 1,000). No measurable change was detected from 2012 to 2013 in rates of intimate partner violence (2.8 per 1,000), which includes victimizations committed by current or former spouses, boyfriends, or girlfriends. Violent victimizations committed by a stranger decreased from 10.3 victimizations per 1,000 persons in 2012 to 7.9 per 1,000 in 2013. The rates of domestic violence, intimate partner violence, and violence committed by a stranger in 2013 were lower than rates in 2004. No statistically significant difference was found in the rates of serious violent crime involving weapons (4.4 per 1,000) or resulting in injury to the victim (2.8 per 1,000) from 2012 to 2013. The rate of serious violent crime involving weapons in 2013 was lower than the rate in 2004.

## No statistically significant change occurred in firearm violence from 2012 to 2013

There was no statistically significant change in the rate of firearm violence from 2012 (1.8 per 1,000) to 2013 (1.3 per 1,000) (table 2). The rate of firearm violence in 2013 was

slightly lower than the rate in 2004 (1.9 per 1,000). In 2013, there were 332,950 nonfatal firearm victimizations, compared to 460,720 in 2012. In 2013, about 75% of all serious violent crimes that involved a firearm were reported to police. There was no measurable change in the percentage of firearm violence reported to police from 2012 to 2013.

## Thefts accounted for the majority of the decrease in property crime

After increasing for 2 years, the number and rate of property crime victimization decreased from 2012 to 2013 (table 3). The rate of property crime victimization decreased from 155.8 victimizations per 1,000 households in 2012 to 131.4 per 1,000 in 2013, and was driven primarily by a decrease in theft. The rate of theft decreased from 120.9 victimizations per 1,000 households in 2012 to 100.5 per 1,000 in 2013. The rate of household burglary decreased from 29.9 victimizations per 1,000 households in 2012 to 25.7 per 1,000 in 2013, while no measurable change occurred in the rate of motor vehicle theft during the same period (about 5 per 1,000). In 2013, the rates of property crime, burglary, theft, and motor vehicle theft were lower than the rates in 2004.

**TABLE 2**  
Firearm violence, 2004–2013

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Firearm incidents	405,770	446,370	552,040	448,410	331,620	383,390	378,800	415,160	427,700	290,620
Firearm victimizations	456,510	503,530	614,410	554,780	371,290	410,110	415,000	467,930	460,720	332,950
Rate of firearm violence*	1.9	2.1	2.5	2.2	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.3
Percent of firearm victimizations reported to police	77.3%	72.3%	71.0%	52.9%	70.8%	61.5%	50.9%	73.5%	66.4%	75.3%

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, 2004–2013.

**TABLE 3**  
Property victimization, by type of property crime, 2004, 2012, and 2013

Type of crime	Number			Rate*		
	2004	2012	2013	2012	2013	
Total	19,394,780	19,622,980	16,774,090 †	167.5	155.8	131.4 †
Burglary	3,598,570	3,764,540	3,286,210 †	31.1	29.9	25.7 †
Motor vehicle theft	1,068,480	633,740	661,250	9.2	5.0	5.2
Theft	14,727,730	15,224,700	12,826,620 †	127.2	120.9	100.5 †

Note: Detail may not sum to total due to rounding. Total number of households was 115,775,570 in 2004; 125,920,480 in 2012; and 127,622,320 in 2013. See appendix table 4 for standard errors.

† Significant change from 2012 to 2013 at the 95% confidence level.

\*Per 1,000 households.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2004, 2012, and 2013.

## Prevalence of crime

Annual estimates of a population's risk for criminal victimization can be examined using victimization rates or prevalence rates. Historically, BJS reports using NCVS data rely on victimization rates, which measure the extent to which victimizations occur in a specified population during a specific time. Victimization rates are used throughout this bulletin. For crimes affecting persons, NCVS victimization rates are estimated by dividing the number of victimizations that occur during a specified time (T) by the population at risk for those victimizations and multiplying the rate by 1,000.

$$\text{Victimization rate}_T = \frac{\text{Number of victimizations experienced by a specified population}_T}{\text{Number of persons in the specified population}_T} \times 1,000$$

Prevalence rates also describe the level of victimization but are based on the number of unique persons (or households) in the population who experienced at least one victimization during a specified time. The key distinction between a victimization rate and a prevalence rate is whether the numerator consists of the number of victimizations or the number of victims. For example, a person who experienced two robberies on separate occasions within the past year would be counted twice in the victimization rate but counted once in the prevalence rate. Prevalence rates are estimated by dividing the number of victims in the specified population by the total number of persons in the population and multiplying the rate by 100. This is the percentage of the population victimized at least once in a given period.

$$\text{Prevalence rate}_T = \frac{\text{Number of victims in a specified population}_T}{\text{Number of persons in the specified population}_T} \times 100$$

Victimization and prevalence rates may also be produced for household crimes, such as burglary. In these instances, the numerators and denominators are adjusted to reflect households rather than persons. To better understand the percentage of the population that is victimized at least once in a given

period, prevalence rates are presented by type of crime and certain demographic characteristics. (For further information about measuring prevalence in the NCVS, see *Measuring the Prevalence of Crime with the National Crime Victimization Survey* (NCJ 241656, BJS web, September 2013).

### In 2013, 0.4% of all persons age 12 or older experienced serious violence

In 2013, 1.2% of all persons age 12 or older (3 million persons) experienced at least one violent victimization (**table 4**). During the same period, about 0.4% of all persons age 12 or older (1.1 million persons) experienced at least one serious violent victimization (rape or sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault). The prevalence rate of violent victimization declined from 1.4% of all persons age 12 or older in 2012 to 1.2% in 2013. No measurable change occurred in the prevalence rate of serious violent victimization from 2012 to 2013. During the same period, prevalence rates of robbery (0.1%) and simple assault (0.8%) also declined.

Less than 1% of all persons age 12 or older experienced one or more domestic violence (0.2%) or intimate partner violence (0.1%) victimizations in 2013. No measurable change occurred in the prevalence rates of domestic violence and intimate partner violence from 2012 to 2013. The prevalence of violence committed by strangers declined from 0.6% of all persons age 12 or older in 2012 to 0.5% in 2013.

