

Crime and Victimization in the United States

When considering crime and victimization statistics, we can only analyze or report on crimes that are measured or counted in some way. We have long-standing national data collections for serious violent crimes such as homicide, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault as well as property crimes such as burglary. We know that crime in the United States has declined measurably for decades.¹ Between 1993 and 2011, the violent crime rate declined 71.8 percent from 79.8 to 22.5 per 1,000 persons age 12 or older.² During that same time period, the total property crime rate declined 60.6 percent from 351.8 to 138.7 per 1,000 households.³ Although the decrease in crime has been steady and remarkably consistent, criminologists have reached no widely held conclusions about the reasons for these patterns.

These statistics also indicate some general patterns. Males disproportionately commit criminal offenses, particularly violent crime (see “[Homicide](#)”) and certain crimes are predominately committed by males against females (see “[Stalking](#),” “[Intimate Partner Violence](#),” and “[Sexual Violence](#)”). Young people (age 16–24) experience the most crime both in terms of victimization and offending as compared to other age groups (see “[Child, Youth, and Teen Victimization](#)”).

Our national statistics provide an important resource for our understanding about crime and victimization, but

CRIME AND VICTIMIZATION IN THE UNITED STATES

CRIME TRENDS

ASSAULT

BURGLARY, ROBBERY, AND THEFT

CHILD, YOUTH, AND TEEN VICTIMIZATION

CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL CRIME

ELDER VICTIMIZATION

HATE AND BIAS CRIME

HOMICIDE

HUMAN TRAFFICKING

INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE

MASS CASUALTY SHOOTINGS

SCHOOL AND CAMPUS CRIME

SEXUAL VIOLENCE

STALKING

URBAN AND RURAL CRIME

WORKPLACE VIOLENCE

¹ Jennifer L. Truman, *Criminal Victimization, 2010*. (Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Department of Justice, 2011), 5, 7, accessed September 5, 2013, <http://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/cv10.pdf>.

² Calculated from Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Rates of Violent Victimization, 1993–2011*, generated using the NCVS Victimization Analysis Tool, accessed September 5, 2013, <http://www.bjs.gov/index.cfm?ty=nvat>.

³ Calculated from Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Rates of Property Victimization, 1993–2011*, generated using the NCVS Victimization Analysis Tool, accessed September 5, 2013, <http://www.bjs.gov/index.cfm?ty=nvat>.

these statistics do not cover all crimes or all victims. While the scope of crimes included in national statistics continues to grow,⁴ gaps in our knowledge still exist, particularly for emerging crimes, including elder victimization, human trafficking, financial crimes (particularly Internet-based frauds), stalking, and mass casualty crimes. An additional emerging issue concerns our understanding of the broader effects of crime, especially with regard to measuring the direct and indirect harm to victims caused by crime and identifying the impact of exposure to violence, particularly for children. The limitations in our knowledge of these areas should not be interpreted as diminishing the importance of these crimes or the harm experienced by these victims but rather should signal the need for continued work by researchers.

Uniform Crime Report

The Uniform Crime Report (UCR), launched in 1929, collects information reported to law enforcement agencies on the following crimes: murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson. Law enforcement agencies also report arrest data for 21 additional crime categories (e.g., forgery and counterfeiting, drug abuse violations, disorderly conduct, vagrancy). Each year, the FBI issues a report on the main UCR findings, titled *Crime in the United States*, as well as several other reports (e.g., *Hate Crimes 2010* and *In the Line of Duty: Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 2010*).⁵ The UCR presents crime counts for the entire nation, as well as for regions, states, counties, cities, towns, tribal law enforcement, and colleges and universities. Its primary purpose is to provide reliable criminal justice statistics for law enforcement administration and management.⁶

National Crime Victimization Survey

The methodology for the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), which began in 1973, differs from that of the UCR. The NCVS is based on interviews with a nationally representative sample of U.S. households and is conducted by U.S. Census Bureau personnel at six-month intervals for three years. All household members age 12 and older are interviewed. The NCVS collects information on the frequency and nature of crimes of rape, sexual assault, personal robbery, aggravated and simple assault, household burglary, theft, and motor vehicle theft; it does not, however, measure homicide or commercial crimes. It gathers information on crimes both reported and not reported to the police, estimates the proportion of each crime reported to law enforcement, and describes the reasons victims gave for reporting or not reporting. The NCVS also includes questions about victims' experiences with the criminal justice system, possible substance abuse by offenders, and how victims sought to protect themselves.

