



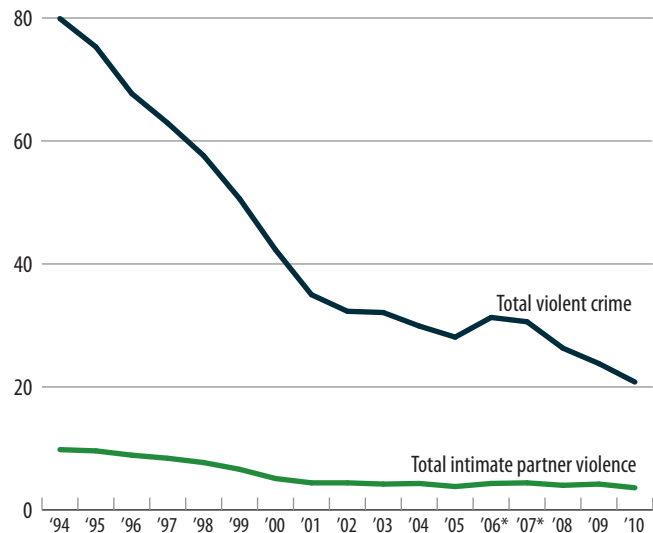
Intimate Partner Violence, 1993–2010

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From 1994 to 2010, the overall rate of intimate partner violence in the United States declined by 64%, from 9.8 victimizations per 1,000 persons age 12 or older to 3.6 per 1,000 (figure 1; table 1). The number of intimate partner victimizations also declined, from approximately 2.1 million victimizations in 1994 to around 907,000 in 2010—a decline of about 1.2 million victimizations over the 18-year data collection period. From 1994 to 2000, similar declines were observed for overall violent crime (down 47%) and intimate partner violence (down 48%). However, during the more recent 10-year period from 2001 to 2010, the decline in the overall intimate partner violence rate slowed and stabilized while the overall violent crime rate continued to decline.

The data in this report were developed from the Bureau of Justice Statistics' (BJS) National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), which annually collects information on nonfatal victimizations reported and not reported to the police against persons age 12 or older from a nationally representative sample of U.S. households. This special report examines trends in nonfatal intimate partner violence which includes rape, sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, and simple assault committed by an offender who was the victim's current or former spouse, boyfriend, or girlfriend.

FIGURE 1
Total violent crime and intimate partner violence, 1993–2010
Rate per 1,000 persons age 12 or older



Note: Estimates based on two-year rolling averages beginning in 1993. Includes rape or sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, and simple assault committed by current or former spouses, boyfriends, or girlfriends. See appendix table 1 for counts and rates, and appendix table 2 for standard errors.

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

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 1993–2010.

HIGHLIGHTS

- From 1994 to 2010, the overall rate of intimate partner violence in the United States declined by 64%, from 9.8 victimizations per 1,000 persons age 12 or older to 3.6 per 1,000.
- Intimate partner violence declined by more than 60% for both males and females from 1994 to 2010.
- From 1994 to 2010, about 4 in 5 victims of intimate partner violence were female.
- Females ages 18 to 24 and 25 to 34 generally experienced the highest rates of intimate partner violence.
- Compared to every other age group, a smaller percentage of female victims ages 12 to 17 were previously victimized by the same offender.
- The rate of intimate partner violence for Hispanic females declined 78%, from 18.8 victimizations per 1,000 in 1994 to 4.1 per 1,000 in 2010.
- Females living in households comprised of one female adult with children experienced intimate partner violence at a rate more than 10 times higher than households with married adults with children and 6 times higher than households with one female only.

Trend estimates are based on two-year rolling averages centered on the most recent year. For example, estimates reported for 1994 represent the average estimates for 1993 and 1994. For ease of discussion, all two-year estimates are referenced by the most recent year. This method improves

the reliability and stability of estimate comparisons over time. This report examines long-term trends in intimate partner violence for three-time periods: 1993 to 2000, 2000 to 2005, and 2005 to 2010.

TABLE 1
Intimate partner violence, by demographic characteristic, 1993–2010

Demographic characteristic	Rate per 1,000 persons age 12 or older				Percent change ^a			
	1994	2000	2005	2010	1994–2010	1994–2000	2000–2005	2005–2010
Total intimate partner violence	9.8	5.1	3.8	3.6	-63.6%†	-47.9%†	-25.2%†	-6.5%
Sex								
Female	16.1	8.4	5.8	5.9	-63.2%†	-48.2%†	-31.2%†	3.3%
Male	3.0	1.6	1.7	1.1	-64.5†	-46.4†	9.5	-39.5†
All female	16.1	8.4	5.8	5.9	-63.2†	-48.2†	-31.2†	3.3
Age								
12-17	7.4	4.4	2.1	0.9!	-88.2%†	-39.8%‡	-51.9%†	-59.2%
18-24	33.9	24.3	14.7	9.7	-71.5†	-28.2†	-39.6†	-34.2†
25-34	31.9	17.5	10.5	12.1	-62.0†	-45.1†	-40.3†	15.9
35-49	17.9	7.2	7.1	9.6	-46.6†	-59.8†	-1.2	34.4‡
50 or older	1.5	0.7	0.9	1.3	-12.8	-54.4†	32.6	44.1
Race and ethnicity								
White ^b	15.6	8.8	5.4	6.2	-60.5%†	-43.6%†	-38.9%†	14.6%
Black/African American ^b	20.3	8.5	7.1	7.8	-61.6†	-58.0†	-16.4	9.2
Hispanic/Latina	18.8	6.8	5.9	4.1	-78.1†	-63.7†	-13.1	-30.8
Other ^b	6.3	3.9	7.1	3.8	-40.2	-38.8	85.0	-47.2‡
Marital status								
Never married	18.2	11.4	7.8	8.0	-55.9†	-37.4†	-31.0†	2.1%
Married ^c	5.9	1.9	1.6	2.0	-65.6†	-67.9†	-18.7	31.7
Divorced or widowed ^c	19.9	9.6	6.6	6.5	-67.3†	-51.9†	-31.1†	-1.2
Separated ^c	151.4	95.2	66.6	59.6	-60.6†	-37.1†	-30.1†	-10.5
Household composition								
Married adults without children	2.1	1.9	0.7!	0.9!	-54.9%†	-10.1%	-63.0%†	35.6%
Married adults with children	9.6	2.6	2.7	2.5	-73.5†	-72.9†	2.3	-4.4
One female adult with children	73.1	40.0	25.9	31.7	-56.6†	-45.3†	-35.2†	22.3
One male adult with children	48.1	16.2!	4.6!	—	~	-66.4†	-71.3	~
One female adult only	12.4	7.3	5.6	4.6	-63.3†	-41.4†	-23.5	-18.2
Other household composition ^d	10.7	10.4	6.8	7.1	-33.5†	-3.0	-34.8†	5.2
Total violent crime	79.9	42.3	28.1	20.8	-74.0%†	-47.0%†	-33.6%†	-26.1%†

Note: Estimates based on two-year rolling averages. Includes rape or sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, and simple assault committed by current or former spouses, boyfriends, or girlfriends. See appendix tables 1 through 12 for counts, rates, and standard errors.

—Sample cases equal to 0.

~Not applicable.

† Significant at 95%.

‡ Significant at 90%.

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

^aBased on unrounded estimates.

^bExcludes persons of Hispanic or Latina origin.

