



Criminal Victimization, 2017

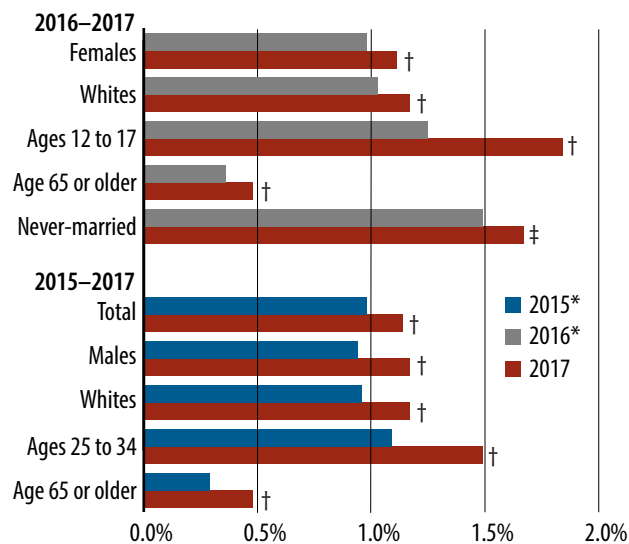
Rachel E. Morgan, Ph.D., and Jennifer L. Truman, Ph.D., *BJS Statisticians*

Based on the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), the portion of U.S. residents age 12 or older who had been a victim of one or more violent crimes during the prior 6 months increased from 0.98% in 2015 to 1.14% in 2017 (**figure 1**).¹ The number of persons age 12 or older who had been victims of violent crime rose from 2.7 million in 2015 to 2.9 million in 2016 (up 9% from 2015) and 3.1 million in 2017 (up 17% from 2015), a 2-year increase of 455,700 victims. This rise in the prevalence of violent crime was driven primarily by an increase in simple assault (which is generally non-felony assault).

From 2015 to 2017, the number of males age 12 or older who had been victims of violent crime during the prior 6 months increased by 323,200, and the number of whites who had been victims of violent crime increased by 338,000. The number of residents age 12 or older who had been victims of assault rose by 420,300, and the number of victims of simple assault rose by 334,700. By age group, the number of victims

¹In this report, significance is reported at both the 90% and 95% confidence levels. See figures and tables for testing on specific findings.

FIGURE 1
Prevalence rate of violent crime, by demographic characteristics of victims, 2016–2017 and 2015–2017



Note: The prevalence rate is the percentage of persons age 12 or older who experienced at least one violent crime victimization during the year. See appendix table 1 for estimates.

*Comparison year.

†Significant difference from comparison year at the 95% confidence level.

‡Significant difference from comparison year at the 90% confidence level.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2015, 2016, and 2017 Public-Use Files.

HIGHLIGHTS

- The number of persons age 12 or older who were victims of violent crime increased from 2.7 million in 2015 to 2.9 million in 2016 (up 9% from 2015) and 3.1 million in 2017 (up 17% from 2015).
- The portion of persons age 12 or older who were victims of violent crime increased from 0.98% in 2015 to 1.14% in 2017.
- From 2015 to 2017, the percentage of persons who were victims of violent crime increased among males, whites, those ages 25 to 34, those age 50 and over, and those who had never been married.
- From 2016 to 2017, the rate of overall property crime declined from 118.6 victimizations per 1,000 households to 108.4, while the burglary rate fell from 23.7 to 20.6.
- The rate of robbery victimization increased from 1.7 per 1,000 persons in 2016 to 2.3 in 2017.
- About 45% of violent victimizations and 36% of property victimizations were reported to police, based on the 2017 survey.
- The percentage of rapes or sexual assaults that were reported to police rose from 23% in 2016 to 40% in 2017.

of violent crime increased by 182,500 among those ages 25 to 34, by 109,700 among those ages 50 to 64, and by 100,900 among those age 65 or older.

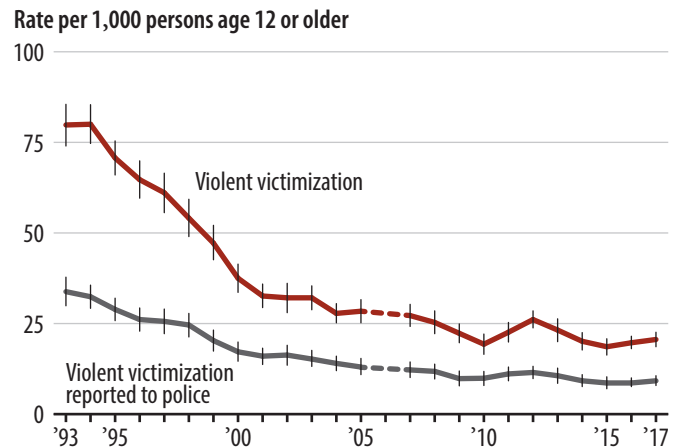
The NCVS is a self-reported survey that is administered from January to December. Respondents are asked about the number and characteristics of crimes they have experienced during the prior 6 months. Crimes are classified by the year of the survey and not by the year of the crime.

Victimization is the basic unit of analysis used in much of this report. Each victimization represents one person or one household affected by a crime. For personal crimes, the number of victimizations is the number of victims of that crime.² Each crime against a household is counted as having a single victim—the affected household.

From 1993 to 2017, the rate of violent victimization declined 74%, from 79.8 to 20.6 victimizations per 1,000 persons age 12 or older (figure 2). The survey indicated that the rate of violent victimization reported to police declined 73% during this period, from 33.8 to 9.2 victimizations reported to police per 1,000 persons age 12 or older.

²Personal crimes include personal larceny (i.e., purse-snatching and pick-pocketing) and all types of violent victimization.

FIGURE 2
Rate of violent victimization and violent victimization reported to police, 1993–2017



Note: Estimates include 95% confidence intervals. See appendix table 2 for estimates and standard errors. Estimates for 2006 should not be compared to other years. See *Criminal Victimization, 2007* (NCJ 224390, BJS web, December 2008) for information on changes to the 2006 National Crime Victimization Survey.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 1993–2017 Public-Use File.

The violent crime rate remained stable from 2016 to 2017

In addition to the number of persons who were victimized, the NCVS captures the number of victimizations that occurred (or the total number of times people were victimized). There was no statistically significant change in the rate of overall violent victimizations from 2016 (19.7 victimizations per 1,000 persons age 12 or older) to 2017 (20.6 per 1,000) (table 1). The rate of robbery victimization increased

from 1.7 per 1,000 persons in 2016 to 2.3 per 1,000 in 2017. There were no statistically significant changes in any other specific types of violent crime during this period.

Between 2015 and 2017, the number of assaults increased from 4.0 million to 4.6 million. Based on the 2017 survey, the rate of serious violent crime, which excludes simple assault, was 7.3 victimizations per 1,000 persons age 12 or older, which was not significantly different from 2015 and 2016.

TABLE 1
Violent victimization, by type of crime, 2015, 2016, and 2017

Type of violent crime	2015*		2017		2016*		2017	
	Number	Rate per 1,000 ^a	Number	Rate per 1,000 ^a	Number	Rate per 1,000 ^a	Number	Rate per 1,000 ^a
Violent crime^b	5,006,620	18.6	5,612,670	20.6	5,353,820	19.7	5,612,670	20.6
Rape/sexual assault ^c	431,840	1.6	393,980	1.4	298,410	1.1	393,980	1.4
Robbery	578,580	2.1	613,840	2.3	458,810	1.7	613,840 ‡	2.3 ‡
Assault	3,996,200	14.8	4,604,850 ‡	16.9	4,596,600	16.9	4,604,850	16.9
Aggravated assault	816,760	3.0	993,170	3.6	1,040,580	3.8	993,170	3.6
Simple assault	3,179,440	11.8	3,611,680	13.3	3,556,020	13.1	3,611,680	13.3
Domestic violence ^d	1,094,660	4.1	1,237,960	4.5	1,068,120	3.9	1,237,960	4.5
Intimate partner violence ^e	806,050	3.0	666,310	2.4	597,200	2.2	666,310	2.4
Stranger violence	1,821,310	6.8	2,034,100	7.5	2,082,410	7.7	2,034,100	7.5
Violent crime involving injury	1,303,290	4.8	1,248,480	4.6	1,220,640	4.5	1,248,480	4.6
Serious violent crime^f	1,827,170	6.8	2,000,990	7.3	1,797,790	6.6	2,000,990	7.3
Serious domestic violence ^d	460,450	1.7	465,150	1.7	359,740	1.3	465,150	1.7
Serious intimate partner violence ^e	333,210	1.2	273,440	1.0	265,770	1.0	273,440	1.0
Serious stranger violence	690,550	2.6	784,370	2.9	780,580	2.9	784,370	2.9
Serious violent crime involving a weapon	977,840	3.6	1,260,810	4.6	1,203,200	4.4	1,260,810	4.6
Serious violent crime involving injury	658,040	2.4	643,760	2.4	668,230	2.5	643,760	2.4

Note: Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. Violent crime classifications include rape or sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, and simple assault, and they include threatened, attempted, and completed crimes. Other violent crime categories in this table, including domestic violence and violent crime involving injury, are not mutually exclusive from these classifications. There were 269,526,470 persons age 12 or older living in non-institutionalized residential settings in the United States in 2015, 272,204,190 in 2016, and 272,468,480 in 2017. See appendix table 3 for standard errors.

*Comparison year.

‡Significant difference from comparison year at the 90% confidence level.

^aRate is per 1,000 persons age 12 or older.

^bExcludes homicide because the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) is based on interviews with victims and cannot measure murder.

^cSee *Methodology* for details on the measurement of rape or sexual assault in the NCVS.

^dIncludes victimization committed by intimate partners and family members.

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

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

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2015, 2016, and 2017 Public-Use Files.

More than half of firearm victimizations were reported to police

An estimated 456,270 violent victimizations in the United States involved a firearm, based on the 2017 survey, including crimes where the offender possessed, showed, or used a firearm (table 2). More than half (56%) of these victimizations were reported to police. The rate of violent crime involving a firearm increased from 1.1 victimizations per 1,000 residents age 12 or older in 2015 to 1.7 per 1,000 in 2017, with all of that increase coming from 2015 to 2016.

Property crime rates declined from 2016 to 2017

Based on the 2017 survey, U.S. households experienced an estimated 13.3 million property victimizations, which include household burglaries, motor vehicle thefts, and other thefts (table 3). From 2016 to 2017, the property crime rate decreased from 118.6 to 108.4 victimizations per 1,000 households, largely due to there being fewer household burglaries and other thefts. Because of changes in estimation procedures, the number of households victimized in 2017 cannot be compared with the number victimized in 2015 and 2016. Victimization rates are unaffected by these changes.