The NCVS collects periodic age and demographic information about both victims and offenders (e.g., age, sex, race, ethnicity, marital status, income, and educational level, as well as offenders' relationships to their victims), and includes information about the crimes (time and place of occurrence, use of weapons, nature of injury, and economic impact).⁷ The NCVS also publishes supplements on specific crime issues such as stalking or school crime and provides previously unavailable data about crime that has not been reported.

Differences between the UCR and NCVS

Although the categories of crime covered by the UCR and NCVS overlap, their methodologies differ, and the studies serve different purposes. The UCR covers all victims of reported crime, but the NCVS gathers data on crimes against people age 12 and older. The UCR covers homicide, arson, and commercial crimes, which the NCVS does not measure. The studies use somewhat different definitions of some

⁴ The FBI expanded the number of crimes it collects as part of its National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS), which is one method of gathering Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) statistics. The FBI continues to add criminal offenses to the information included in NIBRS. Most recently, the FBI added the crimes of cargo theft and human trafficking. More information about the UCR and NIBRS is available at <http://www.fbi.gov/stats-services/crimestats>.

⁵ Federal Bureau of Investigation. "Uniform Crime Reports." (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2009), accessed December 13, 2013. <http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr>.

⁶ Federal Bureau of Investigation. "The Nation's Two Crime Measures." *Uniform Crime Reporting Statistics*. (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2009), accessed December 13, 2013. <http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/ucrdata/twomeasures.cfm>.

⁷ Ibid.

crimes, and they report crime using different bases, e.g., per capita—crimes per 100,000 persons (UCR) versus crimes per 1,000 households (NCVS). The UCR measures crimes actually reported to law enforcement nationwide, and the NCVS addresses crimes not reported to law enforcement, as well as other specified crimes against people age 12 and older. +

IMPORTANT NOTES ABOUT THE STATISTICS IN THIS OVERVIEW

The information presented in the following statistical overviews reflects the findings in the reports and other sources cited for each topic. The data are based on the best available information about known cases as of September 2013. Since then, updated data have become available. The latest Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) study, *Criminal Victimization, 2012*, is available online at www.bjs.gov. The latest FBI statistics, *Crime in the United States, 2012*, and additional statistical tables are available online at www.fbi.gov. This report relies on reports published by BJS and the FBI as well as statistics calculated using online data tools available from both BJS and the FBI. These data tools are freely available and can be accessed online at www.bjs.gov/index.cfm?ty=nvat (for the NCVS data tool) and www.bjs.gov/ucrdata (for the UCR data tool). These tools are user-friendly resources that permit interested readers to generate additional statistical tables that suit their particular interests.

Each statistical overview includes both text and graphics. Graphics are included in this year's Resource Guide to provide a visual representation of the data. Please note that, on the charts and graphs that accompany the statistics, the percentages do not always add up to 100 because the numbers have been rounded.



Trends in criminal victimization over time can provide useful insights by situating annual data into a broader context. To estimate these trends, criminologists rely on our two national sources of crime data: the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reporting Program (UCR) and the Bureau of Justice Statistics's National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS). These two measures vary in the way they collect crime data with the most significant difference being the source upon which each relies. The UCR is based on police data, measures crimes known to local and state law enforcement, and includes victims of all ages as well as non-individual victims (such as commercial entities). The NCVS relies on victim reports and is based on a large, nationally representative household-based sample that gathers victimization information from individuals age 12 and older. The NCVS provides a complementary measure to the UCR and offers important insights into what criminologists call the "dark figure of crime," or crimes that go unreported. As both the UCR and NCVS have been collected for years, these two sources can provide data to generate crime trends in the United States. Trend data from both sources indicate that crime has decreased substantially, particularly in comparison to crime rates from the 1970s and 80s. UCR and NCVS data from the 2000s also continue to demonstrate a downward trend, although occasional fluctuations occur for some crimes. One recent change of note is the 2011 uptick in violent crime identified by the NCVS.¹