^cThe NCVS collects information on a respondent's marital status at the time of the interview but does not obtain marital status at the time of the incident or whether a change in marital status occurred after the incident.

^dIncludes a combination of children, adult relatives, and other adults not related to household members living together.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 1993–2010.

From 1994 to 2010, intimate partner violence declined by more than 60% for both males and females

Females and males experienced similar overall declines in intimate partner violence from 1994 to 2010. In 1994, the rate of female intimate partner violence was 16.1 victimizations per 1,000 females age 12 or older (figure 2). By 2010, this rate had decreased by 63%, to 5.9 per 1,000. In comparison, male victims of intimate partner violence experienced 3.0 victimizations per 1,000 males age 12 or older in 1994, and this rate had decreased by 64%, to 1.1 per 1,000 in 2010.

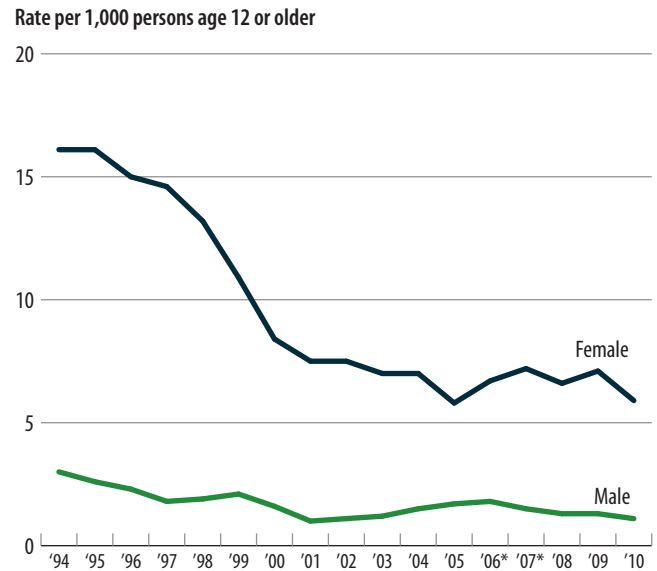
From 1994 to 2000, similar percentage declines in intimate partner victimization were observed for females (down 48%) and males (down 46%). After this period, trends differed between the two groups. From 2000 to 2005, the rate of intimate partner violence for females continued to decline (down 31%), while male victimization rates remained stable. In comparison, the rate of intimate partner violence against females remained stable from 2005 to 2010, while males experienced a 39% decline, from 1.7 to 1.1 victimizations per 1,000 males age 12 or older.

About 4 in 5 victims of intimate partner violence were female from 1994 to 2010

Most intimate partner violence was perpetrated against females. In 1994, 85% of intimate partner violence victims were female and the remaining 15% were male (not shown in figure). These distributions remained relatively stable over time.

Because females comprise the majority of intimate partner violence victims, the remainder of this report focuses on females only. This approach is taken because the relatively smaller number of male victims of intimate partner violence inhibits reliable comparisons over time.

FIGURE 2
Intimate partner violence, by sex, 1993–2010



Note: Estimates based on two-year rolling averages beginning in 1993. Includes rape or sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, and simple assault committed by current or former spouses, boyfriends, or girlfriends. See appendix table 1 for counts and rates, and appendix table 2 for standard errors.

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

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 1993–2010.

Rates of intimate partner violence declined for females of all age groups from 1994 to 2000

Females ages 18 to 24 and 25 to 34 generally experienced higher rates of intimate partner violence than females of other age categories from 1994 to 2010 (figure 3). During the period, the rate of intimate partner violence against females ages 25 to 34 declined by 62%, from 31.9 victimizations per 1,000 females ages 25 to 34 to 12.1 per 1,000. In addition, the rates of intimate partner violence against females ages 18 to 24 declined by 71%, from 33.9 victimizations per 1,000 females ages 18 to 24 in 1994 to 9.7 per 1,000 in 2010.

The rate of intimate partner violence for females in all age categories declined from 1994 to 2000, but after 2000 the pattern differed between younger and older females. From 2000 to 2005, rates of intimate partner violence continued to decline for females ages 12 to 17 (down 52%), 18 to 24 (down 40%), and 25 to 34 (down 40%), while rates for females ages 35 to 49 and 50 or older remained stable.

From 2005 to 2010, rates of intimate partner violence remained stable for females in most age categories, with two exceptions. Females ages 18 to 24 experienced a 34% rate decline in intimate partner violence, from 14.7 victimizations per 1,000 females ages 18 to 24 to 9.7 per

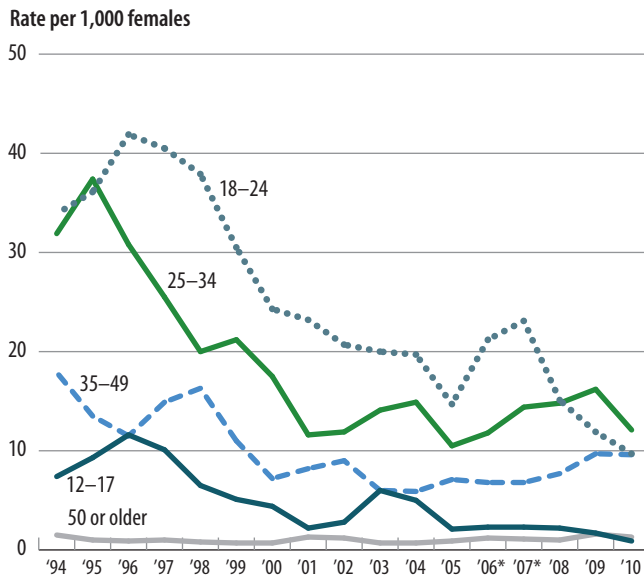
1,000. Females ages 18 to 24 were the only age group to experience declines across all three periods. In comparison, females ages 35 to 49 were the only age group to experience a statistically significant increase in intimate partner violence from 2005 to 2010. From 2005 to 2010, females ages 35 to 49 experienced a slight increase in rates of intimate partner violence, from 7.1 to 9.6 victimizations per 1,000 females ages 35 to 49.

The rate of intimate partner victimization declined with age. Compared to all other age groups, females age 50 or older experienced the lowest rates of intimate partner violence both in 1994 (1.5 victimizations per 1,000) and 2010 (1.3 victimizations per 1,000).

Compared to every other age group, a smaller percentage of female victims ages 12 to 17 were previously victimized by the same offender

Most female victims of intimate partner violence were previously victimized by the same offender, including 77% of females ages 18 to 24, 76% of females ages 25 to 34, and 81% of females ages 35 to 49 (figure 4). In comparison, a smaller percentage of females ages 12 to 17 (38%) indicated that the same offender had previously committed a crime against them.