TABLE 2
Firearm violence, 2015, 2016, and 2017

	2015*	2017	2016*	2017
Firearm incidents ^a	260,200	417,780 †	414,440	417,780
Firearm victimizations ^b	284,910	456,270 †	486,590	456,270
Rate of firearm victimization ^c	1.1	1.7 †	1.8	1.7
Firearm victimizations reported to police				
Number	217,850	254,910	314,500	254,910
Percent	76.5%	55.9% †	64.6%	55.9%

Note: Includes violent incidents and victimizations in which the offender possessed, showed, or used a firearm. See appendix table 4 for standard errors.

*Comparison year.

†Significant difference from comparison year at the 95% confidence level.

^aAn incident is a specific criminal act involving one or more victims or victimizations.

^bEach victimization represents one person involved in an incident.

^cRate is per 1,000 persons age 12 or older.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2015, 2016, and 2017 Public-Use Files.

TABLE 3
Property victimization, by type of crime, 2015, 2016, and 2017

Type of property crime	2015*		2017		2016*		2017	
	Number	Rate per 1,000 ^a	Number	Rate per 1,000 ^a	Number	Rate per 1,000 ^a	Number	Rate per 1,000 ^a
Total	14,611,040	110.7	13,340,220	108.4	15,815,310	118.6	13,340,220	108.4 †
Household burglary	2,904,570	22.0	2,538,170	20.6	3,160,450	23.7	2,538,170	20.6 †
Motor vehicle theft	564,160	4.3	516,810	4.2	618,330	4.6	516,810	4.2
Other theft ^b	11,142,310	84.4	10,285,240	83.6	12,036,530	90.3	10,285,240	83.6 †

Note: Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. Classifications include threatened, attempted, and completed crimes. Total number of households was 131,962,260 in 2015, 133,365,270 in 2016, and 123,085,790 in 2017. The NCVS household weighting adjustment was updated for 2017, which decreased the estimated number of households, and the number of households experiencing property crime, by about 8%. As a result, readers should not compare the number of property crimes between 2015 and 2017 or 2016 and 2017. Property crime rates are unaffected by this change. See appendix table 5 for standard errors. See *Methodology* for details on the change in the household weighting adjustment in the NCVS.

*Comparison year.

†Significant difference from comparison year at the 95% confidence level.

^aRate is per 1,000 households.

^bInvolves other unlawful taking or attempted unlawful taking of property or cash without personal contact with the victim.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2015, 2016, and 2017 Public-Use Files.

The Uniform Crime Reporting program and the National Crime Victimization Survey showed slightly different patterns of serious violence from 2016 to 2017

For 2017, the Federal Bureau of Investigation's (FBI) Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program reported that 3.8 serious violent crimes per 1,000 persons and 23.6 property crimes per 1,000 persons were known to law enforcement (table 4).³ Based on the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) conducted by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), 3.8 serious violent crimes per 1,000 persons age 12 or older and 38.7 property crimes per 1,000 households were reported to law enforcement during this same year.

Because the NCVS and UCR measure an overlapping, but not identical, set of offenses and use different approaches in measuring them, complete congruity is not expected between estimates from these two sources. Restricting the NCVS to serious violence reported to police keeps the measures as similar as possible. However, significant methodological and definitional differences remain between how serious violent crimes are measured in the NCVS and the UCR:

- The UCR includes homicide and commercial crimes, while the NCVS excludes these crime types.
- The UCR excludes sexual assault, which the NCVS includes.⁴
- The UCR defines burglary as the unlawful entry or attempted entry of a structure to commit a felony or theft. The NCVS uses a broader definition, defining burglary as the unlawful or forcible entry or attempted entry of a permanent residence, other residence (e.g., a hotel room or vacation room), or other structure (e.g., a garage or shed) by a person who had no legal right to be there.
- NCVS estimates are based on interviews with a nationally representative sample of persons in U.S. households. UCR estimates are based on counts of crimes reported by law enforcement agencies and are weighted to compensate for incomplete reporting.
- The NCVS does not measure crimes against children age 11 or younger. Also, it does not measure crimes against persons who are homeless or live in institutions (e.g., nursing homes and correctional institutions) or on military bases.

³In this report, UCR rates are calculated per 1,000 persons within the U.S. resident population. NCVS violent crime rates are calculated per 1,000 persons age 12 or older, and NCVS property crime rates are calculated per 1,000 households.

⁴Sexual assault includes a range of victimizations and is separate from rape or attempted rape. Sexual assault includes attacks or attempted attacks generally involving unwanted sexual contact between victim and offender, with or without force; grabbing or fondling; and verbal threats.

- NCVS and UCR property crime rates are calculated differently. UCR property crime rates are per capita (number of crimes per 100,000 persons), whereas the NCVS rates for these crimes are per household (number of crimes per 1,000 households), so the NCVS rates are higher. Moreover, because the number of households may not grow at the same rate each year as the total population, trend data for rates of property crimes measured by the two programs may not be entirely comparable.

Taken together, these two measures of crime provide a more comprehensive picture of crime in the United States. For additional information about the differences between the NCVS and UCR, see *The Nation's Two Crime Measures* (NCJ 246832, BJS web, September 2014).

TABLE 4
Rate of crime reported to police in the Uniform Crime Reporting Program and National Crime Victimization Survey, 2017

Type of crime	UCR rate per 1,000 residents ^a	NCVS rate per 1,000 persons age 12 or older
Serious violent crime^b	3.8	3.8
Murder	0.1	~
Rape ^c	0.4	0.6
Robbery	1.0	1.1
Aggravated assault	2.5	2.1
	UCR rate per 1,000 residents ^a	NCVS rate per 1,000 households
Property crime	23.6	38.7
Burglary	4.3	10.1
Motor vehicle theft	2.4	3.3

Note: NCVS and UCR crime rates are calculated differently. UCR crime rates are normally reported per 100,000 persons but were recalculated for this report to align with the reporting of NCVS crime rates. See appendix table 6 for standard errors.

~Not applicable.

^aIncludes crimes against persons age 11 or younger, persons who are homeless, persons who are institutionalized, and crimes against commercial establishments. These populations are out of sample for the NCVS.

^bIn addition to rape, robbery, and aggravated assault, the NCVS includes sexual assault.

^cThe NCVS estimate includes sexual assault. See *Methodology* for details on the measurement of rape or sexual assault in the NCVS. The UCR estimate is based on the revised definition of rape.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), 2017 Public-Use File; and FBI, Crime in the United States, 2017, <https://ucr.fbi.gov/crime-in-the-u.s/2017/crime-in-the-u.s.-2017/topic-pages/tables/table-1>.

Personal theft did not change significantly from 2016 to 2017

Based on the 2017 survey, the number of personal thefts was 100,590 (table 5). Personal theft includes attempted or completed purse-snatching and completed

pick-pocketing. It excludes robbery, which involves the threat or use of force and is classified as a violent crime. There was no statistically significant change in the rate of purse-snatching and pick-pocketing from 2016 to 2017.

TABLE 5
Personal theft victimization, 2016, and 2017

Personal theft	2016*		2017	
	Number	Rate per 1,000 ^a	Number	Rate per 1,000 ^a
Purse-snatching and pick-pocketing	91,580	0.3	100,590	0.4

Note: Personal theft includes attempted or completed purse-snatching and completed pick-pocketing. It excludes attempted pick-pocketing. Pick-pocketing has historically been called pocket-picking in the NCVS. Personal theft excludes robbery, which involves the threat or use of force and is classified as a violent crime. See appendix table 7 for standard errors.

*Comparison year.

^aRate is per 1,000 persons age 12 or older.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2016 and 2017 Public-Use Files.

Based on the 2017 survey, 45% of violent victimizations were reported to police

The NCVS allows for the examination of crimes reported and not reported to police. The survey includes questions on the reasons a crime was not reported to police. Victims may not report a 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 too trivial to report. Police notification may 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 at the scene of the incident. Police notification may occur during or immediately following a criminal incident or at a later date.

Based on the 2017 survey, less than half (45%) of violent victimizations were reported to police, which was not statistically different from 2016 (44%) (table 6). There was also no statistically significant change in the percentage of serious violent victimizations reported to police from 2016 (53%) to 2017 (51%), or in the percentage of property crimes reported to police from 2016 (35%) to 2017 (36%).

From 2016 to 2017, there were no statistically significant differences in rates of overall violent crime or serious violent crime reported to police. Based on the 2017 survey, 9.2 violent victimizations and 3.8 serious violent victimizations per 1,000 persons age 12 or older were reported to police. From 2016 to 2017, the rate of rape or sexual assault reported to police increased from 0.3 to 0.6 victimizations per 1,000 persons.

TABLE 6
Percent and rate of victimizations reported to police, by type of crime, 2016 and 2017

Type of crime	Percent reported		Victimization rate reported per 1,000 ^a	
	2016*	2017	2016*	2017
Violent crime^b	43.9%	44.9%	8.6	9.2
Rape/sexual assault ^c	23.2	40.4 †	0.3	0.6 †
Robbery	57.0	49.0	1.0	1.1
Assault	43.9	44.7	7.4	7.6
Aggravated assault	59.8	57.2	2.3	2.1
Simple assault	39.3	41.3	5.1	5.5
Domestic violence ^d	52.2	47.2	2.0	2.1
Intimate partner violence ^e	49.0	47.5	1.1	1.2
Stranger violence	43.6	46.9	3.3	3.5
Violent crime involving injury	48.0	52.2	2.2	2.4
Serious violent crime^f	53.0%	51.4%	3.5	3.8
Serious domestic violence ^d	52.5	48.3	0.7	0.8
Serious intimate partner violence ^e	47.1	51.8	0.5	0.5
Serious stranger violence	55.7	59.4	1.6	1.7
Serious violent crime involving a weapon	60.8	52.5	2.7	2.4
Serious violent crime involving injury	53.4	54.4	1.3	1.3
Property crime	35.2%	35.7%	41.7	38.7 ‡
Household burglary	49.0	49.1	11.6	10.1 ‡
Motor vehicle theft	73.2	79.0	3.4	3.3
Other theft ^g	29.6	30.2	26.7	25.3

Note: Violent crime classifications include rape or sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, and simple assault, and they include threatened, attempted, and completed crimes. Other violent crime categories in this table, including domestic violence and violent crime involving injury, are not mutually exclusive from these classifications. See appendix table 8 for standard errors.