Violent Crime

- In 1993, the rate of non-fatal violent crimes reported by victims to the NCVS was 7,980 per 100,000 persons age 12 or older. In general, rates declined and reached a low of 1,930 per 100,000 persons age 12 or older in 2010 and increased again to 2,250 per 100,000 persons age 12 or older in 2011.²
- By comparison, the FBI reports the rate of fatal and non-fatal violent crime known to law enforcement in 1993 was 747.1 per 100,000 persons. Rates declined to a low of 386.3 per 100,000 persons in 2011.³
- Historically, males have higher rates of violent victimization compared to females. For example, in 1993 males reported to the NCVS that they experienced a rate of violent victimization of 96.9 per 1,000 persons age 12 or older while the rate reported to the NCVS by females was 63.7 per 1,000 persons age 12 or older. In 2011, the rates of violent victimization were 25.4 per 1,000 persons age 12 or older for males and 19.8 per 1,000 persons age 12 or older for females.⁴

- The percentage of victims of violent crimes who reported to the NCVS that they suffered an injury during their victimizations remained relatively stable from 2002 to 2011, around 25 to 26 percent.⁵
- In 2011, victims who reported to the NCVS said that about 49 percent of all violent victimizations were reported to police. Over the past 10 years, this percentage has remained fairly stable.⁶

Homicide

- The FBI reports the rate of murder and non-negligent manslaughter known to law enforcement in 1993 was 9.5 per 100,000 persons. This rate declined and then remained fairly steady through the 2000s before reaching a low rate of 4.7 per 100,000 persons in 2011.
- The number of "Active Shooter Event," "mass murder," and "Active Shooter Cases" has increased in recent years. The inclusion of these fatalities in homicide statistics can significantly affect rates at the city level but not at the national level because these events make up a small percent of the national murder rate.⁷

Rape

- A 2013 National Research Council Report suggests that the incidence of rape and sexual assault has been significantly undercounted by the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS).⁸
- The rate of rapes/sexual assaults reported by victims to the NCVS has declined in the last 10 years, going from 150 per 100,000 persons age 12 or older in 2002 to 90 per 100,000 persons age 12 or older in 2011.⁹

Victimization Analysis Tool, accessed September 5, 2013, <http://www.bjs.gov/index.cfm?ty=nvat>.

¹ Ibid., 3.

² Ibid., 8.

³ For more information about "Active Shooter Event," "mass murder," and "Active Shooter Cases" definitions, see the section on [Mass Casualty Shootings](#). J. Pete Blair and M. Hunter Martindale, "United States Active Shooter Events from 2000 to 2010: Training and Equipment Implications." (Advanced Law Enforcement Rapid Response Training, Texas State University, 2013), 3, accessed October 4, 2013, <http://alert.org/files/research/ActiveShooterEvents.pdf>; Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 2011*, table 1; Raymond W. Kelly, "Active Shooter: Recommendations and Analysis for Risk Mitigation, 2012 Edition," (New York City Police Department, 2012), 4, accessed October 7, 2013, <http://www.nyc.gov/html/nypd/downloads/pdf/counterterrorism/ActiveShooter.pdf>.

⁴ National Research Council, *Estimating the Incidence of Rape and Sexual Assault*, (Washington DC: The National Academies Press, 2013), accessed December 2, 2013, http://www.nap.edu/catalog.php?record_id=18805.