In 2013, 9.0% of all households (11.5 million households) experienced one or more property victimizations. The prevalence rate of property victimization declined from 10.4% in 2012 to 9.0% in 2013. During the same period, the prevalence of household burglary and theft also declined. Similar to the property victimization rate, the decline in the prevalence rate of theft accounted for the majority of the decline in the prevalence rate of property victimization.

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## Prevalence of crime (continued)

**TABLE 4**  
**Number of victims and prevalence rate, by type of crime, 2004, 2012, and 2013**

Type of crime	Number of victims <sup>a</sup>			Prevalence rate <sup>b</sup>		
	2004	2012	2013	2004	2012	2013
<b>Violent crime<sup>c</sup></b>	3,478,620	3,575,900	3,041,170 †	1.4%	1.4%	1.2% †
Rape/sexual assault	134,860	170,400	173,610	0.1	0.1	0.1
Robbery	358,780	498,780	369,070 †	0.1	0.2	0.1 †
Assault	3,028,230	3,011,130	2,600,920 †	1.3	1.1	1.0 †
Aggravated assault	794,400	633,590	633,090	0.3	0.2	0.2
Simple assault	2,349,840	2,469,270	2,046,600 †	1.0	0.9	0.8 †
Domestic violence <sup>d</sup>	649,950	643,680	589,140	0.3	0.2	0.2
Intimate partner violence <sup>e</sup>	401,880	385,500	369,310	0.2	0.1	0.1
Stranger violence	1,592,450	1,610,520	1,244,560 †	0.7	0.6	0.5 †
Violent crime involving injury	1,064,350	940,010	849,240	0.4	0.4	0.3
<b>Serious violent crime<sup>f</sup></b>	1,276,560	1,271,770	1,145,350	0.5%	0.5%	0.4%
Serious domestic violence <sup>d</sup>	208,190	244,230	231,170	0.1	0.1	0.1
Serious intimate partner violence <sup>e</sup>	135,380	160,790	163,480	0.1	0.1	0.1
Serious stranger violence	619,190	665,850	497,920 †	0.3	0.3	0.2 †
Serious violent crime involving weapons	930,350	824,320	738,540	0.4	0.3	0.3
Serious violent crime involving injury	446,260	469,120	420,890	0.2	0.2	0.2
<b>Property crime<sup>g</sup></b>	12,085,300	13,111,940	11,531,420 †	10.4%	10.4%	9.0% †
Burglary	2,450,560	2,694,260	2,458,360 †	2.1	2.1	1.9 †
Motor vehicle theft	785,460	519,540	555,660	0.7	0.4	0.4
Theft	9,589,480	10,595,290	9,070,680 †	8.3	8.4	7.1 †

Note: Detail may not sum to total because a person or household may experience multiple types of crime. See appendix table 5 for standard errors.

† Significant change from 2012 to 2013 at the 95% confidence level.

<sup>a</sup>Number of persons age 12 or older who experienced at least one victimization during the year for violent crime, and number of households that experienced at least one victimization during the year for property crime.

<sup>b</sup>Percentage of persons age 12 or older who experienced at least one victimization during the year for violent crime, and percentage of households that experienced at least one victimization during the year for property crime.

<sup>c</sup>Excludes homicide because the NCVS is based on interviews with victims and therefore cannot measure murder.

<sup>d</sup>Includes victimization committed by intimate partners and family members.

<sup>e</sup>Includes victimization committed by current or former spouses, boyfriends, or girlfriends.

<sup>f</sup>Includes rape or sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault.

<sup>g</sup>Includes household burglary, motor vehicle theft, and theft.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2004, 2012, and 2013.

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## Prevalence of crime (continued)

### Persons ages 12 to 17 had the highest prevalence of violence (2.2%) of all age groups in 2013

In 2013, 1.2% of all males age 12 or older (1.6 million males) and 1.1% of all females (1.5 million females) experienced one or more violent victimizations (table 5). While the prevalence rate declined for both males and females from 2012 to 2013, a slightly higher percentage of males (1.2%) than females (1.1%) were victims of one or more violent crimes in 2013.

In 2013, about 57,300 Asians experienced one or more violent crimes during the year and had the lowest prevalence rate (0.4%) of the U.S. population. The percentage of the population who experienced violence was highest among American Indians or Alaska Natives (2.8%), accounting for 38,310 crime victims, and persons of two or more races (3.6%), accounting for 114,190 crime victims. Although there were over 3 times more white victims (1.9 million) than black (430,380) and Hispanic (540,130) victims in 2013, blacks (1.3%) and Hispanics (1.3%) had higher prevalence rates than whites (1.1%). This was a shift from 2004, when Hispanics (1.2%) had a lower prevalence rate than both whites (1.5%) and blacks (1.7%).

The prevalence of violence declined for whites, blacks, and Asians from 2012 to 2013. Among Hispanics and American Indians or Alaska Natives, there was no significant change in the percentage of the population that experienced one or more violent crimes during the year. Among persons of two or more races, the prevalence rate increased from 2.0% of the population experiencing violence in 2012 to 3.6% in 2013.

In 2013, 545,370 persons ages 12 to 17, or about 2.2% of all persons ages 12 to 17, experienced at least one violent crime. Persons ages 12 to 17 had the highest prevalence of violence of all age groups. In comparison, persons age 65 or older had the lowest prevalence rate with 0.3% of the population experiencing one or more violent crimes. From 2012 to 2013, the prevalence of violent crime declined for persons ages 18 to 24, ages 25 to 34, and age 65 or older.

Persons who were never married had a higher prevalence rate of violence (1.8%) than persons who were married (0.6%). Persons who were separated had the highest prevalence of violence, with 3.3% experiencing one or more violent crimes. From 2012 to 2013, the prevalence of violence declined among both persons who were never married and persons who were married, but the rate remained flat for persons of all other marital statuses.