*Comparison year.

†Significant difference from comparison year at the 95% confidence level.

‡Significant difference from comparison year at the 90% confidence level.

^aRates are per 1,000 persons age 12 or older for violent crime and per 1,000 households for property crime.

^bExcludes homicide because the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) is based on interviews with victims and cannot measure murder.

^cSee *Methodology* for details on the measurement of rape or sexual assault in the NCVS.

^dIncludes victimization committed by intimate partners and family members.

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

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

^gIncludes the taking or attempted unlawful taking of property or cash without personal contact with the victim.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2016 and 2017 Public-Use Files.

From 2016 to 2017, the rate of overall property crime reported to police declined from 41.7 to 38.7 victimizations per 1,000 households. During this period, the rate of household burglary reported to police also decreased, from 11.6 to 10.1 victimizations per 1,000 households.

Assistance from a victim-service agency was received in 8% of violent victimizations

Victim-service agencies are public or private organizations that provide victims with support and services to facilitate their physical and emotional recovery, offer protection from future victimizations, guide victims through the criminal justice system, or assist them in obtaining restitution. Based on the 2017 survey, assistance from a victim-service agency was received in 8% of violent victimizations (table 7). The percentage in 2017 was not statistically different from the percentage in 2016 (9%).

Violent victimization rates changed for some demographic groups from 2016 to 2017

From 2015 to 2017, the rate of violent crime committed against males increased from 15.9 victimizations per 1,000 males age 12 or older in 2015 to 20.4 per 1,000 in 2017 (table 8). Rates of both violent crime and serious violent crime increased for persons ages 18 to 24 during this period.

From 2016 to 2017, the rate of violent crime committed against Asians fell from 12.1 to 6.9 victimizations per 1,000 persons age 12 or older. From 2016 to 2017, the rate of violent victimization against persons ages 12 to 17 increased from 25.1 to 33.5 victimizations per 1,000 persons. For those who lived in households earning less than \$10,000 a year, the rate of violent victimization grew from 34.5 to 49.8 victimizations per

TABLE 7
Percent of violent victimizations in which victims received assistance from a victim-service agency, by type of crime, 2016 and 2017

Type of crime	2016*	2017
Violent crime^a	9.3%	8.3%
Serious violent crime ^b	12.9	10.4
Simple assault	7.5	7.1
Intimate partner violence^c	20.4%	14.9%
Violent crime involving injury	13.4%	15.5%
Violent crime involving a weapon	12.4%	9.8%

Note: See appendix table 9 for standard errors.

*Comparison year.

^aIncludes rape or sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, and simple assault. Includes threatened, attempted, and completed crimes. Excludes homicide because the National Crime Victimization Survey is based on interviews with victims and cannot measure murder.

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

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

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2016 and 2017 Public-Use Files.

1,000 persons age 12 or older, while it fell from 30.8 to 21.9 victimizations per 1,000 persons for those who lived in households earning between \$10,000 and \$14,999 a year. There were no other statistically significant changes in violent victimization rates based on victims' sex, race, age, marital status, or household income from 2016 to 2017.

Rates of serious violent victimization also changed for several demographic groups from 2016 to 2017. Serious violence declined against Asians (from 6.1 to 2.5 victimizations per 1,000) and against persons ages 25 to 34 (from 12.5 to 8.5 victimizations per 1,000). Rates of serious violent crime against persons ages 12 to 17 and 18 to 24 increased during this period, as did the rate for widowed persons.

TABLE 8**Rate of violent victimization and serious violent victimization, by demographic characteristics of victims, 2015, 2016, and 2017**

Victim demographic characteristic	Violent victimization ^a				Serious violent victimization ^b			
	2015*	2017	2016*	2017	2015*	2017	2016*	2017
Total	18.6	20.6	19.7	20.6	6.8	7.3	6.6	7.3
Sex								
Male	15.9	20.4 †	19.6	20.4	5.4	7.0	6.6	7.0
Female	21.1	20.8	19.7	20.8	8.1	7.7	6.6	7.7
Race/Hispanic origin^c								
White	17.4	20.8	19.6	20.8	6.0	6.9	6.0	6.9
Black	22.6	21.8	22.3	21.8	8.4	7.9	7.1	7.9
Hispanic	16.8	20.7	18.2	20.7	7.1	9.5	7.9	9.5
Asian	8.2	6.9	12.1	6.9 †	4.3	2.5	6.1	2.5 †
Other ^d	74.4	45.5 †	38.6	45.5	27.3	15.4	12.5	15.4
Age								
12–17	31.3	33.5	25.1	33.5 ‡	7.8	10.4	5.9	10.4 †
18–24	25.1	34.7 †	29.6	34.7	10.7	18.3 †	11.9	18.3 †
25–34	21.8	26.3	28.4	26.3	9.3	8.5	12.5	8.5 †
35–49	22.6	20.1	22.3	20.1	7.8	7.4	6.3	7.4
50–64	14.2	16.3	15.0	16.3	5.7	4.4	4.7	4.4
65 or older	5.2	6.5	5.3	6.5	1.5	1.8	1.1	1.8
Marital status								
Never married	26.2	31.2	27.6	31.2	9.4	12.1	9.8	12.1
Married	9.9	11.1	11.0	11.1	3.5	3.2	3.0	3.2
Widowed	8.5	11.5	13.4	11.5	2.9	5.0	2.3	5.0 ‡
Divorced	35.3	29.0	28.5	29.0	13.0	9.7	12.2	9.7
Separated	39.5	48.3	66.4	48.3	20.6	17.8	18.7	17.8
Household income								
Less than \$10,000	39.2	49.8	34.5	49.8 †	17.7	22.0	15.1	22.0 ‡
\$10,000–\$14,999	27.7	21.9	30.8	21.9 ‡	12.0	8.3	10.0	8.3
\$15,000–\$24,999	25.9	26.3	30.6	26.3	8.2	9.2	13.5	9.2 ‡
\$25,000–\$34,999	16.3	24.5 †	19.4	24.5	5.5	9.7 †	6.0	9.7 ‡
\$35,000–\$49,999	20.5	18.8	19.2	18.8	7.1	7.6	6.6	7.6
\$50,000–\$74,999	16.3	19.4	15.4	19.4	5.9	5.8	5.0	5.8
\$75,000 or more	12.8	14.6	15.2	14.6	4.5	4.5	3.9	4.5

Note: Rate per 1,000 persons. See appendix table 10 for standard errors.

*Comparison year.

†Significant difference from comparison year at the 95% confidence level.

‡Significant difference from comparison year at the 90% confidence level.

^aIncludes rape or sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, and simple assault. Includes threatened, attempted, and completed crimes. Excludes homicide because the National Crime Victimization Survey is based on interviews with victims and cannot measure murder.

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

^cExcludes persons of Hispanic/Latino origin, unless specified.

^dIncludes American Indians and Alaska Natives; Native Hawaiians and Other Pacific Islanders; and persons of two or more races.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2015, 2016, and 2017 Public-Use Files.

Violent victimization rates differed by citizenship and disability status

In July 2016, the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) added questions about citizenship status and veteran status to the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS). In addition, BJS expanded the categories for household income and began asking all persons, instead of only crime victims, about their disability status. Based on the 2017 survey, veterans (persons currently or previously on active duty) experienced 348,520 violent victimizations, while non-veterans (persons who never served in the U.S. armed forces or who were only on active duty for training in the Reserves or National Guard) experienced 4.4 million violent victimizations (table 9). Because the NCVS is a household-based survey and those on active duty are more likely to be out of the household at the time of data collection, most veterans in the survey are former active-duty military personnel. Based on the 2017

survey, there was no statistically significant difference between the rates of violent victimization of veterans and non-veterans.

In terms of citizenship, persons who were born in the United States, in a U.S. territory, or abroad to U.S. parents, had a higher rate of violent victimization (21.9 per 1,000 persons age 12 or older) than non-U.S. citizens (16.2 per 1,000) and naturalized U.S. citizens (9.1 per 1,000).

Persons whom the survey classified as having disabilities had a higher rate of violent victimization (40.4 per 1,000 persons age 12 or older) than persons without disabilities (17.7 per 1,000). Persons with a cognitive disability experienced 76.0 violent victimizations per 1,000 persons age 12 or older, the highest rate among persons with any disability.

TABLE 9
Number and rate of violent victimizations, by victim's veteran, citizenship, and disability status, 2017

Victim demographic characteristic	Violent victimization ^a		Population ^c
	Number	Rate per 1,000 ^b	
Total	5,612,670	20.6	272,468,480
Veteran status^d			
Veteran ^e	348,520 †	19.4	18,006,440
Non-veteran ^{*f}	4,384,410	19.3	227,110,790
Citizenship status			
Born U.S. citizen ^{*g}	5,106,650	21.9	232,675,820
Naturalized U.S. citizen	197,820 †	9.1 †	21,840,640
Non-U.S. citizen	260,320 †	16.2 †	16,097,190
Disability status			
Persons with disabilities ^h	1,393,150 †	40.4 †	34,480,740
Cognitive	909,700 †	76.0 †	11,967,780
Ambulatory	560,060 †	28.9 †	19,381,790
Vision	208,940 †	43.5 †	4,798,100
Hearing	251,710 †	23.2	10,831,970
Limited independent living ⁱ	394,420 †	31.8 †	12,410,680
Limited self-care	202,760 †	34.4 †	5,901,130
Persons without disabilities [*]	4,177,410	17.7	235,898,220

Note: Details may not sum to totals due to rounding and missing data. See appendix table 11 for standard errors.

*Comparison group.

†Significant difference from comparison group at the 95% confidence level.

^aIncludes rape or sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, and simple assault. Includes threatened, attempted, and completed crimes. Excludes homicide because the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) is based on interviews with victims and cannot measure murder.

^bRate is per 1,000 persons age 12 or older.

^cNCVS population includes persons age 12 or older living in non-institutionalized residential settings in the United States.

^dIncludes persons age 18 or older.

^eVeterans include persons currently or previously on active duty. Because the NCVS is a household-based survey and veterans are more likely to be out of the household at the time of data collection, most veterans in the sample are former active duty.

^fNon-veterans include persons who never served in the U.S. armed forces or who completed training in the Reserves or National Guard only.

^gIncludes persons born in the U.S., U.S. territory, or abroad to U.S. parents.

^hDisabilities are classified according to six limitations: cognitive (serious difficulty in concentrating, remembering, or making decisions because of a physical, mental, or emotional condition), ambulatory (difficulty walking or climbing stairs), vision (blindness or serious difficulty seeing, even when wearing glasses), hearing (deafness or serious difficulty hearing), limited independent living (physical, mental, or emotional condition that impedes doing errands alone, such as visiting a doctor or shopping), and limited self-care (a condition that causes difficulty dressing or bathing).