⁵ Rape/sexual assault is defined in the NCVS as forced sexual intercourse including psychological coercion as well as physical force. Forced sexual intercourse means vaginal, anal, or oral penetration by the offender(s). It also includes incidents where the penetration is from a foreign object. It includes attempted rapes, male as well as female victims and both heterosexual and homosexual rape. Attempted rape includes verbal threats of rape. Sexual assault is also included in this category that includes a wide range of victimizations, separate from rape or attempted rape. These crimes include attacks or attempted attacks generally involving unwanted sexual contact between victim and offender. Sexual assault may or may not involve force and include such things as grabbing and fondling. Sexual assault also includes verbal threats. Bureau of Justice Statistics, *NCVS Victimization Analysis Tool*.

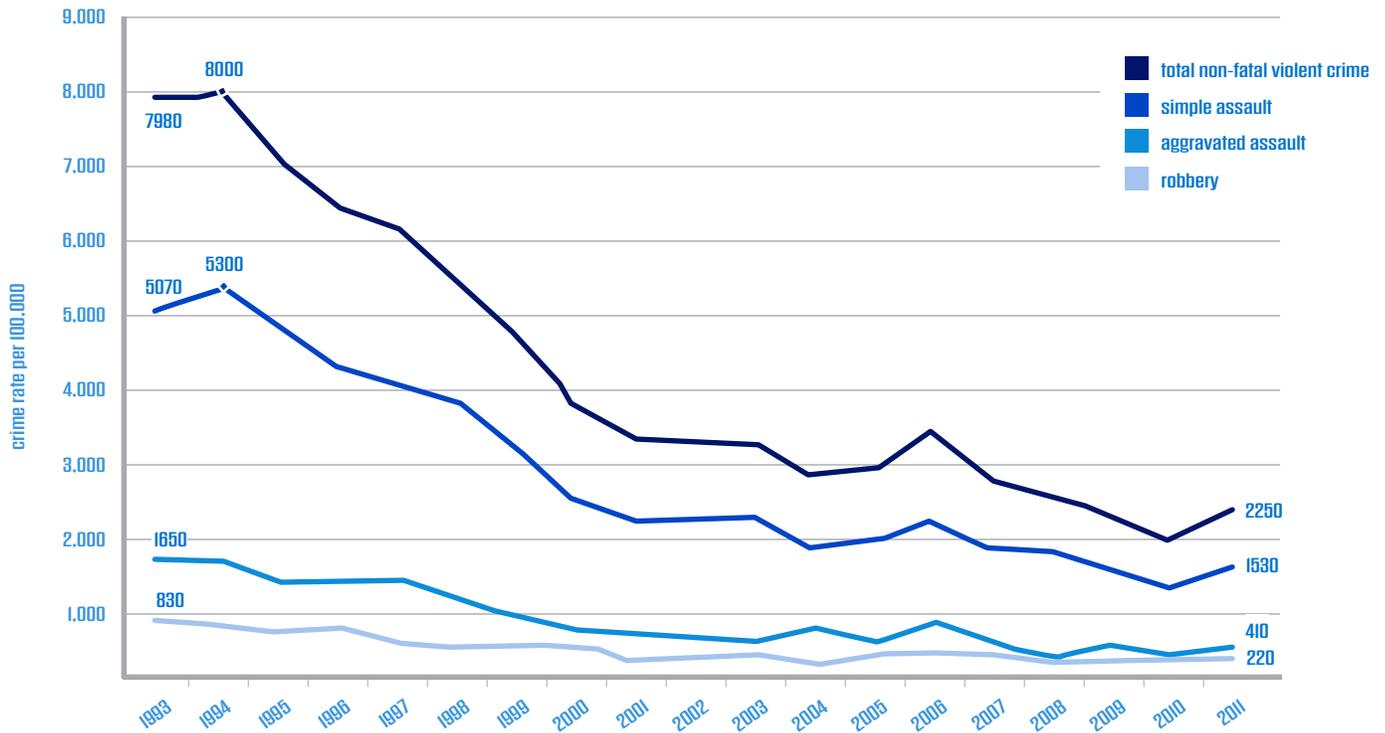
¹ This increase in violent and property crime continued in 2012. See Lynn Langton, Michael Planty, and Jennifer Truman, *Criminal Victimization, 2012*, (Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Department of Justice, 2013), accessed November 12, 2013, <http://www.bjs.gov/index.cfm?ty=pbdetail&id=4781>.