**TABLE 5**  
**Prevalence of violent crime, by victim demographic characteristics, 2004, 2012, and 2013**

Victim demographic characteristic	Number of victims <sup>a</sup>			Prevalence rate <sup>b</sup>		
	2004	2012	2013	2004	2012	2013
<b>Total</b>	3,478,620	3,575,900	3,041,170 †	1.4%	1.4%	1.2% †
<b>Sex</b>						
Male	1,925,560	1,917,390	1,567,070 †	1.6%	1.5%	1.2% †
Female	1,553,060	1,658,520	1,474,090 †	1.3	1.2	1.1 †
<b>Race/Hispanic origin</b>						
White <sup>c</sup>	2,474,200	2,186,520	1,860,870 †	1.5%	1.3%	1.1% †
Black/African American <sup>c</sup>	475,090	598,100	430,380 †	1.7	1.9	1.3 †
Hispanic/Latino	373,740	592,230	540,130	1.2	1.5	1.3
American Indian/Alaska Native <sup>c</sup>	34,840	27,980	38,310	3.4	1.9	2.8
Asian/Native Hawaiian/other Pacific Islander <sup>c</sup>	55,750	105,990	57,300 †	0.6	0.8	0.4 †
Two or more races <sup>c</sup>	65,010	65,080	114,190 †	3.7	2.0	3.6 †
<b>Age</b>						
12–17	714,180	617,820	545,370	2.8%	2.5%	2.2%
18–24	800,770	716,360	527,410 †	2.8	2.3	1.7 †
25–34	624,510	712,600	604,500 †	1.6	1.7	1.4 †
35–49	885,990	785,440	684,150 ‡	1.4	1.3	1.1
50–64	393,700	582,760	566,990	0.8	1.0	0.9
65 or older	59,480	160,930	112,760 †	0.2	0.4	0.3 †
<b>Marital status</b>						
Never married	1,964,120	1,894,560	1,626,980 †	2.5%	2.1%	1.8% †
Married	891,720	966,420	738,410 †	0.7	0.8	0.6 †
Widowed	45,230	71,370	74,880	0.3	0.5	0.5
Divorced	384,980	465,360	405,420	1.8	1.8	1.6
Separated	180,110	164,500	171,630	3.9	3.3	3.3

Note: Detail may not sum to total due to rounding. See appendix table 6 for standard errors.

† Significant change from 2012 to 2013 at the 95% confidence level.

‡ Significant change from 2012 to 2013 at the 90% confidence level.

<sup>a</sup>Number of persons age 12 or older who experienced at least one victimization during the year for violent crime.

<sup>b</sup>Percentage of persons age 12 or older who experienced at least one victimization during the year for violent crime.

<sup>c</sup>Excludes persons of Hispanic or Latino origin.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2004, 2012, and 2013.



## In 2013, 46% 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 2012 to 2013, there was no statistically significant change in the percentage of violent and serious violent victimizations reported to police (table 6). In 2013, 46% of violent victimizations and 61% of serious violent victimizations were reported to police. A greater percentage of robbery (68%) and aggravated assault (64%) were reported to police than simple assault (38%) and rape or sexual assault (35%) victimizations.

From 2012 to 2013, the percentage of property victimizations reported to police increased from 34% to 36%. The percentage of reported thefts increased from 26% to 29% during the same period, accounting for the majority of the increase in the overall percentage of property victimizations reported to police. No measurable change was detected in the percentage of burglaries and motor vehicle thefts reported to police from 2012 to 2013. Similar to previous years, a larger percentage of motor vehicle thefts (75%) than burglaries (57%) and other thefts (29%) were reported to police in 2013.

**TABLE 6**  
Percent of victimizations reported to police, by type of crime, 2004, 2012, and 2013

Type of crime	2004	2012	2013
<b>Violent crime<sup>a</sup></b>	50.3%	44.2%	45.6%
Rape/sexual assault	29.3	28.2	34.8
Robbery	60.6	55.9	68.0‡
Assault	50.1	43.7	43.4
Aggravated assault	69.8	62.4	64.3
Simple assault	43.9	39.7	38.5
Domestic violence <sup>b</sup>	56.6	54.9	56.9
Intimate partner violence <sup>c</sup>	56.4	53.3	57.0
Stranger violence	54.4	48.9	49.6
Violent crime involving injury	60.8	58.6	55.5
<b>Serious violent crime<sup>d</sup></b>	62.8%	54.4%	61.0%
Serious domestic violence <sup>b</sup>	69.7	60.9	65.3
Serious intimate partner violence <sup>c</sup>	69.1	55.4	60.4
Serious stranger violence	67.9	54.8	61.9
Serious violent crime involving weapons	68.5	56.3	65.7
Serious violent crime involving injury	69.0	56.1	66.2
<b>Property crime<sup>e</sup></b>	39.2%	33.5%	36.1%†
Household burglary	53.3	54.8	57.3
Motor vehicle theft	85.6	78.6	75.5
Theft	32.4	26.4	28.6†

Note: See appendix table 7 for standard errors.

† Significant change from 2012 to 2013 at the 95% confidence level.

‡ Significant change from 2012 to 2013 at the 90% confidence level.

<sup>a</sup>Excludes homicide because the NCVS is based on interviews with victims and therefore cannot measure murder.

<sup>b</sup>Includes victimization committed by intimate partners and family members.

<sup>c</sup>Includes victimization committed by current or former spouses, boyfriends, or girlfriends.

<sup>d</sup>Includes rape or sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault.

<sup>e</sup>Includes household burglary, motor vehicle theft, and theft.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2004, 2012, and 2013.

## Rates of property crime reported and not reported to police declined from 2012 to 2013

From 2012 to 2013, no differences were detected in the overall rates of violence reported and not reported to police (table 7). Among violent and serious violent victimizations reported to police, the only significant change from 2012 to 2013 was in the rate of violence committed by a stranger, which declined slightly from 5.1 to 3.9 victimizations per 1,000 persons age 12 or older. There was no significant change in the rates of domestic violence or intimate partner violence reported to police from 2012 to 2013. Among violent victimizations not reported to police, the rates of robbery, violence and serious violence committed by a stranger, and serious violent crime involving weapons declined from 2012 to 2013. The rates of robbery declined slightly from 1.2 victimizations per 1,000 in 2012 to 0.8 per 1,000 in 2013. The rates of unreported violence committed by a stranger declined slightly from 5.0 per 1,000 in 2012 to 3.8 per 1,000 in 2013. For other types of violence, the rates of unreported victimization were similar in 2012 and 2013.