ⁱIncludes persons age 15 or older.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2017 Public-Use File.

In 76% of violent incidents, the victim perceived the offender to be male

Patterns varied in the demographic characteristics of victims and offenders involved in violent incidents, as reported by the victims.⁵ Based on the 2017 survey, there was no statistically significant difference in the percentage of violent acts committed against males and females (table 10).

The distribution of victims in violent incidents largely reflected population distributions across racial groups.⁶ By age, those between ages of 12 and 29 were more likely

to be victims per capita than those age 30 or over, as they represented about 44% of victims but less than 30% of the population.

In about three-quarters (76%) of violent incidents where the perceived offender characteristics were reported, the victim perceived the offender to be male. Based on victims' reports, there were about four-fifths as many white offenders as the percentage of whites in the population, about twice as many black offenders as the percentage of blacks in the population, and about one-sixth as many Asian offenders as the percentage of Asians in the population. About half of all perceived offenders were under age 30, while most of the population is over age 30.

⁵Offender characteristics in the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) are based on the victims' perceptions of the offenders. While most NCVS estimates in this report are based on victimizations, table 10 presents incident-level data to facilitate comparisons between victim and offender characteristics. An incident is a specific criminal act involving one or more victims or victimizations.

⁶Other races includes American Indians and Alaska Natives; Native Hawaiians and Other Pacific Islanders; and persons of two or more races.

TABLE 10
Nonfatal violent incidents, by total population, victim, and offender demographic characteristics, 2017

Demographic characteristic	Population ^a		Victim		Offender ^b	
	Number of persons	Percent of persons	Number of incidents	Percent	Number of incidents	Percent
Total	272,468,480	100%	5,179,800	100%	5,179,800	100%
Sex						
Male*	132,432,710	48.6%	2,534,130	48.9%	3,602,740	75.8%
Female	140,035,770	51.4	2,645,670	51.1	959,200 †	20.2 †
Both male and female offenders	~	~	~	~	188,770 †	4.0 †
Race/Hispanic origin^c						
White*	171,454,370	62.9%	3,247,940	62.7%	2,230,910	49.2%
Black	32,699,520	12.0	697,590 †	13.5 †	1,112,610 †	24.5 †
Hispanic	45,481,910	16.7	853,730 †	16.5 †	647,970 †	14.3 †
Asian	16,582,080	6.1	113,850 †	2.2 †	44,090 †	1.0 †
Other ^d	6,250,600	2.3	266,690 †	5.1 †	425,050 †	9.4 †
Multiple offenders of various races ^e	~	~	~	~	74,450 †	1.6 †
Age						
12 or younger	~	~	~	~	109,280 †	2.5% †
12–17	24,911,170	9.1%	785,080 †	15.2% †	667,620 †	15.3 †
18–20*	12,599,000	4.6	443,910	8.6	327,490	7.5
21–29	40,111,370	14.7	1,064,630 †	20.6 †	900,360 †	20.6 †
30 or older	194,846,940	71.5	2,886,190 †	55.7 †	2,170,420 †	49.6 †
Multiple offenders of various ages	~	~	~	~	200,270 †	4.6 †

Note: Based on persons age 12 or older. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding and missing data for offender characteristics. An incident is a specific criminal act involving one or more victims or victimizations. Offender characteristics are based on the victims' perceptions of the offenders. See appendix table 12 for standard errors.

*Comparison group.

†Significant difference from comparison group at the 95% confidence level.

~Not applicable.

^aNCVS population includes persons age 12 or older living in non-institutionalized residential settings in the United States.

^bIncludes incidents in which the perceived offender characteristics were reported. The sex of the offender was unknown in 8% of incidents, the race/Hispanic origin of offender was unknown in 12% of incidents, and the age of offender was unknown in 16% of incidents.

^cExcludes persons of Hispanic/Latino origin, unless specified.

^dIncludes American Indians and Alaska Natives; Native Hawaiians and Other Pacific Islanders; and persons of two or more races.

^eVictims perceived multiple offenders of various races or Hispanic origin.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2017 Public-Use File.

Prevalence of crime

Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) reports based on National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) data typically present victimization rates, which measure the extent to which violent and property victimizations occur in a specified population during a specified time. Victimization rates are used for most of this report. 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.

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

Estimates of a population's risk for criminal victimization may also be examined with prevalence rates. Like victimization rates, prevalence rates describe the level of victimization but are based on the number of unique persons (or households) in the population experiencing at least one victimization during a specified time. The key distinction between a victimization and prevalence rate is whether the numerator consists of the number

of victimizations or 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 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, yielding the percentage of the population victimized at least once in a period.

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

When victimization and prevalence rates are produced for household crimes, such as burglary, numerators and denominators are adjusted to reflect households rather than persons. The following section presents prevalence rates by type of crime and certain demographic characteristics. For more 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).

The prevalence of robbery among persons age 12 or older increased from 2016 to 2017

Based on the 2017 survey, 1.14% of all persons age 12 or older experienced one or more violent crime victimizations (table 11). From 2016 to 2017, the prevalence rate of violent crime was stable. The prevalence rate of robbery increased from 0.11% in 2016 to 0.15% in 2017. During this same period, there was an increase in the prevalence rate of serious domestic violence, from 0.07% to 0.09%.

The 2017 survey found that 7.43% of all households (9.1 million) experienced one or more property victimizations. Prevalence rates of property crime, burglary, motor vehicle theft, and other theft remained stable from 2016 to 2017.

From 2015 to 2017, the prevalence rate of violent crime increased from 0.98% to 1.14%. This rise was driven primarily by an increase in simple assault. The prevalence rate of stranger violence and serious violent crime involving weapons also increased during this period. The prevalence of burglary declined from 1.65% in 2015 to 1.50% in 2017.

TABLE 11
Number of victims and prevalence rate, by type of crime, 2015, 2016, and 2017

Type of crime	Number of victims ^a				Prevalence rate ^b			
	2015*	2017	2016*	2017	2015*	2017	2016*	2017
Violent crime^c	2,650,670	3,106,340†	2,882,320	3,106,340	0.98%	1.14% †	1.06%	1.14%
Rape/sexual assault	204,000	208,960	162,940	208,960	0.08	0.08	0.06	0.08
Robbery	375,280	402,430	312,310	402,430 †	0.14	0.15	0.11	0.15 †
Assault	2,175,520	2,595,780 †	2,497,500	2,595,780	0.81	0.95 †	0.92	0.95
Aggravated assault	560,720	646,540	680,770	646,540	0.21	0.24	0.25	0.24
Simple assault	1,690,190	2,024,880 †	1,903,860	2,024,880	0.63	0.74 †	0.70	0.74
Domestic violence ^d	493,310	559,820	514,350	559,820	0.18	0.21	0.19	0.21
Intimate partner violence ^e	310,090	308,560	273,890	308,560	0.12	0.11	0.10	0.11
Stranger violence	1,117,340	1,370,020 †	1,276,710	1,370,020	0.41	0.50 †	0.47	0.50
Violent crime involving injury	778,300	722,560	663,920	722,560	0.29	0.27	0.24	0.27
Serious violent crime^f	1,099,400	1,225,800	1,123,190	1,225,800	0.41	0.45%	0.41%	0.45%
Serious domestic violence ^d	212,690	243,740	183,230	243,740 ‡	0.08	0.09	0.07	0.09 ‡
Serious intimate partner violence ^e	141,530	152,650	120,760	152,650	0.05	0.06	0.04	0.06
Serious stranger violence	479,870	558,280	561,410	558,280	0.18	0.20	0.21	0.20
Serious violent crime involving weapons	644,370	776,770 †	767,320	776,770	0.24	0.29 ‡	0.28	0.29
Serious violent crime involving injury	399,360	398,900	395,300	398,900	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15
Property crime	10,030,500	9,145,690	9,825,060	9,145,690	7.60	7.43%	7.37%	7.43%
Household burglary	2,175,380	1,842,730	2,037,320	1,842,730	1.65	1.50 ‡	1.53	1.50
Motor vehicle theft	465,650	438,860	470,880	438,860	0.35	0.36	0.35	0.36
Other theft ^g	7,941,030	7,330,960	7,803,350	7,330,960	6.02	5.96	5.85	5.96

Note: Details may not sum to totals because a person or household may experience multiple types of crime. Violent crime classifications include rape or sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, and simple assault, and they include threatened, attempted, and completed crimes. Other violent crime categories in this table, including domestic violence and violent crime involving injury, are not mutually exclusive from these classifications. There were 269,526,470 persons age 12 or older living in non-institutionalized residential settings in the United States in 2015, 272,204,190 in 2016, and 272,468,480 in 2017. Total number of households was 131,962,260 in 2015, 133,365,270 in 2016, and 123,085,790 in 2017. The NCVS household weighting adjustment was updated for 2017, which decreased the estimated number of households experiencing property crime by about 8%. As a result, readers should not compare the number of property crimes between 2016 and 2017. Property crime rates are unaffected by this change. See appendix table 13 for standard errors. See *Methodology* for details on the change in the household weighting adjustment in the NCVS.

*Comparison year.

†Significant difference from comparison year at the 95% confidence level.

‡Significant difference from comparison year at the 90% confidence level.

^aNumber of persons age 12 or older who experienced at least one violent victimization during the year, and number of households that experienced at least one property victimization during the year.

^bPercent of persons age 12 or older who experienced at least one violent victimization during the year, and percent of households that experienced at least one property victimization during the year.

^cExcludes homicide because the National Crime Victimization Survey is based on interviews with victims and cannot measure murder.

^dIncludes victimization committed by intimate partners and family members.

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

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

^gIncludes the taking or attempted unlawful taking of property or cash without personal contact with the victim.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2015, 2016, and 2017 Public-Use Files.

Prevalence of violent crime against females increased from 0.98% in 2016 to 1.11% in 2017

In 2017, an estimated 1.17% of males and 1.11% of females (1.6 million each) had experienced one or more violent victimizations in the prior 6 months (table 12). From 2016 to 2017, the prevalence of violent victimization against females increased from 0.98% to 1.11%, while there was no statistically significant change in the prevalence rate for males. From 2015 to 2017, the prevalence rate of violent victimization against males increased from 0.94% to 1.17%, while there was no statistically significant change for females.