FIGURE 3
Intimate partner violence against females, by age group, 1993–2010

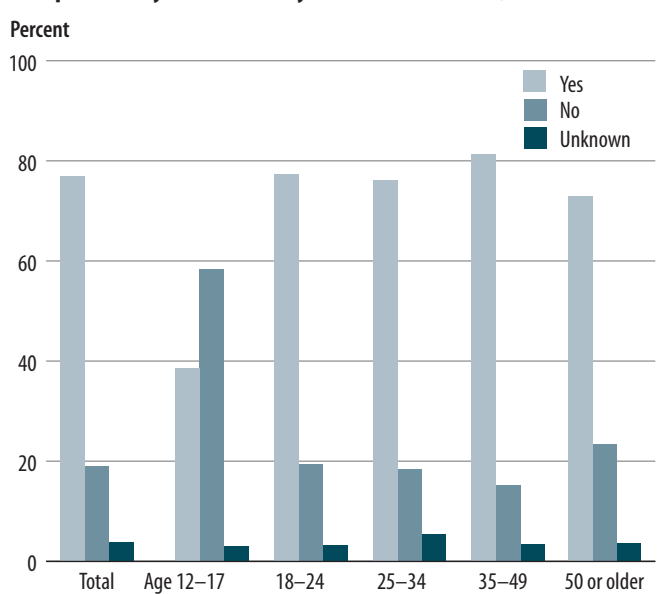


Note: Estimates based on two-year rolling averages beginning in 1993. Includes rape or sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, and simple assault committed by current or former spouses, boyfriends, or girlfriends. See appendix table 3 for counts and rates, and appendix table 4 for standard errors.

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

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 1993–2010.

FIGURE 4
Intimate partner violence against females, by whether victim was previously victimized by the same offender, 2005–2010



Note: Estimates based on six-year averages. Includes rape or sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, and simple assault committed by current or former spouses, boyfriends, or girlfriends. Includes single and multiple offenders. See appendix table 5 for counts and percents, and appendix table 6 for standard errors.

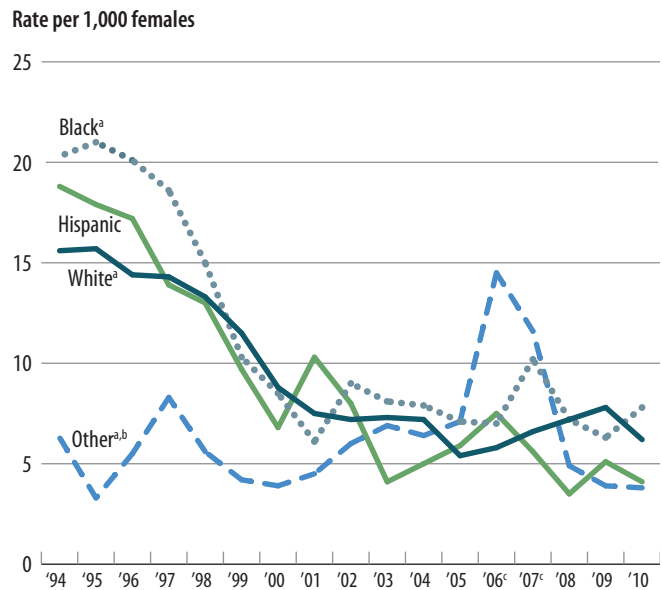
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2005–2010.

From 1994 to 2010, Hispanic females experienced slightly larger declines in intimate partner violence compared to white and black females

Among females who experienced intimate partner violence in 1994, no rate differences were detected between Hispanics (18.8 victimizations per 1,000 females age 12 or older) and black non-Hispanics (20.3 per 1,000), or Hispanics and white non-Hispanics (15.6 per 1,000) (figure 5). White non-Hispanic, black non-Hispanic, or Hispanic females experienced higher rates of intimate partner violence in 1994 compared to females of other racial categories (6.3 per 1,000) which includes females who were American Indians, Alaska Natives, Asian, Native Hawaiians, other Pacific Islanders and females of two or more races. Over the 18-year data collection period, white non-Hispanic and black non-Hispanic females experienced similar cumulative rate declines in intimate partner violence. By 2010, rates for both white non-Hispanics (6.2 victimizations per 1,000) and black non-Hispanics (7.8 per 1,000) females had declined by about 61%. During the same period, the rate for Hispanic females declined by 78%, from 18.8 to 4.1 per 1,000.

White non-Hispanic females (down 44%), black non-Hispanic females (down 58%), and Hispanic females (down 64%) experienced declines in intimate partner victimization from 1994 to 2000. White non-Hispanic females were the only racial category to experience a decline in the rate of intimate partner violence from 2000 to 2005 (down 39%). During this same period, the intimate partner victimization rate for black non-Hispanic and Hispanic females remained unchanged.

FIGURE 5
Intimate partner violence against females, by race and Hispanic origin, 1993–2010



Note: Estimates based on two-year rolling averages beginning in 1993. Includes rape or sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, and simple assault committed by current or former spouses, boyfriends, or girlfriends. See appendix table 7 for rates and counts, and appendix table 8 for standard errors.

^aExcludes persons of Hispanic or Latina origin.

^bIncludes females who were American Indian and Alaska Native, Asian, Native Hawaiians, other Pacific Islanders, and two or more races.

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

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 1993–2010.

From 1994 to 2010, intimate partner violence declined for females of all marital statuses

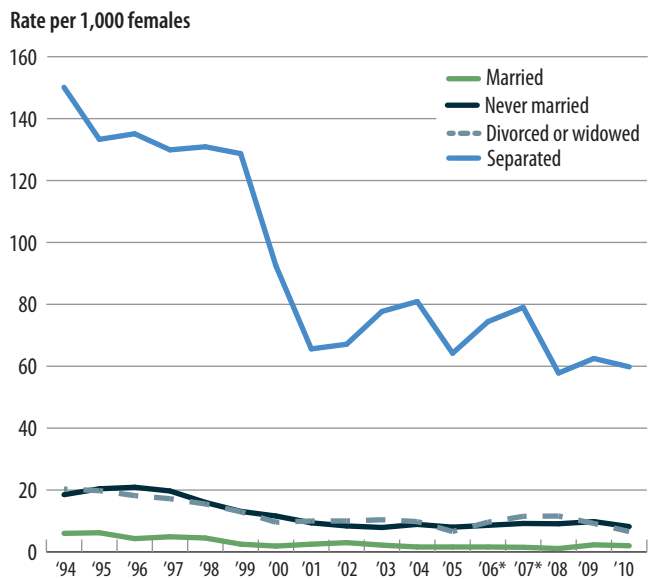
The overall rate of intimate partner violence among married females declined by 66%, from 5.9 victimizations per 1,000 females age 12 or older in 1994 to 2.0 per 1,000 in 2010. Rates among divorced or widowed females declined by 67%, from 19.9 victimizations per 1,000 in 1994 to 6.5 per 1,000 during the same period.

Females who were either separated or never married experienced similar overall percentage declines from 1994 to 2010. Separated females experienced the highest rate of intimate partner violence during the 18-year period. The rate among separated females declined from 151.4 victimizations per 1,000 females age 12 or older in 1994 to 59.6 per 1,000 in 2010.

From 2000 to 2005, the rate of intimate partner victimization remained stable for married females, while rates for females who were never married (down 31%), divorced or widowed (down 31%), or separated (down 30%) declined (figure 6).

In 2010, the rate of intimate partner violence for married females (2.0 victimizations per 1,000 females age 12 or older) was about four times less than the rates for never married females (8.0 victimizations per 1,000), about three times less than the rate for divorced or widowed females (6.5 victimizations per 1,000), and about 30 times less than the rate for separated females (59.6 victimizations per 1,000).