² "Reported by victims" means reported to interviewers for the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS). Crimes reported to NCVS interviewers were not necessarily reported to law enforcement. Non-fatal violent crimes include rape and sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, and simple assault. Calculated from Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Rates of Violent Victimization, 1993-2011*, generated using the NCVS Victimization Analysis Tool, accessed September 5, 2013, <http://www.bjs.gov/index.cfm?ty=nvat>.

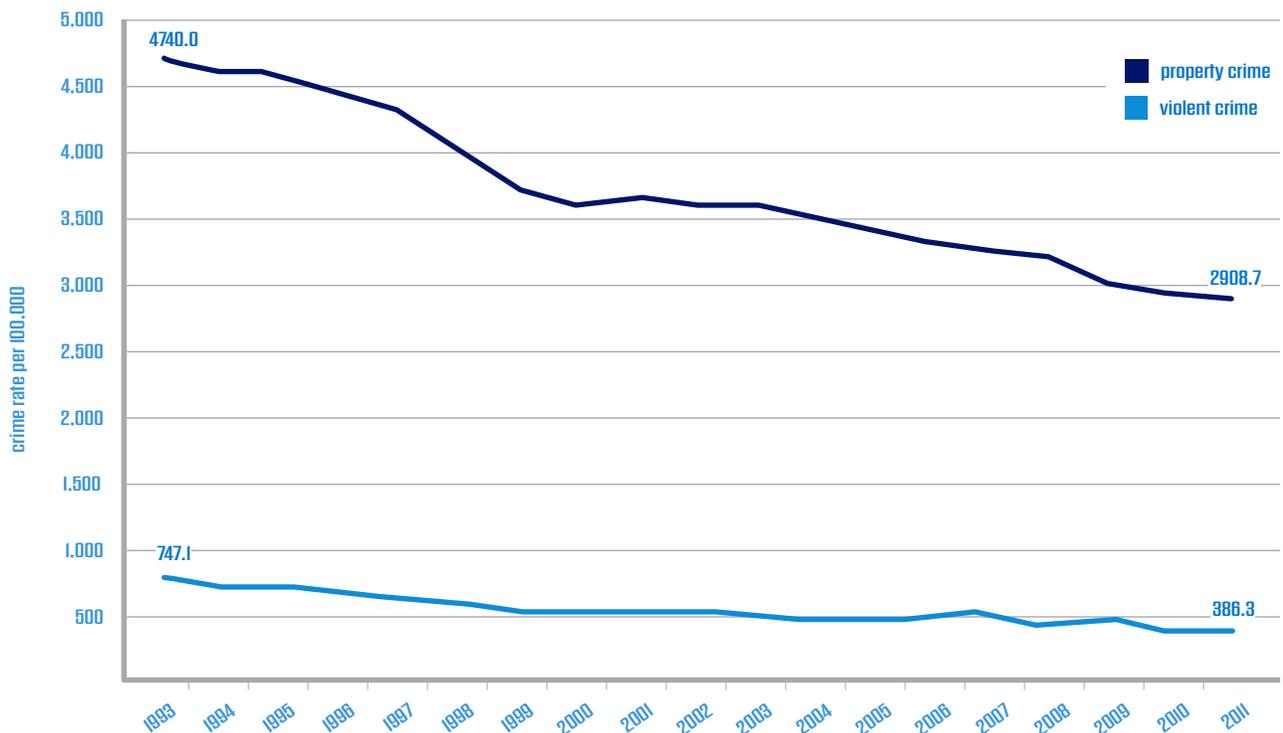
³ Fatal and non-fatal violent crimes include murder and non-negligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Crime—National or State Level Data with One Variable," *Uniform Reporting Statistics*, (U.S. Department of Justice, 2010), retrieved through tool, accessed September 3, 2013, <http://bjs.gov/ucrdata/Search/Crime/State/TrendsInOneVar.cfm>.