In comparison, overall rates of property crime reported and not reported to police declined from 2012 to 2013. The overall rate of property crime reported to police decreased from 52.2 to 47.4 victimizations per 1,000 households. This decline was

driven largely by a decrease in thefts reported to police from 2012 (31.9 per 1,000) to 2013 (28.7 per 1,000). The rate of unreported property crime declined from 101.9 victimizations per 1,000 households in 2012 to 83.1 per 1,000 in 2013. Among specific crime types that went unreported, the rate of unreported burglaries declined from 13.2 per 1,000 in 2012 to 10.9 in 2013, and the rate of unreported theft decreased from 87.7 to 71.0 victimizations per 1,000 households. There was no change in the rate of reported or unreported motor vehicle theft victimizations from 2012 to 2013.

## In 2013, 10% 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. In 2013, about 10% of victims of violent crime received assistance from a victim service agency, which was not statistically different from 2012 (table 8). There was also no statistical difference in the percentage of victims who received assistance in 2004 compared to 2013. In 2013, a greater percentage of victims of serious violence (14%) received assistance than victims of simple assault (8%).

**TABLE 7**  
Rates of victimizations reported and not reported to police, by type of crime, 2004, 2012, and 2013

Type of crime	Reported to police			Not reported to police		
	2004	2012	2013	2004	2012	2013
<b>Violent crime<sup>a</sup></b>	14.0	11.5	10.6	13.6	14.0	12.2
Rape/sexual assault	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.9	0.7
Robbery	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.0	1.2	0.8 ‡
Assault	12.1	9.6	8.5	11.8	11.9	10.7
Aggravated assault	4.1	2.4	2.4	1.8	1.3	1.3
Simple assault	8.0	7.2	6.1	10.1	10.6	9.5
Domestic violence <sup>b</sup>	3.4	2.6	2.4	2.5	2.0	1.7
Intimate partner violence <sup>c</sup>	2.4	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.3	1.2
Stranger violence	6.0	5.1	3.9 †	4.9	5.0	3.8 †
Violent crime involving injury	5.0	3.5	3.4	3.1	2.4	2.6
<b>Serious violent crime<sup>d</sup></b>	6.0	4.3	4.5	3.5	3.5	2.8
Serious domestic violence <sup>b</sup>	1.3	1.0	1.1	0.6	0.6	0.6
Serious intimate partner violence <sup>c</sup>	1.0	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.5
Serious stranger violence	2.7	2.1	1.7	1.3	1.7	1.0 †
Serious violent crime involving weapons	4.7	3.0	2.9	2.1	2.3	1.5 †
Serious violent crime involving injury	2.4	1.6	1.9	1.1	1.2	0.9
<b>Property crime</b>	65.7	52.2	47.4 †	100.0	101.9	83.1 †
Burglary	16.6	16.4	14.8	14.1	13.2	10.9 †
Motor vehicle theft	7.9	4.0	3.9	1.3	1.1	1.2
Theft	41.2	31.9	28.7 †	84.6	87.7	71.0 †

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 8 for standard errors.

† Significant change from 2012 to 2013 at the 95% confidence level.

‡ Significant change from 2012 to 2013 at the 90% confidence level.

<sup>a</sup>Excludes homicide because the NCVS is based on interviews and therefore cannot measure murder.

<sup>b</sup>Includes victimization committed by intimate partners and family members.

<sup>c</sup>Includes victimization committed by current or former spouses, boyfriends, or girlfriends.

<sup>d</sup>Includes rape or sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2004, 2012, and 2013.



**TABLE 8**  
**Violent crime victims who received assistance from a victim service agency, by type of crime, 2004, 2012, and 2013**

Type of crime	2004	2012	2013
<b>Violent crime<sup>a</sup></b>	10.7%	8.2%	9.5%
Serious violent crime <sup>b</sup>	13.1	9.6	13.7
Simple assault	9.5	7.6	7.6
<b>Violent crime resulting in injury</b>	17.1%	14.9%	17.2%
<b>Violent crime involving weapons</b>	11.5%	8.8%	7.4%

Note: See appendix table 9 for standard errors.

<sup>a</sup>Includes rape or sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, and simple assault.

<sup>b</sup>Includes rape or sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2004, 2012, and 2013.

**Violent crime decreased for males but did not change significantly for females**

From 2012 to 2013, the rate of violent victimization for males declined from 29.1 victimizations per 1,000 males to 23.7 per 1,000 (table 9). Unlike in 2012 when males had a higher rate of victimization than females, there was no significant difference in male (23.7 per 1,000) and female (22.7 per 1,000) violent victimization rates in 2013.

The rate of violent victimization for blacks declined from 34.2 victimizations per 1,000 in 2012 to 25.1 per 1,000 in 2013. Both the rates for whites and Hispanics remained flat from 2012 to 2013. Unlike in 2012, the rates of violent crime for blacks (25.1 per 1,000), whites (22.2 per 1,000), and Hispanics (24.8 per 1,000) were similar in 2013 due to the decline in the rates for blacks.