From 2016 to 2017, the prevalence of violent victimization increased from 1.03% to 1.17% for whites and decreased from 0.75% to 0.41% for Asians. During this time, the prevalence of violent crime increased for persons ages 12 to 17 and those 65 or older. From 2016 to 2017, the prevalence of violent crime also increased against never-married persons (from 1.49% to 1.67%) and divorced persons (from 1.50% to 1.83%). From 2015 to 2017, the prevalence of violent crime increased for whites, persons ages 25 to 34 and age 50 or older, and never-married persons.

TABLE 12
Prevalence of violent crime, by demographic characteristics of victims, 2015, 2016, and 2017

Victim demographic characteristic	Number of victims ^a				Prevalence rate ^b			
	2015*	2017	2016*	2017	2015*	2017	2016*	2017
Total	2,650,670	3,106,340 †	2,882,320	3,106,340	0.98%	1.14% †	1.06%	1.14%
Sex								
Male	1,227,870	1,551,030 †	1,514,130	1,551,030	0.94	1.17 †	1.14	1.17%
Female	1,422,800	1,555,310	1,368,190	1,555,310 †	1.03	1.11	0.98	1.11 †
Race/Hispanic origin^c								
White	1,667,090	2,005,120 †	1,785,680	2,005,120 †	0.96	1.17% †	1.03%	1.17% †
Black	394,770	389,340	377,950	389,340	1.19	1.19	1.12	1.19
Hispanic	400,720	496,370	488,700	496,370	0.93	1.09	1.10	1.09
Asian	68,550	68,290	117,920	68,290 †	0.47	0.41	0.75	0.41 †
Other ^d	119,530	147,220	112,080	147,220	2.27	2.36	2.03	2.36
Age								
12–17	407,850	459,160	313,470	459,160 †	1.64	1.84%	1.25%	1.84% †
18–24	445,760	495,760	461,310	495,760	1.46	1.66	1.52	1.66
25–34	476,630	659,150 †	689,590	659,150	1.09	1.49 †	1.56	1.49
35–49	686,380	647,610	706,000	647,610	1.13	1.06	1.15	1.06
50–64	497,800	607,520 ‡	541,330	607,520	0.79	0.97 ‡	0.85	0.97
65 or older	136,250	237,140 †	170,640	237,140 †	0.29	0.48 †	0.36	0.48 †
Marital status								
Never married	1,343,010	1,610,610 †	1,422,600	1,610,610 ‡	1.44	1.67% †	1.49%	1.67% ‡
Married	692,470	780,050	827,920	780,050	0.54	0.61	0.65	0.61
Widowed	92,330	105,930	88,310	105,930	0.62	0.71	0.59	0.71
Divorced	428,830	489,130	408,710	489,130 ‡	1.58	1.83	1.50	1.83 ‡
Separated	84,370	108,890	119,150	108,890	1.65	2.21	2.37	2.21

Note: Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. See appendix table 14 for standard errors.

*Comparison year.

†Significant difference from comparison year at the 95% confidence level.

‡Significant difference from comparison year at the 90% confidence level.

^aNumber of persons age 12 or older who experienced at least one violent victimization during the year.

^bPercentage of persons age 12 or older who experienced at least one violent victimization during the year.

^cExcludes persons of Hispanic/Latino origin, unless specified.

^dIncludes American Indians and Alaska Natives; Native Hawaiians and Other Pacific Islanders; and persons of two or more races.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2015, 2016, and 2017 Public-Use Files.

Prevalence of violent crime, burglary, or motor vehicle theft

Measures of the prevalence of crime in the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) are typically shown as the number of unique persons or households in the population experiencing at least one victimization (either a violent victimization for persons or a property victimization for households) during a specified period. The person-based measure in table 13 shows the number of persons who experienced a violent crime, burglary, or motor vehicle theft. This measure attributes a burglary victimization to each person age 12 or older in the household. Motor vehicle theft victimizations are attributed to persons only when they were the reference person for their household or were age 12 or older and related to the reference person.

This measure was developed to examine the percentage of persons in the population who experienced at least one violent crime, burglary, or motor vehicle theft.

Based on the 2017 survey, 2.89% of persons age 12 or older (7.9 million) experienced at least one violent crime, burglary, or motor vehicle theft (table 13). There was no statistically significant change in the prevalence of such crimes from 2016 to 2017 or from 2015 to 2017.

The 2017 survey found that 1.49% of all persons (4.1 million) experienced one or more burglaries, and 0.37% of all persons (1.0 million) experienced one or more motor vehicle thefts. The prevalence rate of burglary decreased from 1.68% in 2015 to 1.49% in 2017.

TABLE 13
Prevalence of violent crime, burglary, or motor vehicle theft, 2015, 2016, and 2017

Type of crime	Number of persons victimized ^a				Prevalence rate ^b			
	2015*	2017	2016*	2017	2015*	2017	2016*	2017
Total^c	7,858,220	7,864,990	7,874,690	7,864,990	2.92%	2.89%	2.89%	2.89%
Violent crime								
Rape/sexual assault	204,000	208,960	162,940	208,960	0.08%	0.08%	0.06%	0.08%
Robbery	375,280	402,430	312,310	402,430 †	0.14	0.15	0.11	0.15 †
Assault	2,175,520	2,595,780 †	2,497,500	2,595,780	0.81	0.95 †	0.92	0.95
Aggravated assault	560,720	646,540	680,770	646,540	0.21	0.24	0.25	0.24
Simple assault	1,690,190	2,024,880 †	1,903,860	2,024,880	0.63	0.74 †	0.70	0.74
Property crime								
Household burglary	4,524,620	4,064,470 ‡	4,291,990	4,064,470	1.68%	1.49% †	1.58%	1.49%
Motor vehicle theft	1,069,590	1,000,410	1,045,770	1,000,410	0.40	0.37	0.38	0.37

Note: Detail may not sum to total because a person may experience multiple types of crime. This prevalence measure is based on persons who experienced a violent victimization or whose households experienced a burglary or motor vehicle theft. Violent victimization includes rape or sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, and simple assault. This measure attributes a household's burglary to each person age 12 or older in the household. Motor vehicle thefts were attributed to persons only when they were the reference person for their household or were age 12 or older and related to the reference person. Classifications include threatened, attempted, and completed crimes. See appendix table 15 for standard errors.

*Comparison year.

†Significant change from comparison year at the 95% confidence level.

^aNumber of persons age 12 or older who experienced at least one victimization during the year.

^bPercent of persons age 12 or older who experienced at least one victimization during the year.

^cIncludes persons age 12 or older who experienced at least one victimization (violent crime, burglary, or motor vehicle theft) during the year.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2015, 2016, and 2017 Public-Use Files.

Continued on next page

Prevalence of violent crime, burglary, or motor vehicle theft (continued)

From 2016 to 2017, the prevalence of violent crime, burglary, or motor vehicle theft committed against Asians decreased from 2.24% to 1.52% (table 14). The prevalence of such crimes increased for persons ages 12 to 17 from

3.59% to 4.17%. There were no statistically significant changes in the this person-based measure for any other victim demographic groups during this period.

TABLE 14
Prevalence of violent crime, burglary, or motor vehicle theft, by demographic characteristics of victims, 2016 and 2017

Victim demographic characteristic	Number of victims ^a		Prevalence rate ^b	
	2016*	2017	2016*	2017
Total	7,874,690	7,865,000	2.89%	2.89%
Sex				
Male	3,947,420	3,845,990	2.98%	2.90%
Female	3,927,270	4,019,010	2.81	2.87
Race/Hispanic origin^c				
White	4,546,190	4,778,580	2.63%	2.79%
Black	1,185,100	1,125,020	3.52	3.44
Hispanic	1,491,400	1,411,590	3.35	3.10
Asian	351,590	252,060 ‡	2.24	1.52 †
Other ^d	300,410	297,740	5.45	4.76
Age				
12–17	898,380	1,038,690	3.59%	4.17% ‡
18–24	1,182,860	1,040,430	3.90	3.48
25–34	1,494,340	1,495,540	3.37	3.37
35–49	1,832,960	1,795,620	3.00	2.95
50–64	1,658,110	1,669,740	2.62	2.65
65 or older	808,040	824,970	1.68	1.67
Marital status				
Never married	3,512,160	3,464,640	3.68%	3.60%
Married	2,723,950	2,756,020	2.13	2.15
Widowed	344,710	322,280	2.29	2.17
Divorced	987,380	1,040,980	3.63	3.89
Separated	263,420	243,060	5.25	4.92

Note: Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. This prevalence measure is based on persons who experienced a violent victimization or whose households experienced a burglary or motor vehicle theft. Violent victimization includes rape or sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, and simple assault. This measure attributes a household's burglary to each person age 12 or older in the household. Motor vehicle thefts were attributed to persons only when they were the reference person for their household or were age 12 or older and related to the reference person. Classifications include threatened, attempted, and completed crimes. See appendix table 16 for standard errors.

*Comparison year.

†Significant difference from comparison year at the 95% confidence level.

‡Significant difference from comparison year at the 90% confidence level.

^aNumber of persons age 12 or older who experienced at least one victimization (violent crime, burglary, or motor vehicle theft) during the year.

^bPercentage of persons age 12 or older who experienced at least one victimization (violent crime, burglary, or motor vehicle theft) during the year.

^cExcludes persons of Hispanic/Latino origin, unless specified.

^dIncludes American Indians or Alaska Natives; Native Hawaiians and Other Pacific Islanders; and persons of two or more races.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2016 and 2017 Public-Use Files.

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 that is administered from January to December. Respondents are asked about the number and characteristics of crimes they have experienced during the prior 6 months. In this report, crimes are classified by the year of the survey and not by the year of the crime.

The NCVS is administered to persons age 12 or older from a nationally representative sample of U.S. households. It collects information on nonfatal personal crimes (rape or sexual assault, robbery, aggravated and simple assault, and personal larceny (purse-snatching and pick-pocketing)) and household property crimes (burglary, motor vehicle theft, and other theft). The survey collects information on threatened, attempted, and completed crimes. The survey collects data on crimes both reported and not reported to police. Estimates in this report include threatened, attempted, and completed crimes. 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 (including age, sex, race and Hispanic origin, marital status, education level, and income) and whether they experienced a victimization. For each victimization incident, respondents report information about the offender (including age, sex, race and Hispanic origin, 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.

In the NCVS, a household is defined 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 3½ 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.

First interviews are typically 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 3½-year period. The sample includes persons living in group quarters, such as dormitories, rooming houses, and religious group dwellings, and excludes persons living on military bases and in institutional settings such as correctional or hospital facilities.