⁴ Calculated from Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Rates of Violent Victimization, 1993-2011*, generated using the NCVS

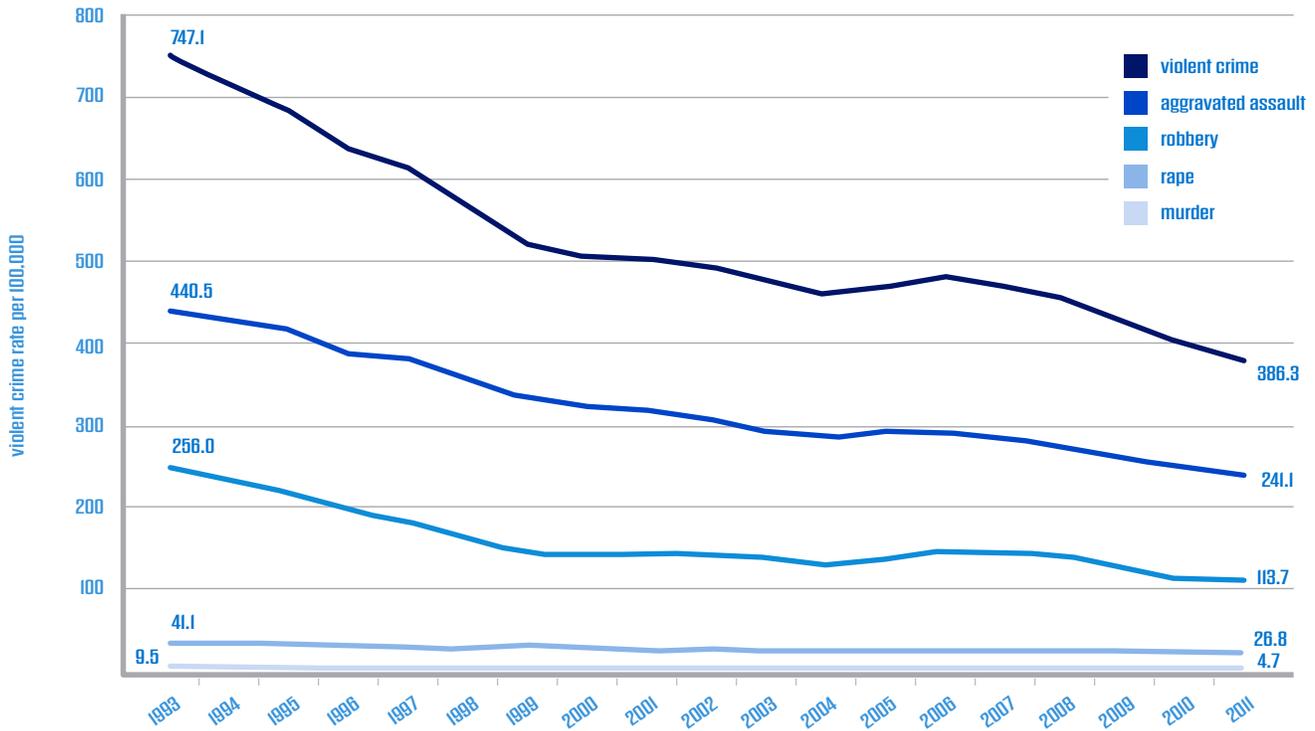
CRIME RATES REPORTED BY VICTIMS, NCVS 1993 — 2011