FIGURE 6
Intimate partner violence against females, by marital status, 1993–2010



Note: Estimates based on two-year rolling averages beginning in 1993. Detail may not sum to total due to missing data on the marital status variable, ranging from 0.2% to 1%. The NCVS collects information on a respondent's marital status at the time of the interview but does not obtain marital status at the time of the incident or whether a change in marital status occurred after the incident. Includes rape or sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, and simple assault committed by current or former spouses, boyfriends, or girlfriends. See appendix table 9 for counts and rates, and appendix table 10 for standard errors.

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

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 1993–2010.

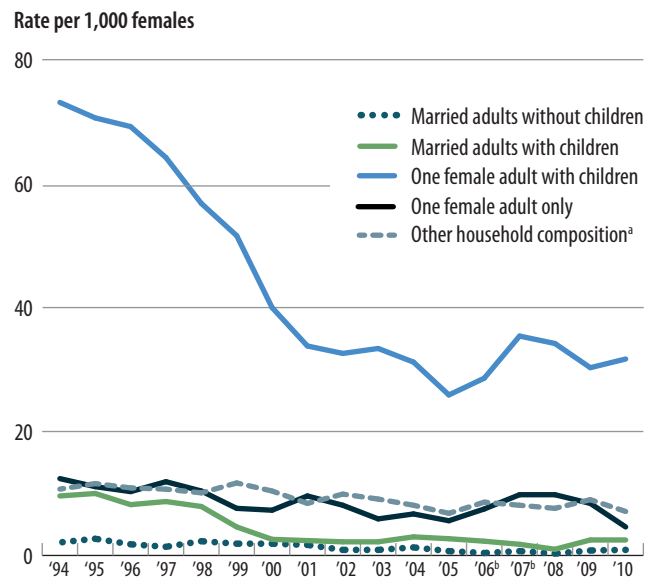
The rate of intimate partner violence for females living in households comprised of married adults with children declined by 74% from 1994 to 2010

Females living in households comprised of married adults with children experienced a 74% decline in intimate partner violence, from 9.6 victimizations per 1,000 females age 12 or older in 1994 to 2.5 per 1,000 in 2010 (figure 7). The rate of intimate victims for females living in households comprised of one female adult with children declined by 57%, from 73.1 per 1,000 in 1994 to 31.7 per 1,000 in 2010.

From 1994 to 2000, similar overall declines occurred among households comprised of one female adult only (down 41%) and those with one female adult with children (down 45%). The rate of female intimate partner violence among households with one female adult remained stable from 2000 to 2005. In comparison, the rate among households with one female adult with children declined by more than a third (down 35%), from 40.0 victimizations per 1,000 females in 2000 to 25.9 victimizations per 1,000 in 2005, then remained stable until 2010.

In 2010, the rate of intimate partner violence against females living in households comprised of married adults with children was lower than those of households with one female only. The rate of female intimate partner violence in 2010 among households comprised of one female adult with children (31.7 victimizations per 1,000 females age 12 or older) was more than 10 times higher than the rate for females in households with married adults with children (2.5 per 1,000), and more than 6 times higher than the rate for those in households with one female adult only (4.6 per 1,000).

FIGURE 7
Intimate partner violence against females, by household composition, 1993–2010



Note: Estimates based on two-year rolling averages beginning in 2003. Includes rape or sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, and simple assault committed by current or former spouses, boyfriends, or girlfriends. Excludes households comprised of one adult male with children due to several years in which the estimate is equal to 0 sample cases. See appendix table 11 for rates and counts, and appendix table 12 for standard errors.

^aIncludes a combination of children, adult relatives, and other adults not related to household members living together.

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

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 1993–2010.

Methodology

Survey coverage

The Bureau of Justice Statistics' (BJS) National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) is an annual data collection conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau. The NCVS is a self-report survey in which interviewed persons are asked about the number and characteristics of victimizations experienced during the prior six months. The NCVS collects information on nonfatal personal crimes (rape or sexual assault, robbery, aggravated and simple assault, and personal larceny) and property crimes (burglary, motor vehicle theft, and other theft) both reported and not reported to police. In addition to providing annual level and change estimates on criminal victimization, the NCVS is the primary source of information on the nature of criminal victimization incidents. Survey respondents provide information about themselves (such as age, sex, race and ethnicity, marital status, education level, and income) and whether they experienced victimization. Information are collected for each victimization incident about the offender (such as age, race and ethnicity, sex, and victim-offender relationship), characteristics of the crime (including time and place of occurrence, use of weapons, nature of injury, and economic consequences), whether the crime was reported to police, reasons why the crime was or was not reported, and experiences with the criminal justice system.

The NCVS is administered to persons age 12 or older from a nationally representative sample of households in the United States. The NCVS defines a household as a group of members who all reside at a sampled address. Persons are considered household members when the sampled address is their usual place of residence at the time of the interview and when they have no usual place of residence elsewhere. Once selected, households remain in the sample for three years, and eligible persons in these households are interviewed every six months for a total of seven interviews. New households rotate into the sample on an ongoing basis to replace outgoing households that have been in the sample for the three-year period. The sample includes persons living in group quarters, such as dormitories, rooming houses, and religious group dwellings, and excludes persons living in military barracks and institutional settings, such as correctional or hospital facilities, and the homeless. (For more detail, see the *Survey Methodology in Criminal Victimization in the United States, 2008*, NCJ 231173, BJS website, May 2011.)

In 2010, about 41,000 households and 73,300 individuals age 12 or older were interviewed for the NCVS. Each household was interviewed twice during the year. The response rate was 92.3% of households and 87.5% of eligible individuals.

Victimizations that occurred outside of the U.S. were excluded from this report. From 1993 to 2010, 1,657 (0.8%) of the total 197,849 unweighted victimizations occurred

outside the U.S. and were excluded from the analyses. Additional selection criteria used in this report include violent criminal victimizations and those perpetrated by intimates. From 1993 to 2010, about 22% (42,449) of the total 197,849 unweighted victimizations were classified as violent crimes. During the same period, about 8% (5,385) of the total 65,690 offenders identified by respondents were described as intimates.

Weighting adjustments for estimating household victimization

Estimates in this report use data from the 1993 to 2010 NCVS data files. These files 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 inflate sample point estimates to known population totals and to compensate for survey nonresponse and other aspects of the sample design.

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

Victimization weights used in this analysis account for the number of persons present during an incident and for repeat victims of series incidents. The weight counts series incidents as the actual number of incidents reported by the victim, up to a maximum of 10 incidents. Series victimizations are similar in type but occur with such frequency that a victim is unable to recall the details of each individual event. 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. In 2010, about 3% of all victimizations were series incidents. Weighting series incidents as the number of incidents up to a maximum of 10 incidents produces more reliable estimates of crime levels, while the cap at 10 minimizes the effect of extreme outliers on the rates. Additional information on the series enumeration is detailed in the report *Methods for Counting High-Frequency Repeat Victimizations in the National Crime Victimization Survey*, NCJ 237308, BJS website, April 2012.

Intimate partner violence defined

As defined in the NCVS, intimate partner violence includes rape, sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, and simple assault committed by an offender who is the victim's current or former spouse, boyfriend, or girlfriend. For some victims, intimates are primarily restricted to boyfriends and girlfriends. Others may be inclined to perceive romantic relationships as friends or acquaintances rather than

ascribing the level of intimacy associated with a boyfriend or girlfriend. Thus, the characteristics of intimate violence as defined in this report may differ based on how the respondent perceives the relationship with the offender.