**TABLE 9**  
**Violent victimization, by victim demographic characteristics, 2004, 2012, and 2013**

Victim demographic characteristic	Violent crime <sup>a</sup>			Serious violent crime <sup>b</sup>		
	2004	2012	2013	2004	2012	2013
<b>Total</b>	27.8	26.1	23.2 ‡	9.5	8.0	7.3
<b>Sex</b>						
Male	30.2	29.1	23.7 †	10.6	9.4	7.7
Female	25.5	23.3	22.7	8.4	6.6	7.0
<b>Race/Hispanic origin</b>						
White <sup>c</sup>	28.5	25.2	22.2	9.0	6.8	6.8
Black/African American <sup>c</sup>	30.2	34.2	25.1 †	16.3	11.3	9.5
Hispanic/Latino	20.1	24.5	24.8	6.5	9.3	7.5
American Indian/Alaska Native <sup>c</sup>	165.6	46.9	56.3	46.1 !	26.2 !	39.0 !
Asian/Native Hawaiian/other Pacific Islander <sup>c</sup>	11.3	16.4	7.0 †	3.9	9.1	1.6 † !
Two or more races <sup>c</sup>	77.6	42.8	90.3 †	11.6 !	9.5 !	26.8 †
<b>Age</b>						
12–17	49.7	48.4	52.1	13.7	9.9	10.8
18–24	55.4	41.0	33.8	19.9	14.7	10.7
25–34	31.2	34.2	29.6	10.9	10.9	10.2
35–49	28.0	29.1	20.3 †	9.9	9.5	7.1
50–64	15.4	15.0	18.7	5.7	4.6	6.9
65 or older	2.5	5.7	5.4	0.8	1.6	1.1
<b>Marital status</b>						
Never married	46.2	40.7	36.3	16.5	11.9	9.6
Married	13.8	13.5	10.7 ‡	4.5	3.9	3.2
Widowed	9.3	8.3	8.6	1.8 !	2.6	5.2
Divorced	36.7	37.0	34.4	11.8	10.9	16.0
Separated	110.7	83.1	73.2	38.9	39.5	33.3

Note: Victimization rates are per 1,000 persons age 12 or older. See appendix table 10 for standard errors.

† Significant change from 2012 to 2013 at the 95% confidence level.

‡ Significant change from 2012 to 2013 at the 90% confidence level.

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

<sup>a</sup>Includes rape or sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, and simple assault.

<sup>b</sup>Includes rape or sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault.

<sup>c</sup>Excludes persons of Hispanic or Latino origin.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2004, 2012, and 2013.

From 2012 to 2013, violent victimization rates declined for persons ages 35 to 49, from 29.1 to 20.3 victimizations per 1,000. There was no measurable change in the rates of violent or serious violent crime for all other age groups. In 2013, persons ages 12 to 17 (52.1 per 1,000) had a higher rate of violent victimization than persons in other age groups.

With the exception of persons who were married, rates of violent victimization remained flat from 2012 to 2013 for persons of all marital statuses. Violent victimization rates for persons who were married decreased from 13.5 victimizations per 1,000 persons in 2012 to 10.7 per 1,000 in 2013. Persons who were married (10.7 per 1,000) had a lower rate of violence than persons who were never married (36.3 per 1,000), divorced (34.4 per 1,000), or separated (73.2 per 1,000). Persons who were separated had the highest rate of violence in 2013. The NCVS collects information on a respondent's 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.

### Violent victimization in urban areas declined from 2012 to 2013

From 2012 to 2013, the rate of violent victimization for persons living in the South declined slightly, from 22.1 victimizations per 1,000 persons to 18.0 per 1,000 (table 10). The rate of

violence in the West declined from 35.5 victimizations per 1,000 persons to 27.3 per 1,000. The declines in these two regions largely accounted for the slight decline in the rate of overall violence, as there were no statistically significant changes in rates of violent victimization in the Northeast or Midwest from 2012 to 2013. There was a slight increase in the rate of serious violence in the Northeast, from 4.6 victimizations per 1,000 in 2012 to 7.8 per 1,000 in 2013, but no other regions experienced a change in serious violence.

Urban areas accounted for most of the slight decline in the overall rate of violent victimization. The rate of violence declined in urban areas, from 32.4 to 25.9 victimizations per 1,000. There was no measurable change in the rates of violent victimization in suburban or rural areas from 2012 to 2013. Rates of serious violence did not show a statistically significant change in any of the three areas.

From 2012 to 2013, property crime rates decreased in all regions of the country and across urban, suburban, and rural areas. In 2013, property crime rates were highest in the West (182.1 per 1,000) and lowest in the Northeast (92.1 per 1,000). Urban areas (165.3 per 1,000) had a higher rate of property crime than suburban (115.3 per 1,000) and rural (109.4 per 1,000) areas.

**TABLE 10**  
**Violent and property victimization, by household location, 2004, 2012, and 2013**

Household location	Violent crime <sup>a</sup>			Serious violent crime <sup>b</sup>			Property crime <sup>c</sup>		
	2004	2012	2013	2004	2012	2013	2004	2012	2013
<b>Total</b>	27.8	26.1	23.2 †	9.5	8.0	7.3	167.5	155.8	131.4 †
<b>Region</b>									
Northeast	19.6	24.7	27.5	8.0	4.6	7.8 †	113.8	116.9	92.1 †
Midwest	33.1	23.9	23.7	11.8	8.6	7.5	177.4	153.1	122.3 †
South	25.1	22.1	18.0 †	8.5	6.2	5.5	163.3	143.4	125.8 †
West	33.6	35.5	27.3 †	9.9	12.5	9.6	210.3	210.5	182.1 †
<b>Location of residence</b>									
Urban	37.3	32.4	25.9 †	14.6	11.4	8.8	220.1	187.0	165.3 †
Suburban	23.0	23.8	23.3	7.7	6.6	6.8	147.7	138.9	115.3 †
Rural	27.1	20.9	16.9	6.8	5.1	6.1	140.4	142.9	109.4 †

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 11 for standard errors.

† Significant change from 2012 to 2013 at the 95% confidence level.

‡ Significant change from 2012 to 2013 at the 90% confidence level.

<sup>a</sup>Includes rape or sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, and simple assault.

<sup>b</sup>Includes rape or sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault.

<sup>c</sup>Includes household burglary, motor vehicle theft, and theft.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2004, 2012, and 2013.

## The NCVS and UCR showed similar declines in property crime from 2012 to 2013

In the first half of 2013, preliminary findings from the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program showed a decline in the number of violent and property crimes (table 11). The Bureau of Justice Statistics' National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) also showed a significant decline in property crime victimization from 2012 to 2013 (down 15%) and a slight decline in violent victimizations (down 10%).

Because 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, in recent years, this has not always been the case for certain 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, 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 246832, BJS web, September 2014).

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.\*
- The NCVS data are estimates from a nationally representative sample of U.S. households, while the UCR data are estimates based on counts of crimes reported by law enforcement jurisdictions.
- 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 homeless people. However, victimizations against these persons are included in the UCR.

\*Simple 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.