Non-response and weighting adjustments

The 2017 NCVS data file includes 145,508 household interviews. Overall, 76% of eligible households completed an interview. Within participating households, 239,541 persons completed an interview in 2017, representing an 84% response rate among eligible persons from responding households.

Victimizations that occurred outside of the United States were excluded from this report. In 2017, less than 1% of the unweighted victimizations occurred outside of the United States.

NCVS data are 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 adjust to known population totals and compensate for survey non-response and other aspects of the complex sample design.

NCVS data files include person, household, victimization, and incident 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. For personal crimes, the incident weight is derived by dividing the person weight of a victim by the total number of persons victimized during an incident as reported by the respondent. For property crimes, the incident weight and the household weight are the same, because the victim of a property crime is considered to be the household as a whole. The incident weight is most frequently used to calculate estimates of the number of crimes committed against a particular class of victim.

Victimization weights used in the analyses in this report account for the number of persons victimized 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 weighting counts series victimizations as the actual number of victimizations reported by the victim, up to a maximum of 10. Doing so produces more reliable estimates of crime levels than only counting such victimizations once, while the cap at 10 minimizes the effect of extreme outliers on rates. According to the 2017 data, series incidents accounted for 1.3% of all victimizations and 3.0% of all violent victimizations. Additional information on the enumeration of series victimizations is detailed in the report *Methods for Counting High-Frequency Repeat Victimizations in the National Crime Victimization Survey* (NCJ 237308, BJS web, April 2012).

Changes to household weighting adjustment in 2017

The 2017 NCVS weights include a new adjustment to control household weights to independent housing unit totals available internally within the Census Bureau. This new adjustment was applied only to household weights for housing units and does not affect person weights. Historically, the household weights were controlled to independent totals of the person population. This new weighting adjustment improves upon the historical one and better aligns the number of estimated households in the NCVS with other Census household survey estimates.

Because of this new adjustment, the 2017 NCVS household estimate is about 8% lower than the 2016 NCVS household estimate. As a result, the property crime estimate, or the number of households affected by property crime, is also about 8% lower. When making comparisons of property crime changes between 2016 and 2017, data users should compare victimization rates between the two years which are unaffected by this change in weighting adjustment. Comparisons of the number of property crime victimizations between 2016 and 2017 are not appropriate due to the change in weighting methodology. For more information on weighting in the NCVS, see *Non-response and weighting adjustments* section and *National Crime Victimization Survey, 2016 Technical Documentation* (NCJ 251442, BJS web, December 2017).

Standard error computations

When national estimates are derived from a sample, as with the NCVS, caution must be used when comparing one estimate to another 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, 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 may 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 larger standard error. Estimates with relatively large standard errors are associated with less precision and reliability and should be interpreted with caution.

Generalized variance function (GVF) parameters and direct variance estimation methods were used to generate standard errors for each point estimate (e.g., counts, percentages, and rates) in this report. To generate standard errors around victimization and incidence estimates from the NCVS, the U.S. Census Bureau produces GVF parameters for BJS. To generate standard errors around prevalence estimates, BJS used direct variance estimation methods. The GVFs and direct variance estimation methods 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 Balanced Repeated Replication (BRR) technique.

BJS conducted statistical 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 analysis 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. Findings described in this report as higher, lower, or different passed a test at the 0.05 level of statistical significance (95% confidence level) or at the 0.10 level of significance (90% confidence level). Readers should reference figures and tables in this report for testing on specific findings. Caution is required when comparing estimates not explicitly discussed in this report.

Readers may use the estimates and 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 may be used to generate confidence intervals:

Based on the 2017 NCVS, the violent victimization rate among persons age 12 or older in 2017 was 20.6 victimizations per 1,000 persons (see table 1). Using the GVF, BJS determined that the estimated victimization rate has a standard error of 1.03 (see appendix table 2). A confidence interval around the estimate is generated by multiplying the standard error 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 20.6 estimate from 2017 is $20.6 \pm (1.03 \times 1.96)$ or (18.59 to 22.61). In other words, if BJS used the same sampling method to select different samples and computed an interval estimate for each sample, it would expect the true population parameter (rate of violent victimization) to fall within the interval estimates 95% of the time.

For 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 another measure of reliability and a means for comparing the precision of estimates across measures with differing levels or metrics.

Revised 2016 data file

In 2016, BJS increased the NCVS sample to facilitate the ability to produce state-level victimization estimates from the largest 22 states. At the same time, the sample was adjusted to reflect the U.S. population counts in the 2010 decennial census. These changes resulted in a historically large number of new households and first-time interviews in the sample and produced challenges in comparing 2016 to prior data years. Under the guidance of BJS, the U.S. Census Bureau created a revised 2016 NCVS data file to allow for year-to-year comparisons between 2016 and other data years. The 2016 revised file is a nationally representative sample that is made up of the combination of the 2015 and 2016 NCVS samples. The first half of 2016 (January to June) was the most affected by the sample redesign. To obtain comparable estimates of crime during this period, BJS utilized interviews in outgoing counties from July to December 2015 and interviews in continuing counties from January to June 2016. Interviews for time-in-sample one and seven were drawn from the second half of 2015. Interviews for time-in-sample two through six were drawn from outgoing counties from July to December 2015 and from continuing counties from

January to June 2016. The second half of 2016 used all interviews from continuing and new counties from July to December 2016.

The resulting file combined the first half interviews using 2000 design weights with the second half interviews using the 2010 design weights. (See *Methodology* text box and *Methodology* in *Criminal Victimization, 2016: Revised* (NCJ 252121, BJS web, October 2018) for more information).

The revised 2016 data file has good coverage of counties that remained in the sample between 2015 and 2016. Coverage of outgoing counties (those that were rotating out of the sample in the second half of 2015) in the revised data file is limited, and new counties are excluded from the first half of 2016 altogether because of the large numbers of new households and first-time interviews in these counties.

When analyzing estimates of change between 2016 and 2017, data users should understand that in the 2016 revised file, 80% of the full-file (unweighted) household interviews were from 2016 and 20% were from the second half of 2015. The percentage of household interviews taken from the second half of 2015 varied across domains, from 17% to 35% in the revised 2016 file.

As a result, comparisons of 2017 to 2016 utilize a revised data file designed to reduce the impact of the large use of first-time interviews on the 2016 estimates. The validity of these comparisons is based on the assumption that the 2016 revised file produces unbiased estimates. Comparisons of 2017 to 2015 are unaffected by the revised 2016 data.

NCVS measurement of rape or sexual assault

The NCVS uses a two-stage measurement approach in the screening and classification of criminal victimization, including rape or sexual assault. In the first stage of screening, survey respondents are administered a series of short-cue screening questions designed to help respondents think about different experiences they may have had during the reference period. (See NCVS-1 at https://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/ncvs15_bsq.pdf.)

This design improves respondent recall of events, particularly for incidents that may not immediately come to mind as crimes, such as those committed by family members and acquaintances. Respondents who answer affirmatively to any of the short-cue screening items are subsequently administered a crime incident report (CIR) designed to classify incidents into specific crime types (see NCVS-2 at https://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/ncvs15_cir.pdf).

First stage of measurement. Two short-cue screening questions are specifically designed to target sexual violence:

1. Other than any incidents already mentioned, has anyone attacked or threatened you in any of these ways—
 - (a) with any weapon, such as a gun or knife
 - (b) with anything like a baseball bat, frying pan, scissors, or stick
 - (c) by something thrown, such as a rock or bottle
 - (d) by grabbing, punching, or choking
 - (e) any rape, attempted rape, or other types of sexual attack
 - (f) any face-to-face threats
 - (g) any attack or threat or use of force by anyone at all? Please mention it even if you are not certain it was a crime.
2. Incidents involving forced or unwanted sexual acts are often difficult to talk about. Other than any incidents already mentioned, have you been forced or coerced to engage in unwanted sexual activity by—
 - (a) someone you did not know
 - (b) a casual acquaintance
 - (c) someone you know well?

Respondents may screen into a CIR if they respond affirmatively to another short-cue screening question. For instance, a separate screening question cues respondents to think of attacks or threats that took place in specific locations, such as at home, work, or school. Respondents who recall a sexual victimization that occurred at home, work, or school and answer affirmatively would be administered a CIR even if they did not respond affirmatively to the screening question targeting sexual violence.

Second stage of measurement. The CIR is used to collect information on the attributes of each incident. The key attributes of sexual violence that are used to classify a victimization as a rape or sexual assault are the type of attack and physical injury suffered. Victims are asked if “the offender hit you, knock[ed] you down, or actually attack[ed] you in any way;” if “the offender TR[IED] to attack you;” or if “the offender THREATEN[ED] you with harm in any way?” The survey participant is

Classification of rape and sexual assault in the National Crime Victimization Survey

Measure	Element of sexual violence
Completed rape	Type of attack = rape Type of injury = rape
Attempted rape	Type of attack = attempted rape Type of injury = attempted rape Type of threat = verbal threat of rape with weapon
Sexual assault	Type of attack = sexual assault other than rape or attempted rape Type of injury = sexual assault other than rape or attempted rape Type of attempted attack/threat = unwanted sexual contact with or without force Type of attempted attack/threat = verbal threat of sexual assault other than rape

Note: Victim is determined to be present in all measures of rape and sexual assault.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2017.

classified as a victim of rape or sexual assault if he or she responds affirmatively to one of these three questions and then responds that the completed, attempted, or threatened attack was—

- rape
- attempted rape
- sexual assault other than rape or attempted rape
- verbal threat of rape
- verbal threat of sexual assault other than rape
- unwanted sexual contact with force (e.g., grabbing or fondling)
- unwanted sexual contact without force (e.g., grabbing or fondling).

If the victim selects one of these response options to describe the attack, he or she is also classified as a victim of rape or sexual assault if the injuries suffered as a result of the incident are described as:

- rape
- attempted rape
- sexual assault other than rape or attempted rape.

Coercion. Although the CIR does not ask respondents if psychological coercion was used, one screening question targeted to rape and sexual violence asks respondents if force or coercion was used to initiate unwanted sexual activity.

The final classification of incidents by the CIR results in the following definitions of rape and sexual assault used in the NCVS:

Rape. Coerced or forced sexual intercourse. Forced sexual intercourse means vaginal, anal, or oral penetration by the offender(s). This category could include incidents where the penetration was from a foreign object such as a bottle. Includes attempted rapes, male and female victims, and both heterosexual and same-sex rape. Attempted rape includes verbal threats of rape.