Standard error computations

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

One measure of the sampling error associated with an estimate is the standard error. The standard error can vary from one estimate to the next. In general, for a given metric, an estimate with a smaller 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.

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

In this report, BJS conducted tests to determine whether differences in estimated numbers and percentages were statistically significant once sampling error was taken into account. Using statistical programs developed specifically for the NCVS, all comparisons in the text were tested for significance. The primary test procedure used was Student's t-statistic, which tests the difference between two sample estimates. To ensure that the observed differences between estimates were larger than might be expected due to sampling variation, the significance level was set at the 95% confidence level.

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

According to the NCVS, in 1994, the overall rate of intimate partner violence was 9.8 victimizations per 1,000 persons age 12 or older (appendix table 1). Using the GVFs, BJS determined that the estimate has a standard error of 0.4 (appendix table 2). A confidence interval around the estimate was generated by multiplying the standard errors by ± 1.96 (the t-score of a normal, two-tailed distribution that excludes 2.5% at either end of the distribution). Thus, the confidence interval around the 9.8 estimate from 1994 is equal to $9.8 \pm 0.4 \times 1.96$, (or 9.0 to 10.6). In other words, if different samples using the same procedures were taken from the U.S. population in 1994, 95% of the time the rate of overall intimate partner violence would fall between 9.0 and 10.6 victimizations per 1,000 persons age 12 or older.

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

Many of the variables examined in this report may be related to one another and to other variables not included in the analyses. Complex relationships among variables were not fully explored in this report and warrant more extensive analysis. Causal inferences should not be made based on the results presented.

Statistical differences defined

BJS tested the comparisons between the percentages and rates for this report to determine if observed differences were statistically significant. Differences described as higher, lower, or different passed a test at the .05 level of statistical significance (95%-confidence level). Differences described as somewhat, slightly, or marginally different, or some indication of difference, passed a test at the .10 level of statistical significance (90%-confidence level). Caution is required when comparing estimates not explicitly discussed in this bulletin.

Methodological changes to the NCVS in 2006

Methodological changes implemented in 2006 may have affected the crime estimates for that year to such an extent that they are not comparable to estimates from other years. Evaluation of 2007 and later data from the NCVS conducted by BJS and the Census Bureau found a high degree of confidence that estimates from 2007 to 2010 are consistent with and comparable to estimates for 2005 and previous years. The reports, *Criminal Victimization, 2006*, NCJ

219413, December 2007; *Criminal Victimization, 2007*, NCJ 224390, December 2008; *Criminal Victimization, 2008*, NCJ 227777, September 2009; *Criminal Victimization, 2009*, NCJ 231327, October 2010; and *Criminal Victimization, 2010*, NCJ 235508, September 2011, are available on the BJS website.

APPENDIX TABLE 1
Total violent crime and intimate partner violence, by sex, 1993–2010

	Number				Rate per 1,000 persons age 12 or older			
	Total violent crime	Total intimate partner violence	Female	Male	Total violent crime	Total intimate partner violence	Female	Male
1993–94	16,940,810	2,070,160	1,766,700	303,460	79.9	9.8	16.1	3.0
1994–95	16,130,600	2,058,040	1,785,590	272,450	75.3	9.6	16.1	2.6
1995–96	14,630,860	1,917,270	1,676,990	240,280	67.7	8.9	15.0	2.3
1996–97	13,742,460	1,829,750	1,644,100	185,650	62.9	8.4	14.6	1.8
1997–98	12,717,980	1,701,860	1,499,130	202,720	57.6	7.7	13.2	1.9
1998–99	11,305,630	1,480,080	1,250,570	229,510	50.6	6.6	10.9	2.1
1999–00	9,551,660	1,147,350	974,160	173,190	42.3	5.1	8.4	1.6
2000–01	7,989,600	995,160	882,720	112,450	35.0	4.4	7.5	1.0
2001–02	7,450,570	1,010,090	889,740	120,350	32.3	4.4	7.5	1.1
2002–03	7,551,800	985,020	852,220	132,810	32.1	4.2	7.0	1.2
2003–04	7,202,560	1,036,000	861,380	174,620	29.9	4.3	7.0	1.5
2004–05	6,836,930	923,860	718,590	205,270	28.1	3.8	5.8	1.7
2005–06*	7,689,110	1,060,630	842,410	218,220	31.3	4.3	6.7	1.8
2006–07*	7,622,310	1,105,530	922,380	183,150	30.6	4.4	7.2	1.5
2007–08	6,603,830	1,004,600	847,700	156,900	26.3	4.0	6.6	1.3
2008–09	6,031,350	1,071,520	914,480	157,050	23.8	4.2	7.1	1.3
2009–10	5,302,610	906,540	775,650	130,890	20.8	3.6	5.9	1.1

Note: Estimates based on two-year rolling averages. Includes rape or sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, and simple assault committed by current or former spouses, boyfriends, and girlfriends. See appendix table 2 for standard errors.

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

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 1993–2010.

APPENDIX TABLE 2
Standard errors for appendix table 1: Total violent crime and intimate partner violence, by sex, 1993–2010

	Number				Rate per 1,000 persons age 12 or older			
	Total violent crime	Total intimate partner violence	Female	Male	Total violent crime	Total intimate partner violence	Female	Male
1993–94	429,600	119,920	108,990	39,330	1.5	0.4	0.7	0.3
1994–95	363,440	104,410	95,830	32,370	1.2	0.4	0.6	0.2
1995–96	332,590	97,580	90,030	29,450	1.1	0.3	0.6	0.2
1996–97	363,910	104,680	98,110	28,160	1.1	0.4	0.6	0.2
1997–98	389,290	109,410	101,120	31,220	1.2	0.4	0.7	0.2
1998–99	367,490	104,520	94,190	34,520	1.3	0.4	0.6	0.2
1999–00	329,360	88,280	80,030	29,550	1.1	0.3	0.5	0.2
2000–01	301,250	80,130	74,540	22,880	1.0	0.3	0.5	0.2
2001–02	264,840	76,730	71,120	22,700	0.9	0.3	0.4	0.1
2002–03	246,110	74,780	68,690	24,030	0.8	0.2	0.4	0.2
2003–04	241,330	79,860	71,770	29,330	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.2
2004–05	252,170	80,060	69,360	34,550	0.8	0.2	0.4	0.2
2005–06	260,750	86,560	75,870	35,760	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.2
2006–07	260,050	88,640	79,730	31,930	0.8	0.3	0.5	0.2
2007–08	241,530	81,860	74,130	28,600	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.2
2008–09	238,900	89,360	81,510	30,350	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.2
2009–10	235,460	83,650	76,310	27,790	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.2