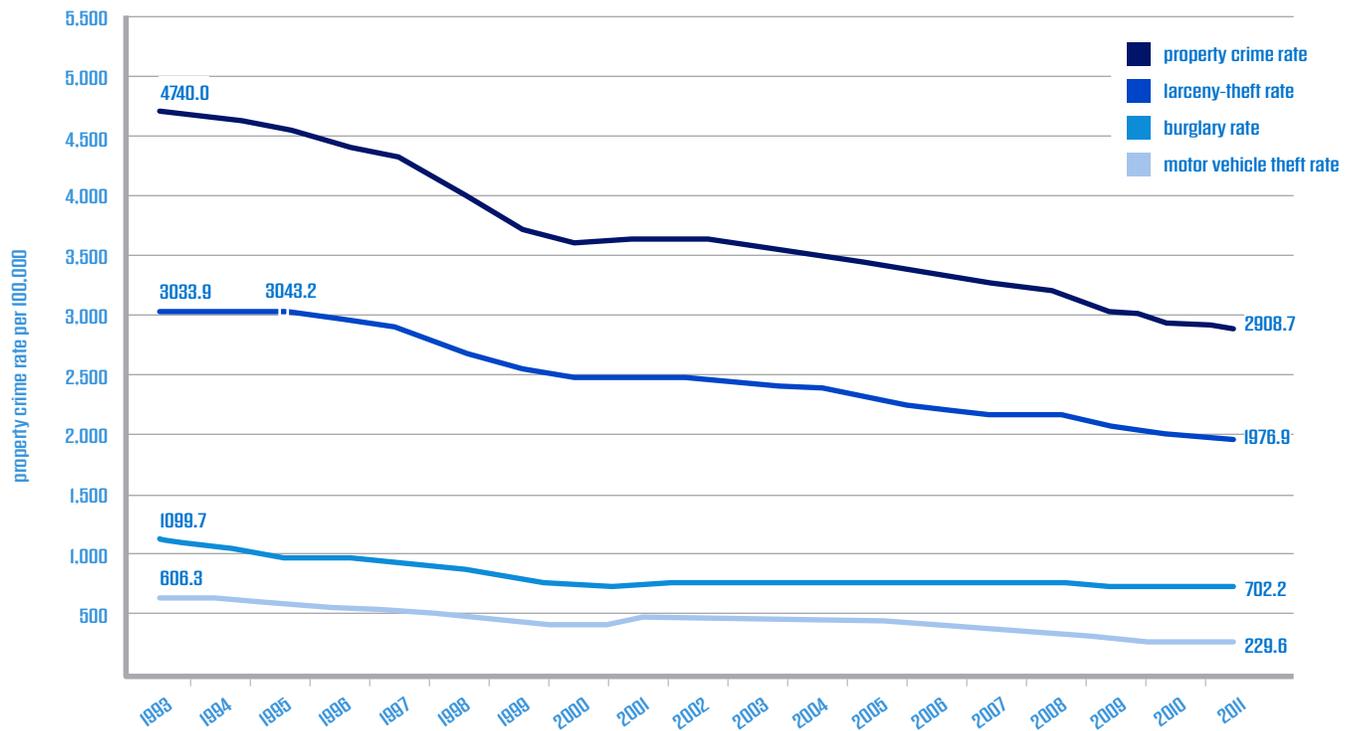
CRIME RATES KNOWN TO LAW ENFORCEMENT, UCR 1993 — 2011



VIOLENT CRIME RATES KNOWN TO LAW ENFORCEMENT, UCR 1993 — 2011



PROPERTY CRIME RATES KNOWN TO LAW ENFORCEMENT, UCR 1993 — 2011



- Using a different definition, the FBI reports the rate of forcible rapes known to law enforcement was 33.1 per 100,000 persons in 2002 and down to 26.8 per 100,000 persons in 2011.¹⁰
- Estimates of rape and sexual assault vary depending upon the definition used. Since its implementation in the 1930s, the UCR has defined forcible rape as only involving female victims and requiring force.¹¹ The FBI changed its definition of “forcible rape” to one of “rape,” which now includes victims of either gender and removes the force requirement.¹² The FBI announced this new definition in early 2012. As this change did not go into effect until January 1, 2013, the FBI has not issued any national data using this new definition.