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

In the first half of 2013 compared to the same period in 2012, there were consistent declines in UCR violent and property crimes known to police across all crime types. The number of NCVS property crimes reported to police also declined 8% from 2012 to 2013, while the apparent decline in the NCVS estimate of overall violent crime was not statistically significant. Among other NCVS violent crime types, the number of victimizations reported to police did not change significantly from 2012 to 2013. However, unlike declines in the UCR's semiannual estimates of forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault, the general direction of change in the NCVS estimates of rape and sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault appeared to be positive.

**TABLE 11**  
Percent change in the number of crimes reported in the UCR and the NCVS, 2012–2013

Type of crime	UCR	NCVS	
		Total	Reported to police
<b>Violent crime<sup>a</sup></b>	-5.4%	-10.5%	-7.6%
<b>Serious violent crime<sup>b</sup></b>	~	-6.9%	4.3%
Murder	-6.9%	~	~
Forcible rape <sup>c</sup>	-10.6	-13.5	6.8
Robbery	-1.8	-13.0	5.9
Aggravated assault	-6.6	-0.2	2.9
<b>Property crime</b>	-5.4%	-14.5% †	-8.0% †
Burglary	-8.1	-12.7 †	-8.7
Motor vehicle theft	-3.2	4.3	0.1

~Not applicable.

† Significant change from 2012 to 2013 at the 95% confidence level.

<sup>a</sup>UCR estimates include murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. NCVS estimates exclude murder, and includes sexual and simple assaults.

<sup>b</sup>NCVS estimates include rape or sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault.

<sup>c</sup>NCVS estimates include rape and other sexual assault, and measures victimization against both males and females.

Sources: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2012–2013; and FBI, *Preliminary Semiannual Uniform Crime Report, January–June 2013*, retrieved from <http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/crime-in-the-u.s/2013/preliminary-semiannual-uniform-crime-report-january-june-2013>.

## 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. The NCVS collects information 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 victim 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 persons 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.

All first interviews are conducted in person with subsequent interviews conducted either in person or by phone. New households rotate into the sample on an ongoing basis to replace outgoing households that have been in the 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 homeless persons.

### Nonresponse and weighting adjustments

In 2013, 90,630 households and 160,040 persons age 12 or older were interviewed for the NCVS. Each household was interviewed twice during the year. The response rate was 84% for households and 88% for eligible persons. Victimization

that occurred outside of the United States were excluded from this report. In 2013, 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 2013 NCVS data files, weighted to produce annual estimates of victimization for persons age 12 or older living in U.S. households. Because 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 (i.e., 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 large increases in the level of violent victimization; however, trends in violence are generally similar, regardless of whether series victimizations are included. In 2013, 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 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, it is important to use caution 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.

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 (e.g., counts, percentages, and rates) in this report.

BJS conducted tests to determine whether differences in estimated numbers, percentages, and rates 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 primary test procedure was the Student's t-statistic, which tests the difference between two sample estimates. Differences described as higher, lower, or different passed a test at the 0.05 level of statistical significance (95% confidence level). Differences described as somewhat, slightly, or marginally different, or with some indication of difference, passed a test at the 0.10 level of statistical significance (90% confidence level). Caution is required when comparing estimates not explicitly discussed in this report.

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 2013, the violent victimization rate among persons age 12 or older was 23.2 per 1,000 persons (see table 1). Using the GVFs, it was determined that the estimated victimization rate has a standard error of 1.6 (see appendix table 2). A confidence interval around the estimate was generated by multiplying the standard errors by  $\pm 1.96$  (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 23.2 estimate from 2013 is  $23.2 \pm (1.6 \times 1.96)$  or (20.0 to 26.3). In other words, if different samples using the same procedures were taken from the U.S. population in 2013, 95% of the time the violent victimization rate would fall between 20.1 and 26.3 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 in which 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%).

### **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, 2012, and 2013 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; *Criminal Victimization, 2011*, NCJ 239437, October 2012; and *Criminal Victimization, 2012*, NCJ 243389, October 2013 are available on the BJS website.



## APPENDIX TABLE 1

### Estimates and standard errors for figure 1: Violent and property victimization, 1993–2013

Year	Estimates		Standard errors	
	Violent victimization <sup>a</sup>	Property victimization <sup>b</sup>	Violent victimization	Property victimization
1993	79.8	351.8	2.9	5.6
1994	80.0	341.2	2.7	5.7
1995	70.7	315.5	2.4	5.3
1996	64.7	289.3	2.6	4.3
1997	61.1	267.1	2.8	5.8
1998	54.1	237.1	2.6	5.3
1999	47.2	210.6	2.3	4.8
2000	37.5	190.4	2.0	5.7
2001	32.6	177.7	1.7	5.0
2002	32.1	168.2	2.1	4.2
2003	32.1	173.4	1.7	4.5
2004	27.8	167.5	1.3	3.9
2005	28.4	159.5	1.6	4.0
2006 <sup>c</sup>	34.1	169.0	1.9	3.6
2007	27.2	154.9	1.5	3.5
2008	25.3	142.6	1.6	3.7
2009	22.3	132.6	1.3	3.3
2010	19.3	125.4	1.4	2.7
2011	22.6	138.7	1.4	3.5
2012	26.1	155.8	1.2	3.1
2013	23.2	131.4	1.6	2.9

<sup>a</sup>Rate per 1,000 persons age 12 or older.

<sup>b</sup>Rate per 1,000 households.

<sup>c</sup>See *Criminal Victimization, 2007* (NCJ 224390, BJS web, December 2008) for information on changes in the 2006 NCVS.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 1993–2013.