APPENDIX TABLE 3

Intimate partner violence against females, by age, 1993–2010

	Number						Rate per 1,000 females age 12 or older					
	Total	12–17	18–24	25–34	35–49	50 or older	Total	12–17	18–24	25–34	35–49	50 or older
1993–94	1,766,700	79,720	434,110	675,490	523,310	54,070	16.1	7.4	33.9	31.9	17.9	1.5
1994–95	1,785,590	102,580	457,000	781,790	406,720	37,510	16.1	9.3	36.1	37.4	13.5	1.0
1995–96	1,676,990	130,390	523,120	637,380	353,600	32,490	15.0	11.6	41.9	30.8	11.5	0.9
1996–97	1,644,100	114,610	503,460	520,090	469,350	36,600	14.6	10.1	40.5	25.5	14.9	1.0
1997–98	1,499,130	74,510	475,070	400,280	519,570	29,690	13.2	6.5	37.9	20.0	16.3	0.8
1998–99	1,250,570	59,450	390,570	416,060	356,620	27,870	10.9	5.1	30.5	21.2	11.0	0.7
1999–00	974,160	51,980	319,650	339,480	235,510	27,540	8.4	4.4	24.3	17.5	7.2	0.7
2000–01	882,720	26,490	311,720	222,040	269,030	53,450	7.5	2.2	23.2	11.6	8.2	1.3
2001–02	889,740	33,160	282,670	225,160	298,250	50,490	7.5	2.8	20.7	11.9	9.0	1.2
2002–03	852,220	72,930	276,640	272,280	198,590	31,770	7.0	6.0	20.0	14.1	6.0	0.7
2003–04	861,380	61,210	276,180	292,900	197,810	33,290	7.0	5.0	19.7	14.9	5.9	0.7
2004–05	718,590	26,470	207,370	206,230	236,550	41,970	5.8	2.1	14.7	10.5	7.1	0.9
2005–06*	842,410	28,650	298,630	233,850	226,620	54,650	6.7	2.3	21.2	11.8	6.8	1.2
2006–07*	922,380	28,460	327,520	286,530	225,880	53,990	7.2	2.3	23.1	14.4	6.8	1.1
2007–08	847,700	27,380	216,690	298,480	254,190	50,970	6.6	2.2	15.1	14.8	7.7	1.0
2008–09	914,480	20,960!	171,920	328,010	315,370	78,210	7.1	1.7!	11.9	16.2	9.7	1.6
2009–10	775,650	10,520!	141,300	248,550	307,060	68,220	5.9	0.9!	9.7	12.1	9.6	1.3

Note: Estimates based on two-year rolling averages. Includes rape or sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, and simple assault committed by current or former spouses, boyfriends, and girlfriends. See appendix table 4 for standard errors.

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

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

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 1993–2010.

APPENDIX TABLE 4

Standard errors for appendix table 3: Intimate partner violence against females, by age, 1993–2010

	Number						Rate per 1,000 females age 12 or older					
	Total	12–17	18–24	25–34	35–49	50 or older	Total	12–17	18–24	25–34	35–49	50 or older
1993–94	108,990	18,990	48,090	61,900	53,470	15,450	0.7	1.3	2.7	2.1	1.3	0.3
1994–95	95,830	18,990	43,260	58,850	40,500	11,140	0.6	1.2	2.4	2.0	1.0	0.2
1995–96	90,030	21,080	45,570	51,020	36,520	10,080	0.6	1.3	2.6	1.8	0.9	0.2
1996–97	98,110	21,680	49,070	49,990	47,160	11,840	0.6	1.4	2.8	1.8	1.1	0.2
1997–98	101,120	18,020	50,750	45,950	53,470	11,040	0.7	1.1	2.9	1.7	1.2	0.2
1998–99	94,190	16,310	46,900	48,670	44,480	10,860	0.6	1.0	2.6	1.8	1.0	0.2
1999–00	80,030	15,320	41,740	43,200	35,100	10,930	0.5	0.9	2.3	1.6	0.8	0.2
2000–01	74,540	10,530	40,490	33,400	37,230	15,290	0.5	0.6	2.2	1.3	0.8	0.3
2001–02	71,120	11,360	36,530	32,130	37,660	14,190	0.4	0.7	1.9	1.2	0.8	0.2
2002–03	68,690	17,370	36,070	35,750	29,990	11,170	0.4	1.0	1.9	1.3	0.7	0.2
2003–04	71,770	16,700	37,740	38,990	31,400	12,120	0.4	1.0	1.9	1.4	0.7	0.2
2004–05	69,360	11,660	34,740	34,640	37,330	14,820	0.4	0.7	1.8	1.3	0.8	0.2
2005–06	75,870	12,180	42,460	37,130	36,500	17,060	0.4	0.7	2.2	1.4	0.8	0.3
2006–07	79,730	11,780	44,090	40,910	35,840	16,510	0.5	0.7	2.2	1.5	0.8	0.3
2007–08	74,130	11,250	34,160	40,830	37,330	15,610	0.4	0.7	1.7	1.5	0.8	0.2
2008–09	81,510	10,440	31,890	45,530	44,540	20,850	0.5	0.6	1.6	1.6	1.0	0.3
2009–10	76,310	7,290	28,990	39,690	44,720	19,500	0.4	0.4	1.4	1.4	1.0	0.3

APPENDIX TABLE 5**Intimate partner violence against females, by whether victim was previously victimized by the same offender, 2005–2010**

	Number	Total	Percent		
			Yes	No	Unknown
Total intimate partner violence	990,590	100%	76.0%	20.1%	3.9%
All females	821,920	100%	76.9%	19.1%	4.0%
12–17	22,180	100%	38.5	58.4	3.1!
18–24	218,870	100%	77.3	19.4	3.3!
25–34	260,290	100%	76.1	18.5	5.4
35–49	262,630	100%	81.4	15.3	3.4
50 or older	57,950	100%	72.9	23.5	3.6!
Total violent crime	6,326,980	100%	38.1%	55.1%	6.8%

Note: Estimates based a six-year average. Includes rape or sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, and simple assault committed by current or former spouses, boyfriends, and girlfriends. Includes single and multiple offenders. See appendix table 6 for standard errors.

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

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2005–2010.

APPENDIX TABLE 6**Standard errors for appendix table 5: Intimate partner violence against females, by whether victim was previously victimized by the same offender, 2005–2010**

	Number	Percent		
		Yes	No	Unknown
Total intimate partner violence	95,220	1.7%	1.5%	0.7%
All females	85,800	1.8%	1.6%	0.8%
12–17	12,640	11.3	11.5	4.0
18–24	41,720	3.3	3.0	1.3
25–34	45,780	3.1	2.7	1.6
35–49	46,000	2.8	2.5	1.2
50 or older	20,730	6.5	6.1	2.7
Total violent crime	266,690	0.8%	0.9%	0.4%

APPENDIX TABLE 7

Intimate partner violence against females, by race and ethnicity, 1993–2010

	Number					Rate per 1,000 females age 12 or older				
	Total	White ^a	Black ^a	Hispanic	Other ^a	Total	White ^a	Black ^a	Hispanic	Other ^a
1993–94	1,766,700	1,298,450	274,840	170,030	23,380	16.1	15.6	20.3	18.8	6.3
1994–95	1,785,590	1,312,610	288,010	172,290	12,670	16.1	15.7	21.0	17.9	3.3
1995–96	1,676,990	1,204,080	277,790	173,110	22,010	15.0	14.4	20.1	17.2	5.5
1996–97	1,644,100	1,201,880	261,530	146,610	34,070	14.6	14.3	18.6	13.9	8.3
1997–98	1,499,140	1,117,470	216,310	141,150	24,200	13.2	13.3	15.0	13.0	5.6
1998–99	1,250,570	971,050	150,870	109,540	19,100	10.9	11.5	10.3	9.7	4.2
1999–00	974,160	748,180	126,090	81,590	18,290	8.4	8.8	8.5	6.8	3.9
2000–01	882,720	641,440	91,090	128,750	21,440 !	7.5	7.5	6.1	10.3	4.5 !
2001–02	889,740	620,880	137,200	103,110	28,550	7.5	7.2	9.0	8.0	6.0
2002–03	852,220	632,640	123,250	58,250	38,080	7.0	7.3	8.1	4.1	6.9
2003–04	861,380	625,880	118,410	76,590	40,510 !	7.0	7.2	7.9	5.0	6.4 !
2004–05	718,590	469,990	108,520	92,030	48,050	5.8	5.4	7.1	5.9	7.1
2005–06 ^b	842,410	514,740	107,760	115,320	104,580	6.7	5.8	7.0	7.5	14.5
2006–07 ^b	922,380	584,690	159,180	89,780	88,720	7.2	6.6	10.2	5.6	11.6
2007–08	847,700	635,530	113,660	59,860	38,640	6.6	7.2	7.2	3.5	4.9
2008–09	914,480	694,510	100,800	88,860	30,310	7.1	7.8	6.3	5.1	3.9
2009–10	775,650	546,060	127,220	72,690	29,680	5.9	6.2	7.8	4.1	3.8