Sexual assault. A wide range of victimizations, separate from rape or attempted rape. These crimes include attacks or attempted attacks generally involving unwanted sexual contact between the victim and offender. Sexual assaults may or may not involve force and include such things as grabbing or fondling. Sexual assault also includes verbal threats.

Comparison of NCVS estimates of rape or sexual assault to other survey estimates

During the past several decades, a number of other surveys have also been used to study rape or sexual assault in the general population. BJS estimates of rape or sexual assault from the NCVS have typically been lower than estimates derived from other federal and private surveys. However, the NCVS methodology and definitions of rape or sexual assault differ from many of these surveys in important ways that contribute to the variation in estimates of the prevalence and incidence of these victimizations. Additional information about differences in self-report estimates of rape or sexual assault is available on the BJS website. BJS continues an active research program on the collection of rape or sexual assault data in an effort to improve the quality and accuracy of these estimates.

A strength of the NCVS is its capacity to be used to make comparisons between population subgroups and over time. Methodological differences between the NCVS and the other surveys should not impact NCVS comparisons between groups or in trends over time.

APPENDIX TABLE 1

Estimates and standard errors for figure 1: Prevalence rate of violent crime, by demographic characteristics of victims, 2016–2017 and 2015–2017

2016–2017	Rates per 1,000		Standard error	
	2016*	2017	2016*	2017
Females	0.98	1.11 †	0.045	0.048
Whites	1.03	1.17 †	0.039	0.044
Ages 12 to 17	1.25	1.84 †	0.132	0.160
Age 65 or older	0.36	0.48 †	0.046	0.046
Never-married	1.49	1.67 ‡	0.078	0.083

2015–2017	Rates per 1,000		Standard error	
	2015*	2017	2015*	2017
Total	0.98	1.14 †	0.041	0.038
Males	0.94	1.17 †	0.056	0.057
Whites	0.96	1.17 †	0.049	0.044
Ages 25 to 34	1.09	1.49 †	0.089	0.089
Age 65 or older	0.29	0.48 †	0.044	0.046

Note: The prevalence rate is the percentage of persons age 12 or older who experienced at least one violent crime victimization during the year.

*Comparison year.

†Significant difference from comparison year at the 95% confidence level.

‡Significant difference from comparison year at the 90% confidence level.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2015, 2015, and 2017 Public-Use Files.

APPENDIX TABLE 2

Estimates and standard errors for figure 2: Rate of violent victimization and violent victimization reported to police, 1993–2017

Year	Violent victimization				Violent victimization reported to police			
	Rate per 1,000 persons age 12 or older	Standard error	95% confidence interval		Rate per 1,000 persons age 12 or older	Standard error	95% confidence interval	
			Lower bound	Upper bound			Lower bound	Upper bound
1993	79.8	2.93	74.02	85.51	33.8	2.02	29.88	37.81
1994	80.0	2.72	74.70	85.37	32.4	1.65	29.16	35.62
1995	70.7	2.41	65.96	75.40	28.9	1.58	25.82	32.02
1996	64.7	2.63	59.56	69.88	26.1	1.62	22.93	29.27
1997	61.1	2.78	55.61	66.52	25.6	1.74	22.19	29.03
1998	54.1	2.61	49.01	59.26	24.6	1.65	21.32	27.78
1999	47.2	2.34	42.61	51.80	20.3	1.49	17.40	23.24
2000	37.5	1.98	33.60	41.38	17.2	1.35	14.59	19.88
2001	32.6	1.67	29.35	35.88	16.0	1.15	13.73	18.22
2002	32.1	2.07	28.01	36.11	16.3	1.40	13.54	19.02
2003	32.1	1.68	28.79	35.39	15.2	1.21	12.87	17.62
2004	27.8	1.34	25.19	30.46	14.0	1.00	12.05	15.95
2005	28.4	1.63	25.21	31.62	13.0	1.07	10.90	15.11
2006*	34.1	1.87	30.44	37.76	15.9	1.18	13.59	18.20
2007	27.2	1.55	24.18	30.26	12.2	1.11	10.06	14.40
2008	25.3	1.60	22.21	28.49	11.8	1.04	9.72	13.79
2009	22.3	1.31	19.74	24.88	9.8	1.03	7.82	11.86
2010	19.3	1.44	16.46	22.11	9.9	1.01	7.87	11.84
2011	22.6	1.38	19.86	25.28	11.1	0.97	9.16	12.95
2012	26.1	1.20	23.77	28.46	11.5	0.87	9.84	13.24
2013	23.2	1.62	20.00	26.34	10.6	1.08	8.46	12.68
2014	20.1	1.22	17.70	22.50	9.2	0.85	7.58	10.91
2015	18.6	1.16	16.31	20.85	8.6	0.84	6.99	10.29
2016	19.7	0.95	17.80	21.54	8.6	0.68	7.29	9.97
2017	20.6	1.03	18.59	22.61	9.2	0.71	7.85	10.63

*Estimates for 2006 should not be compared to other years. See *Criminal Victimization, 2007* (NCJ 224390, BJS web, December 2008) for information on changes to the 2006 National Crime Victimization Survey.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 1993–2017 Public-Use File.

APPENDIX TABLE 3**Standard errors for table 1: Violent victimization, by type of crime, 2015, 2016, and 2017**

Type of violent crime	2015		2016		2017	
	Number	Rate per 1,000	Number	Rate per 1,000	Number	Rate per 1,000
Violent crime	312,236	1.16	259,442	0.95	279,729	1.03
Rape/sexual assault	64,514	0.24	41,819	0.15	53,259	0.20
Robbery	77,405	0.29	54,278	0.20	69,542	0.26
Assault	269,261	1.00	234,929	0.86	246,366	0.90
Aggravated assault	96,202	0.36	90,320	0.33	93,396	0.34
Simple assault	231,742	0.86	198,811	0.73	210,851	0.77
Domestic violence	134,994	0.50	108,702	0.40	119,259	0.44
Intimate partner violence	109,654	0.41	73,566	0.27	78,877	0.29
Stranger violence	191,191	0.71	171,101	0.63	166,738	0.61
Violent crime involving injury	152,053	0.56	118,979	0.44	119,939	0.44
Serious violent crime	161,399	0.60	127,938	0.47	144,783	0.53
Serious domestic violence	75,243	0.28	52,613	0.19	62,259	0.23
Serious intimate partner violence	60,700	0.23	43,185	0.16	44,122	0.16
Serious stranger violence	98,768	0.37	87,999	0.32	87,893	0.32
Serious violent crime involving a weapon	125,014	0.46	117,825	0.43	120,735	0.44
Serious violent crime involving injury	95,608	0.35	79,297	0.29	77,101	0.28

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2015, 2016, and 2017 Public-Use Files.

APPENDIX TABLE 4**Standard errors for table 2: Firearm violence, 2015, 2016, and 2017**

	2015	2016	2017
Firearm incidents	51,588	57,744	58,041
Firearm victimizations	54,750	64,204	61,479
Rate of firearm victimization	0.20	0.24	0.23
Firearm victimizations reported to police			
Number	45,941	48,185	42,182
Percent	6.64%	5.03%	5.37%

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2015, 2016, and 2017 Public-Use Files.

APPENDIX TABLE 5**Standard errors for table 3: Property victimization, by type of crime, 2015, 2016, and 2017**

Type of property crime	2015		2016		2017	
	Number	Rate per 1,000	Number	Rate per 1,000	Number	Rate per 1,000
Total	349,177	2.65	332,513	2.49	228,659	1.86
Household burglary	136,398	1.03	139,529	1.05	97,011	0.79
Motor vehicle theft	52,752	0.40	57,592	0.43	42,215	0.34
Other theft	299,739	2.27	288,470	2.16	200,824	1.63

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2015, 2016, and 2017 Public-Use Files.

APPENDIX TABLE 6**Standard errors for table 4: Rate of crime reported to police in the Uniform Crime Reporting Program and National Crime Victimization Survey, 2017**

Type of crime	NCVS rate per 1,000 persons age 12 or older
Serious violent crime	0.39
Murder	~
Rape	0.11
Robbery	0.17
Aggravated assault	0.26
	NCVS rate per 1,000 households
Property crime	1.11
Burglary	0.54
Motor vehicle theft	0.30

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2017 Public-Use File.

APPENDIX TABLE 7**Standard errors for table 5: Personal theft victimization, 2016 and 2017**

Personal theft	2016		2017	
	Number	Rate per 1,000	Number	Rate per 1,000
Purse-snatching and pick-pocketing	21,143	0.08	18,206	0.07

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2016 and 2017 Public-Use Files.

APPENDIX TABLE 8**Standard errors for table 6: Percent and rate of victimizations reported to police, by type of crime, 2016 and 2017**

Type of crime	Percent reported		Victimization rate reported per 1,000	
	2016	2017	2016	2017
Violent crime	2.22%	2.18%	0.68	0.71
Rape/sexual assault	5.03	5.50	0.07	0.11
Robbery	5.28	4.78	0.16	0.17
Assault	2.32	2.32	0.62	0.62
Aggravated assault	3.89	4.00	0.28	0.26
Simple assault	2.45	2.47	0.48	0.50
Domestic violence	3.88	3.67	0.26	0.27
Intimate partner violence	4.78	4.62	0.17	0.18
Stranger violence	3.01	3.08	0.36	0.37
Violent crime involving injury	3.68	3.69	0.27	0.29
Serious violent crime	3.24%	3.12%	0.37	0.39
Serious domestic violence	5.82	5.31	0.13	0.14
Serious intimate partner violence	6.51	6.59	0.10	0.11
Serious stranger violence	4.34	4.34	0.22	0.23
Serious violent crime involving a weapon	3.69	3.68	0.31	0.29
Serious violent crime involving injury	4.60	4.71	0.19	0.19
Property crime	0.96%	0.80%	1.48	1.11
Household burglary	1.99	1.80	0.70	0.54
Motor vehicle theft	3.70	3.15	0.35	0.30
Other theft	1.02	0.86	1.14	0.88

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2016 and 2017 Public-Use Files.

APPENDIX TABLE 9**Standard errors for table 7: Percent of violent victimizations in which victims received assistance from a victim-service agency, by type of crime, 2016 and 2017**

Type of crime	2016	2017
Violent crime	1.08%	0.99%
Serious violent crime	1.90	1.64
Simple assault	1.10	1.07
Intimate partner violence	3.61%	3.03%
Violent crime involving injury	2.24%	2.41%
Violent crime involving a weapon	2.16%	1.90%

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2016 and 2017 Public-Use Files.