## APPENDIX TABLE 2

### Standard errors for table 1: Violent victimization, by type of violent crime, 2004, 2012, and 2013

Type of violent crime	Number			Rate		
	2004	2012	2013	2004	2012	2013
<b>Violent crime</b>	325,018	313,834	427,599	1.3	1.2	1.6
Rape/sexual assault	42,250	54,400	52,203	0.2	0.2	0.2
Robbery	71,649	83,684	88,698	0.3	0.3	0.3
Assault	297,288	282,460	380,749	1.2	1.1	1.4
Aggravated assault	120,224	99,221	119,926	0.5	0.4	0.5
Simple assault	248,719	251,674	328,333	1.0	1.0	1.2
Domestic violence	134,434	126,882	148,613	0.6	0.5	0.6
Intimate partner violence	107,839	95,014	111,985	0.4	0.4	0.4
Stranger violence	204,390	211,252	232,533	0.8	0.8	0.9
Violent crime involving injury	167,270	147,036	192,221	0.7	0.6	0.7
<b>Serious violent crime</b>	162,887	153,202	191,668	0.7	0.6	0.7
Serious domestic violence	63,899	61,294	79,936	0.3	0.2	0.3
Serious intimate partner violence	51,446	47,019	66,895	0.2	0.2	0.3
Serious stranger violence	103,236	110,456	110,833	0.4	0.4	0.4
Serious violent crime involving weapons	147,734	137,053	154,079	0.6	0.5	0.6
Serious violent crime involving injury	93,197	91,259	110,968	0.4	0.3	0.4

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2004, 2012, and 2013.



**APPENDIX TABLE 3****Standard errors for table 2: Firearm violence, 2004–2013**

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Firearm incidents	58,288	69,030	76,877	68,470	62,019	71,992	67,931	65,371	62,863	57,480
Firearm victimizations	62,937	74,811	82,561	80,010	66,653	75,355	72,425	70,968	65,925	63,225
Rate of firearm violence	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
Percent of firearm victimizations reported to police	4.7%	5.3%	4.9%	4.9%	6.8%	6.9%	6.3%	5.2%	5.6%	6.2%

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2004–2013.

**APPENDIX TABLE 4****Standard errors for table 3: Property victimization, 2004, 2012, and 2013**

Type of crime	Number			Rate		
	2004	2012	2013	2004	2012	2013
Total	452,881	387,502	369,131	3.9	3.1	2.9
Burglary	162,722	146,105	136,987	1.4	1.2	1.1
Motor vehicle theft	75,127	49,704	50,769	0.6	0.4	0.4
Theft	387,850	336,706	316,083	3.4	2.7	2.5

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2004, 2012, and 2013.

**APPENDIX TABLE 5****Standard errors for table 4: Number of victims and prevalence rate, by type of crime, 2004, 2012, and 2013**

Type of crime	Number of victims			Prevalence rate		
	2004	2012	2013	2004	2012	2013
<b>Violent crime</b>	150,092	127,219	108,609	0.06	0.05	0.04
Rape/sexual assault	19,002	23,675	22,303	0.01	0.01	0.01
Robbery	36,110	40,720	29,812	0.01	0.02	0.01
Assault	138,840	115,293	101,859	0.05	0.04	0.04
Aggravated assault	64,865	47,661	42,550	0.03	0.02	0.02
Simple assault	117,267	96,920	87,665	0.04	0.04	0.03
Domestic violence	52,830	42,670	39,050	0.02	0.02	0.01
Intimate partner violence	38,717	32,782	32,601	0.02	0.01	0.01
Stranger violence	96,462	86,340	67,935	0.04	0.03	0.02
Violent crime involving injury	76,496	55,014	52,850	0.03	0.02	0.02
<b>Serious violent crime</b>	75,908	73,550	56,271	0.03	0.03	0.02
Serious domestic violence	27,168	30,868	24,777	0.01	0.01	0.01
Serious intimate partner violence	19,820	22,113	21,793	0.01	0.01	0.01
Serious stranger violence	48,951	52,804	38,991	0.02	0.02	0.01
Serious violent crime involving weapons	40,598	39,659	36,693	0.03	0.02	0.02
Serious violent crime involving injury	68,275	57,560	46,741	0.02	0.01	0.01
<b>Property crime</b>	281,630	245,281	228,264	0.20	0.18	0.16
Burglary	87,419	88,603	95,066	0.07	0.07	0.07
Motor vehicle theft	45,512	33,926	41,791	0.04	0.03	0.03
Theft	247,181	222,918	196,644	0.16	0.16	0.14

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2004, 2012, and 2013.

## APPENDIX TABLE 6

### Standard errors for table 5: Prevalence of violent crime, by victim demographic characteristics, 2004, 2012, and 2013

Victim demographic characteristic	Number of victims			Prevalence rate		
	2004	2012	2013	2004	2012	2013
<b>Total</b>	150,092	127,219	108,609	0.06	0.05	0.04
<b>Sex</b>						
Male	105,919	89,178	75,546	0.08	0.07	0.06
Female	79,511	74,399	69,052	0.06	0.05	0.05
<b>Race/Hispanic origin</b>						
White	131,463	102,270	79,807	0.07	0.06	0.05
Black/African American	47,183	47,275	45,957	0.16	0.14	0.14
Hispanic/Latino	30,771	51,330	540,126	0.10	0.11	0.09
American Indian/Alaska Native	9,551	10,055	10,862	0.76	0.76	0.74
Asian/Native Hawaiian/other Pacific Islander	12,515	20,617	13,203	0.12	0.16	0.10
Two or more races	16,757	12,907	19,063	0.87	0.41	0.55
<b>Age</b>						
12–17	47,503	46,254	48,894	0.18	0.18	0.19
18–24	58,908	57,127	45,943	0.21	0.17	0.14
25–34	57,588	44,946	42,661	0.13	0.11	0.10
35–49	61,191	51,770	50,074	0.09	0.08	0.08
50–64	31,243	40,036	44,940	0.06	0.07	0.07
65 or older	12,528	18,295	17,124	0.04	0.04	0.04
<b>Marital status</b>						
Never married	100,724	89,105	77,364	0.12	0.09	0.08
Married	59,349	53,346	39,954	0.05	0.04	0.03
Widowed	10,380	13,545	16,037	0.07	0.09	0.11
Divorced	36,582	36,941	37,796	0.16	0.14	0.14
Separated	24,088	19,509	23,127	0.49	0.37	0.44

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2004, 2012, and 2013.