Note: Estimates based on two-year rolling averages. Includes rape or sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, and simple assault committed by current or former spouses, boyfriends, and girlfriends. See appendix table 8 for standard errors.

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

^aIncludes females who were American Indian and Alaska Native, Asian, Native Hawaiian, other Pacific Islander, and two or more races.

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

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 1993–2010.

APPENDIX TABLE 8

Standard errors for appendix table 7: Intimate partner violence against females, by race and ethnicity, 1993–2010

	Number					Rate per 1,000 females age 12 or older				
	Total	White	Black	Hispanic	Other	Total	White	Black	Hispanic	Other
1993–94	108,990	90,680	37,220	28,580	9,960	0.7	0.8	2.0	2.3	1.9
1994–95	95,830	79,740	33,380	25,150	6,340	0.6	0.7	1.8	1.9	1.2
1995–96	90,030	73,920	31,920	24,600	8,230	0.6	0.7	1.7	1.8	1.5
1996–97	98,110	81,340	33,990	24,760	11,410	0.6	0.7	1.7	1.7	2.0
1997–98	101,120	84,430	32,370	25,530	9,910	0.7	0.7	1.6	1.7	1.6
1998–99	94,190	80,690	27,230	22,790	8,900	0.6	0.7	1.4	1.5	1.4
1999–00	80,030	68,410	24,790	19,540	8,820	0.5	0.6	1.2	1.2	1.3
2000–01	74,540	61,610	20,390	24,650	9,420	0.5	0.5	1.0	1.4	1.4
2001–02	71,120	57,490	24,400	20,860	10,490	0.4	0.5	1.2	1.2	1.6
2002–03	68,690	57,760	23,070	15,400	12,290	0.4	0.5	1.1	0.8	1.6
2003–04	71,770	59,760	23,760	18,810	13,430	0.4	0.5	1.1	0.9	1.5
2004–05	69,360	54,590	24,490	22,430	15,910	0.4	0.5	1.2	1.0	1.7
2005–06	75,870	57,440	24,450	25,350	24,060	0.4	0.5	1.1	1.2	2.4
2006–07	79,730	61,250	29,560	21,670	21,530	0.5	0.5	1.4	1.0	2.0
2007–08	74,130	62,730	23,990	17,000	13,480	0.4	0.5	1.1	0.7	1.2
2008–09	81,510	69,570	23,880	22,320	12,650	0.5	0.6	1.1	0.9	1.2
2009–10	76,310	62,180	27,360	20,180	12,520	0.4	0.5	1.2	0.8	1.1

APPENDIX TABLE 9

Intimate partner violence against females, by marital status, 1993–2010

	Number					Rate per 1,000 females age 12 or older				
	Total	Never married	Married	Divorced or widowed	Separated	Total	Never married	Married	Divorced or widowed	Separated
1993–94	1,766,700	541,910	327,780	420,580	467,370	16.1	18.2	5.9	19.9	151.4
1994–95	1,785,590	607,840	340,310	418,050	411,760	16.1	20.0	6.2	19.4	136.5
1995–96	1,676,990	634,340	238,630	391,850	407,500	15.0	20.6	4.3	17.9	137.5
1996–97	1,644,100	607,930	272,200	375,750	385,110	14.6	19.5	4.9	17.0	130.9
1997–98	1,499,140	496,890	250,850	343,350	385,100	13.2	15.7	4.5	15.5	128.8
1998–99	1,250,570	416,140	138,790	288,450	384,970	10.9	12.8	2.4	12.9	130.2
1999–00	974,160	377,290	109,300	214,470	273,100	8.4	11.4	1.9	9.6	95.2
2000–01	882,720	311,540	141,330	224,890	188,170	7.5	9.2	2.5	10.0	66.2
2001–02	889,740	282,910	174,040	225,300	190,700	7.5	8.2	3.0	9.9	68.5
2002–03	852,220	272,900	127,060	236,140	216,120	7.0	7.7	2.2	10.2	77.5
2003–04	861,380	311,990	95,520	228,270	225,610	7.0	8.7	1.6	9.6	80.4
2004–05	718,590	287,270	94,140	156,840	180,340	5.8	7.8	1.6	6.6	66.6
2005–06*	842,410	316,040	95,490	229,500	201,380	6.7	8.5	1.6	9.5	75.5
2006–07*	922,380	344,100	90,820	275,620	210,800	7.2	9.1	1.5	11.4	77.1
2007–08	847,700	340,370	68,150	280,060	158,080	6.6	9.0	1.1	11.5	56.3
2008–09	914,480	370,280	145,490	223,430	175,280	7.1	9.6	2.3	9.2	61.5
2009–10	775,650	314,200	128,050	159,670	170,350	5.9	8.0	2.0	6.5	59.6

Note: Estimates based on two-year rolling averages. Detail for some years may not sum to total due to missing data. Because the NCVS reflects a respondent's marital status at the time of the incident, it is not possible to determine whether a person was separated, divorced, or married at the time of the interview or whether the separation, divorce, or marriage followed the violence. Includes rape or sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, and simple assault committed by current or former spouses, boyfriends, and girlfriends. See appendix table 10 for standard errors.

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

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 1993–2010.

APPENDIX TABLE 10

Standard errors for appendix table 9: Intimate partner violence against females, by marital status, 1993–2010

	Number					Rate per 1,000 females age 12 or older				
	Total	Never married	Married	Divorced or widowed	Separated	Total	Never married	Married	Divorced or widowed	Separated
1993–94	108,990	54,550	41,060	47,240	50,150	0.7	1.3	0.5	1.6	10.6
1994–95	95,830	50,900	36,640	41,130	40,780	0.6	1.2	0.5	1.4	8.9
1995–96	90,030	50,880	29,340	38,690	39,550	0.6	1.2	0.4	1.3	8.8
1996–97	98,110	54,650	34,750	41,600	42,180	0.6	1.3	0.5	1.4	9.5
1997–98	101,120	52,090	35,190	42,070	44,940	0.7	1.2	0.5	1.4	10.0
1998–99	94,190	48,670	25,990	39,350	46,510	0.6	1.1	0.3	1.3	10.5
1999–00	80,030	45,900	22,910	33,300	38,170	0.5	1.0	0.3	1.1	9.1
2000–01	74,540	40,480	25,950	33,640	30,430	0.5	0.9	0.3	1.1	7.4
2001–02	71,120	36,550	27,830	32,150	29,280	0.4	0.8	0.4	1.0	7.3
2002–03	68,690	35,800	23,460	33,020	31,430	0.4	0.7	0.3	1.0	7.8
2003–04	71,770	40,380	21,170	33,970	33,750	0.4	0.8	0.3	1.0	8.3
2004–05	69,360	41,530	22,700	29,860	32,200	0.4	0.8	0.3	0.9	8.2
2005–06	75,870	43,800	22,920	36,760	34,230	0.4	0.9	0.3	1.1	8.8
2006–07	79,730	45,330	21,800	40,030	34,500	0.5	0.9	0.3	1.2	8.7
2007–08	74,130	43,960	18,220	39,400	28,720	0.4	0.9	0.2	1.2	7.2
2008–09	81,510	48,720	29,120	36,810	32,220	0.5	0.9	0.3	1.1	7.9
2009–10	76,310	45,300	27,460	31,010	32,140	0.4	0.9	0.3	0.9	7.9