APPENDIX TABLE 10**Standard errors for table 8: Rate of violent victimization and serious violent victimization, by demographic characteristics of victims, 2015, 2016, and 2017**

Victim demographic characteristic	Violent victimization			Serious violent victimization		
	2015	2016	2017	2015	2016	2017
Total	1.16	0.95	1.03	0.60	0.47	0.53
Sex						
Male	1.57	1.47	1.49	0.76	0.71	0.73
Female	1.87	1.45	1.49	0.98	0.70	0.77
Race/Hispanic origin						
White	1.54	1.36	1.40	0.74	0.61	0.67
Black	3.02	2.44	2.42	1.59	1.17	1.27
Hispanic	2.28	1.96	2.10	1.31	1.15	1.27
Asian	2.10	2.15	1.51	1.41	1.41	0.83
Other	11.55	6.38	6.75	6.35	3.25	3.55
Age						
12–17	4.08	2.90	3.48	1.68	1.17	1.67
18–24	3.31	3.03	3.35	1.91	1.69	2.23
25–34	2.70	2.62	2.48	1.55	1.54	1.20
35–49	2.49	2.02	1.88	1.24	0.88	0.98
50–64	1.82	1.54	1.63	0.99	0.73	0.70
65 or older	1.04	0.87	0.98	0.48	0.32	0.45
Marital status						
Never married	2.43	2.03	2.18	1.22	1.03	1.17
Married	1.15	1.01	1.01	0.57	0.43	0.44
Widowed	2.13	2.33	2.15	1.12	0.81	1.30
Divorced	4.28	3.06	3.10	2.26	1.79	1.56
Separated	8.01	9.08	7.63	5.41	4.28	4.25
Household income						
Less than \$10,000	5.48	4.17	5.25	3.33	2.48	3.18
\$10,000–\$14,999	4.62	4.13	3.40	2.74	2.07	1.89
\$15,000–\$24,999	3.55	3.21	2.97	1.70	1.91	1.53
\$25,000–\$34,999	2.44	2.30	2.72	1.21	1.09	1.52
\$35,000–\$49,999	2.65	2.07	2.02	1.33	1.04	1.13
\$50,000–\$74,999	2.16	1.71	1.96	1.12	0.83	0.90
\$75,000 or more	1.52	1.36	1.32	0.76	0.55	0.61

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2015, 2016, and 2017 Public-Use Files.

APPENDIX TABLE 11**Standard errors for table 9: Number and rate of violent victimizations, by victim's veteran, citizenship, and disability status, 2017**

Victim demographic characteristic	Violent victimization	
	Number	Rate per 1,000
Total	279,729	1.03
Veteran status		
Veteran	51,591	2.76
Non-veteran	280,714	1.23
Citizenship status		
Born U.S. citizen	311,260	1.33
Naturalized U.S. citizen	35,897	1.61
Non-U.S. citizen	42,752	2.57
Disability status		
Persons with disabilities	129,123	3.52
Cognitive	97,018	7.31
Ambulatory	70,330	3.45
Vision	37,162	7.26
Hearing	41,842	3.70
Limited independent living	55,905	4.27
Limited self-care	36,461	5.85
Persons without disabilities	271,659	1.15

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2017 Public-Use File.

APPENDIX TABLE 12**Standard errors for table 10: Nonfatal violent incidents, by total population, victim, and offender demographic characteristics, 2017**

Demographic characteristic	Victim		Offender	
	Number of incidents	Percent	Number of incidents	Percent
Total	265,684	~	265,684	~
Sex				
Male	193,522	2.27%	245,709	2.03%
Female	199,259	2.28	100,513	1.65
Both male and female offenders	~	~	34,849	0.67
Race/Hispanic origin				
White	229,015	2.25%	177,503	2.27%
Black	81,311	1.34	111,010	1.81
Hispanic	92,995	1.49	77,433	1.38
Asian	25,411	0.47	14,329	0.29
Other	43,420	0.78	58,697	1.10
Multiple offenders of various races	~	~	19,598	0.40
Age				
12 or younger	~	~	24,777	0.51%
12–17	87,946	1.43%	78,980	1.43
18–20	60,385	1.04	49,555	0.97
21–29	107,778	1.67	96,352	1.67
30 or older	211,378	2.29	174,227	2.27
Multiple offenders of various ages	~	~	36,177	0.73

~Not applicable.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2017 Public-Use File.

APPENDIX TABLE 13**Standard errors for table 11: Number of victims and prevalence rate, by type of crime, 2015, 2016, and 2017**

Type of crime	Number of victims			Prevalence rate		
	2015	2016	2017	2015	2016	2017
Violent crime	114,796	98,610	105,403	0.041%	0.036%	0.038%
Rape/sexual assault	27,828	22,990	18,642	0.010	0.008	0.007
Robbery	36,761	28,206	34,671	0.014	0.010	0.013
Assault	103,323	92,481	97,147	0.037	0.034	0.035
Aggravated assault	42,526	50,020	43,542	0.016	0.018	0.016
Simple assault	88,692	78,887	83,931	0.032	0.029	0.031
Domestic violence	42,869	35,899	36,762	0.016	0.013	0.013
Intimate partner violence	35,432	25,976	27,569	0.013	0.010	0.010
Stranger violence	67,100	65,338	71,404	0.025	0.024	0.027
Violent crime involving injury	55,136	48,732	41,379	0.020	0.018	0.015
Serious violent crime	60,663	59,666	57,738	0.023%	0.022%	0.021%
Serious domestic violence	27,102	20,952	22,439	0.010	0.008	0.008
Serious intimate partner violence	20,437	17,610	17,731	0.008	0.007	0.007
Serious stranger violence	38,517	42,521	38,866	0.014	0.016	0.014
Serious violent crime involving weapons	41,979	50,710	50,006	0.016	0.019	0.018
Serious violent crime involving injury	36,972	40,753	29,557	0.014	0.015	0.011
Property crime	243,226	188,207	166,394	0.166%	0.141%	0.124%
Household burglary	88,850	64,413	67,513	0.065	0.048	0.053
Motor vehicle theft	37,158	37,809	31,188	0.028	0.028	0.025
Other theft	206,731	160,814	148,890	0.144	0.120	0.112

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2015, 2016, and 2017 Public-Use Files.

APPENDIX TABLE 14**Standard errors for table 12: Prevalence of violent crime, by demographic characteristics of victims, 2015, 2016, and 2017**

Victim demographic characteristic	Number of victims			Prevalence rate		
	2015	2016	2017	2015	2016	2017
Total	114,796	98,610	105,403	0.041%	0.036%	0.038%
Sex						
Male	73,258	69,568	77,130	0.056%	0.053%	0.057%
Female	76,416	63,121	67,275	0.053	0.045	0.048
Race/Hispanic origin						
White	89,404	68,491	80,825	0.049%	0.039%	0.044%
Black	41,050	33,953	34,805	0.121	0.101	0.103
Hispanic	41,842	49,641	41,936	0.085	0.108	0.092
Asian	14,594	19,128	13,341	0.098	0.122	0.081
Other	21,371	19,470	20,478	0.401	0.347	0.318
Age						
12–17	37,288	33,013	38,691	0.141%	0.132%	0.160%
18–24	44,460	38,603	40,110	0.144	0.127	0.131
25–34	39,818	47,256	39,268	0.089	0.107	0.089
35–49	49,210	41,698	39,338	0.080	0.068	0.065
50–64	39,308	34,644	41,777	0.062	0.055	0.065
65 or older	20,567	21,991	22,991	0.044	0.046	0.046
Marital status						
Never married	82,175	74,103	78,598	0.085%	0.078%	0.083%
Married	46,990	45,252	43,799	0.036	0.036	0.034
Widowed	16,233	15,558	15,866	0.110	0.104	0.103
Divorced	36,696	30,684	38,579	0.134	0.113	0.142
Separated	14,078	17,755	17,247	0.274	0.351	0.341

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2015, 2016, and 2017 Public-Use Files.

APPENDIX TABLE 15**Standard errors for table 13: Prevalence of violent crime, burglary, or motor vehicle theft, 2015, 2016, and 2017**

Type of crime	Number of persons victimized			Prevalence rate		
	2015	2016	2017	2015	2016	2017
Total	264,222	234,648	232,328	0.091%	0.036%	0.082%
Violent crime						
Rape/sexual assault	27,828	22,990	18,642	0.010%	0.008%	0.007%
Robbery	36,761	28,206	34,671	0.014	0.010	0.013
Assault	103,323	92,481	97,147	0.037	0.034	0.035
Aggravated assault	42,526	50,020	43,542	0.016	0.018	0.016
Simple assault	88,692	78,887	83,931	0.032	0.029	0.031
Property crime						
Household burglary	213,825	168,672	171,766	0.076%	0.062%	0.062%
Motor vehicle theft	100,563	103,564	89,808	0.037	0.038	0.033

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2015, 2016, and 2017 Public-Use Files.

APPENDIX TABLE 16**Standard errors for table 14: Prevalence of violent crime, burglary, or motor vehicle theft, by demographic characteristics of victims, 2016 and 2017**

Victim demographic characteristic	Number of victims		Prevalence rate	
	2016	2017	2016	2017
Total	234,648	232,328	0.036%	0.082%
Sex				
Male	142,851	136,104	0.108%	0.097%
Female	127,642	132,139	0.091	0.094
Race/Hispanic origin				
White	159,353	184,818	0.091%	0.098%
Black	81,664	84,867	0.242	0.243
Hispanic	115,419	94,669	0.244	0.203
Asian	51,599	27,168	0.322	0.168
Other	32,914	32,974	0.577	0.471
Age				
12–17	66,001	66,022	0.264%	0.261%
18–24	79,448	66,310	0.262	0.217
25–34	85,128	72,004	0.191	0.160
35–49	76,607	77,679	0.126	0.126
50–64	74,533	70,546	0.118	0.106
65 or older	53,517	50,543	0.111	0.095
Marital status				
Never married	146,092	128,561	0.151%	0.135%
Married	112,564	121,969	0.088	0.092
Widowed	31,034	28,280	0.206	0.178
Divorced	52,668	55,552	0.187	0.200
Separated	24,636	24,970	0.480	0.472

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2016 and 2017 Public-Use File.



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 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. Jeffrey H. Anderson is the director.

This report was written by Rachel E. Morgan and Jennifer L. Truman. Barbara A. Oudekerk and Erika Harrell verified the report.

Edrienne Su edited the report. Carrie Epps and Morgan Young produced the report.

December 2018, NCJ 252472



NCJ 252472

Office of Justice Programs
Building Solutions • Supporting Communities • Advancing Justice
www.ojp.gov