## APPENDIX TABLE 7

### Standard errors for table 6: Percent of victimizations reported to police, by type of crime, 2004, 2012, and 2013

Type of crime	2004	2012	2013
<b>Violent crime</b>	2.1%	2.1%	2.8%
Rape/sexual assault	6.1	5.7	6.5
Robbery	4.9	4.8	5.4
Assault	2.2	2.3	2.9
Aggravated assault	3.4	4.2	4.8
Simple assault	2.4	2.4	3.0
Domestic violence	3.6	4.0	4.7
Intimate partner violence	4.0	4.7	5.3
Stranger violence	2.9	3.0	3.9
Violent crime involving injury	3.2	3.6	4.2
<b>Serious violent crime</b>	3.0%	3.3%	4.0%
Serious domestic violence	5.1	6.0	6.0
Serious intimate partner violence	5.9	7.3	6.7
Serious stranger violence	4.0	4.3	5.3
Serious violent crime involving weapons	3.3	3.8	4.5
Serious violent crime involving injury	4.2	4.8	5.2
<b>Property crime</b>	1.0%	0.8%	0.9%
Burglary	1.9	1.7	1.8
Motor vehicle theft	2.2	3.1	3.2
Theft	1.0	0.8	0.9

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2004, 2012, and 2013.

**APPENDIX TABLE 8****Standard errors for table 7: Rates of victimizations reported and not reported to police, by type of crime, 2004, 2012 and 2013**

Type of crime	Reported to police			Not reported to police		
	2004	2012	2013	2004	2012	2013
<b>Violent crime</b>	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.2
Rape/sexual assault	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Robbery	0.9	0.2	0.3	0.9	0.2	0.2
Assault	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.1
Aggravated assault	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2
Simple assault	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.0
Domestic violence	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
Intimate partner violence	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
Stranger violence	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Violent crime involving injury	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4
<b>Serious violent crime</b>	0.1	0.5	0.6	0.1	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	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Serious stranger violence	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Serious violent crime involving weapons	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
Serious violent crime involving injury	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
<b>Property crime</b>	2.2	1.7	1.6	2.8	2.5	2.2
Burglary	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7
Motor vehicle theft	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2
Theft	1.7	1.2	1.2	2.6	2.3	2.0

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2004, 2012, and 2013.

**APPENDIX TABLE 9****Standard errors for table 8: Violent crime victims who received assistance from a victim service agency, by type of crime, 2004, 2012, and 2013**

Type of crime	2004	2012	2013
<b>Violent crime</b>	1.1%	1.0%	1.3%
Serious violent crime	1.8	1.7	2.3
Simple assault	1.2	1.1	1.3
<b>Violent crime resulting in injury</b>	2.2%	2.4%	2.8%
<b>Violent crime involving weapon</b>	1.9%	1.9%	1.9%

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2004, 2012, 2013.

**APPENDIX TABLE 10**

**Standard errors for table 9: Violent victimization, by victim demographic characteristics, 2004, 2012, and 2013**

Victim demographic characteristic	Violent crime			Serious violent crime		
	2004	2012	2013	2004	2012	2013
<b>Total</b>	1.3	1.2	1.6	0.7	0.6	0.7
<b>Sex</b>						
Male	2.1	2.0	2.3	1.0	1.0	1.0
Female	1.8	1.7	2.2	0.9	0.7	1.0
<b>Race/Hispanic origin</b>						
White	1.8	1.7	2.0	0.8	0.7	0.9
Black/African American	3.2	3.4	3.5	2.2	1.7	1.8
Hispanic/Latino	2.4	2.6	3.2	1.2	1.4	1.4
American Indian/Alaska Native	27.7	13.3	15.2	14.2	9.7	12.2
Asian/Native Hawaiian/other Pacific Islander	2.5	3.0	1.9	1.4	2.1	0.7
Two or more races	15.1	9.1	15.5	5.2	3.9	7.3
<b>Age</b>						
12-17	4.5	4.6	6.1	2.0	1.7	2.1
18-24	4.7	3.9	4.3	2.5	2.1	2.0
25-34	2.9	3.1	3.6	1.5	1.5	1.7
35-49	2.3	2.5	2.5	1.2	1.2	1.2
50-64	1.7	1.6	2.4	0.9	0.8	1.2
65 or older	0.6	1.0	1.1	0.3	0.5	0.4
<b>Marital status</b>						
Never married	3.1	2.8	3.4	1.6	1.2	1.3
Married	1.2	1.2	1.3	0.6	0.5	0.6
Widowed	2.0	2.0	2.2	0.8	1.0	1.5
Divorced	4.0	3.9	4.6	2.0	1.8	2.7
Separated	12.8	11.1	11.9	7.0	7.3	7.2

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2004, 2012, and 2013.

**APPENDIX TABLE 11**

**Standard errors for table 10: Violent and property victimization, by household location, 2004, 2012, and 2013**

Household location	Violent crime			Serious violent crime			Property crime		
	2004	2012	2013	2004	2012	2013	2004	2012	2013
<b>Total</b>	1.3	1.2	1.6	0.7	0.6	0.7	3.9	3.1	2.9
<b>Region</b>									
Northeast	2.1	2.5	3.3	1.2	0.9	1.4	5.4	4.9	4.3
Midwest	2.7	2.2	2.8	1.4	1.2	1.3	6.2	5.2	4.6
South	2.0	1.8	2.1	1.0	0.8	0.9	5.1	4.2	3.9
West	2.8	2.8	3.1	1.3	1.5	1.5	7.0	6.1	5.7
<b>Location of residence</b>									
Urban	2.8	2.4	2.7	1.5	1.2	1.3	6.4	4.9	4.7
Suburban	1.7	1.7	2.2	0.8	0.7	0.9	4.4	3.7	3.4
Rural	2.6	2.3	2.5	1.1	1.0	1.2	5.9	5.7	5.0

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2004, 2012, and 2013.



The Bureau of Justice Statistics of the U.S. Department of Justice is the principal federal agency responsible for measuring crime, criminal victimization, criminal offenders, victims of crime, correlates of crime, and the operation of criminal and civil justice systems at the federal, state, tribal, and local levels. BJS collects, analyzes, and disseminates reliable and valid statistics on crime and justice systems in the United States, supports improvements to state and local criminal justice information systems, and participates with national and international organizations to develop and recommend national standards for justice statistics. William J. Sabol is acting director.

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