APPENDIX TABLE 11

Intimate partner violence against females, by household composition, 1993–2010

	Number							Rate per 1,000 females age 12 or older						
	Total	Married adults without children	Married adults with children	One female adult with children	One male adult with children	One female adult only	Other household composition ^a	Total	Married adults without children	Married adults with children	One female adult with children	One male adult with children	One female adult only	Other household composition ^a
1993–94	1,766,700	44,860	319,420	862,530	71,980	190,270	277,640	16.1	2.1	9.6	73.1	48.1	12.4	10.7
1994–95	1,785,590	59,610	334,790	842,320	71,180	174,490	303,200!	16.1	2.7	10.0	70.6	44.6	11.1	11.6!
1995–96	1,676,990	40,800	278,510	833,900	76,940	162,460	284,370	15.0	1.8	8.2	69.2	46.2	10.3	10.9
1996–97	1,644,100	31,310	297,520	789,410	55,680	191,970	278,210	14.6	1.4	8.7	64.2	33.8	11.9	10.7
1997–98	1,499,130	51,560	269,130	718,990	23,340	172,050	264,070	13.2	2.3	7.9	56.8	14.3	10.4	10.1
1998–99	1,250,570	44,210	144,720	547,890	16,240	126,950	370,560	10.9	1.9	4.6	51.6	16.6	7.6	11.7
1999–00	974,160	44,270	76,590	334,640	5,260!	124,920	388,480	8.4	1.9	2.6	40.0	16.2!	7.3	10.4
2000–01	882,720	40,280	69,490	282,640	3,750!	168,250	318,310	7.5	1.7	2.4	33.8	11.3!	9.6	8.4
2001–02	889,740	21,580	65,280	278,770	—	143,640	380,460	7.5	0.9	2.2	32.6	—	8.1	9.9
2002–03	852,220	22,770	66,230	296,110	—	107,410	359,700	7.0	0.9	2.2	33.4	—	5.9	9.1
2003–04	861,380	32,610	87,830	283,830	1,880!	124,610	330,630	7.0	1.3	3.0	31.2	4.9!	6.7	8.1
2004–05	718,590	17,630!	78,510	234,750	1,880!	106,380	279,440	5.8	0.7!	2.7	25.9	4.6!	5.6	6.8
2005–06 ^b	842,410	9,830!	66,210	253,180	—	144,610	368,570	6.7	0.4!	2.3	28.6	—	7.5	8.6
2006–07 ^b	922,380	16,700!	53,010	295,330	—	187,830	369,510	7.2	0.7!	1.8	35.4	—	9.8	8.1
2007–08	847,700	6,870!	27,900	275,930	—	193,800	343,190	6.6	0.3!	1.0	34.2	—	9.8	7.6
2008–09	914,480	22,160!	72,310	246,310	—	171,000	402,700	7.1	0.8!	2.5	30.3	—	8.4	9.0
2009–10	775,650	25,800!	70,810	257,440	—	94,430	327,180	5.9	0.9!	2.5	31.7	—	4.6	7.1

Note: Estimates based on two-year rolling averages. Includes rape or sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, and simple assault committed by current or former spouses, boyfriends, and girlfriends. See appendix table 12 for standard errors.

—Sample cases equal to 0.

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

^aIncludes a combination of children, adult relatives, and other adults not related to household members living together.

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

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 1993–2010.

APPENDIX TABLE 12
Standard errors for appendix table 11: Intimate partner violence against females, by household composition, 1993–2010

	Number							Rate per 1,000 females age 12 or older						
	Total	Married adults without children	Married adults with children	One female adult with children	One male adult with children	One female adult only	Other household composition	Total	Married adults without children	Married adults with children	One female adult with children	One male adult with children	One female adult only	Other household composition
1993–94	108,990	14,000	40,480	71,310	17,980	30,390	37,440	0.7	0.5	0.9	4.2	8.4	1.4	1.0
1994–95	95,830	14,210	36,310	61,450	15,620	25,320	34,350	0.6	0.5	0.8	3.6	6.8	1.2	1.0
1995–96	90,030	11,350	31,960	59,600	15,880	23,760	32,340	0.6	0.4	0.7	3.5	6.7	1.1	0.9
1996–97	98,110	10,920	36,510	63,550	14,760	28,680	35,180	0.6	0.3	0.8	3.6	6.3	1.3	1.0
1997–98	101,120	14,780	36,620	64,760	9,730	28,490	36,230	0.7	0.5	0.8	3.6	4.2	1.2	1.0
1998–99	94,190	13,900	26,610	57,230	8,170	24,730	45,490	0.6	0.4	0.6	3.8	5.9	1.1	1.1
1999–00	80,030	14,060	18,880	42,850	4,630	24,660	46,670	0.5	0.4	0.5	3.7	10.0	1.0	0.9
2000–01	74,540	13,150	17,610	38,290	3,830	28,590	40,980	0.5	0.4	0.4	3.3	8.2	1.2	0.8
2001–02	71,120	9,060	16,290	36,250	~	25,020	43,270	0.4	0.3	0.4	3.0	~	1.0	0.8
2002–03	68,690	9,380	16,500	37,470	~	21,410	41,820	0.4	0.3	0.4	3.0	~	0.9	0.8
2003–04	71,770	11,990	20,240	38,310	2,780	24,420	41,700	0.4	0.3	0.5	3.0	5.2	0.9	0.7
2004–05	69,360	9,450	20,610	37,180	3,020	24,230	40,910	0.4	0.3	0.5	2.9	5.3	0.9	0.7
2005–06	75,870	7,020	18,880	38,780	~	28,620	47,690	0.4	0.2	0.5	3.1	~	1.1	0.8
2006–07	79,730	8,930	16,350	41,610	~	32,370	47,190	0.5	0.3	0.4	3.6	~	1.2	0.8
2007–08	74,130	5,500	11,360	39,080	~	32,120	44,170	0.4	0.1	0.3	3.5	~	1.2	0.7
2008–09	81,510	10,740	20,000	38,840	~	31,790	51,070	0.5	0.3	0.5	3.4	~	1.1	0.8
2009–10	76,310	11,630	19,900	40,480	~	23,250	46,350	0.4	0.3	0.5	3.6	~	0.8	0.7

~Not applicable.



The Bureau of Justice Statistics is the statistical agency of the U.S. Department of Justice. James P. Lynch is the director.

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