Assault

- The rate of aggravated assault reported by victims to the NCVS has declined in the last 10 years, going from 580 per 100,000 persons age 12 or older in 2002 to 410 per 100,000 persons age 12 or older in 2011.¹³
- By comparison, the FBI reports the rate of aggravated assault known to law enforcement was 309.5 per 100,000 persons in 2002 and down to 241.1 per 100,000 persons in 2011.¹⁴
- Rates of simple assaults reported by victims to the NCVS follow a similar trend, going from 2,210 per 100,000 persons age 12 or older in 2002 to 1,500 per 100,000 persons age 12 or older in 2011.¹⁵

Robbery

- The rate of robbery reported by victims to the NCVS has decreased in the last 10 years, going from 270 per 100,000 persons age 12 or older in 2002 to 220 per 100,000 persons age 12 or older in 2011.¹⁶

- By comparison, the FBI reports the rate of robbery known to law enforcement in 2002 was 146.1 per 100,000 persons and dropped to 113.7 per 100,000 persons in 2011.¹⁷

Weapon-Related Violent Crime

- As reported by victims to the NCVS, from 2002 to 2011, the rate of serious violent crimes involving weapons declined from 6.9 per 1,000 persons age 12 or older to 4.6 persons age 12 or older.¹⁸
- Between 2002 and 2011, the percent of all violent victimizations reported by victims to the NCVS that were committed with firearms remained stable between 7 and 8 percent.¹⁹

Property Crime

- The FBI reports the rate of property crime known to law enforcement was 4,740.0 per 100,000 persons in 1993. The rate decreased through the 1990s and 2000s, reaching a low rate of 2,908.7 per 100,000 persons in 2011.²⁰
- As reported by victims to the NCVS, between 2002 and 2011, the property crime victimization rate declined 18 percent (from 168.2 per 1,000 households to 138.7 per 1,000 households).²¹
- In 2011, as reported by victims to the NCVS, 37 percent of property crimes were reported to the police. Over the past 10 years, this percentage has remained fairly stable.²²

Burglary, Motor Vehicle Theft, and Theft

- The rate of household burglary reported by victims to the NCVS has remained fairly constant in the last 10 years with the 2002 and 2011 rates being approximately 29.5 per 1,000 households.²³
- The FBI reports the rate of burglary known to law enforcement has decreased in the last 10 years, going from 747.0 per 100,000 persons in 2002 to 702.2 per 100,000 persons in 2011.²⁴

¹⁰ Forcible rape is defined here as “the carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will. Attempts or assaults to commit rape by force or threat of force are also included; however, statutory rape (without force) and other sex offenses are excluded.” Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 2011*. (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2012), table 1, accessed September 5, 2013, <http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/crime-in-the-u.s/2011/crime-in-the-u.s.-2011/tables/table-1>.

¹¹ Ibid.

¹² Specifically the definition states, “Penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without the consent of the victim.” Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Frequently Asked Questions about the Change in the UCR Definition of Rape*, (2013), accessed November 15, 2013, <http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/recent-program-updates/new-rape-definition-frequently-asked-questions>.

¹³ Jennifer L. Truman and Michael Planty, *Criminal Victimization, 2011*. (Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Department of Justice, 2012), 3, accessed September 3, 2013, <http://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/cv11.pdf>.

¹⁴ Federal Bureau of Investigation, “Crime—National or State Level Data with One Variable.”

¹⁵ Truman and Planty, *Criminal Victimization, 2011*, 3.

¹⁶ Ibid.

¹⁷ Federal Bureau of Investigation, “Crime—National or State Level Data with One Variable.”

¹⁸ Ibid., table 2.

¹⁹ Ibid.

²⁰ Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 2011*, table 1.

²¹ Truman and Planty, *Criminal Victimization, 2011*, table 4.

²² Ibid., table 8.

²³ Ibid., 4.

²⁴ Federal Bureau of Investigation, “Crime—National or State Level Data with One Variable.”

- The FBI reports the rate of motor vehicle theft known to law enforcement in 1993 was 606.3 per 100,000 persons. This rate has declined, reaching a low of 229.6 per 100,000 persons in 2011.²⁵
- The FBI reports the rate of larceny-theft known to law enforcement has decreased in the last 10 years, going from 2,450.7 per 100,000 persons in 2002 to 1,976.9 per 100,000 persons in 2011.²⁶
- The personal theft rate reported by victims to the NCVS decreased between 2002 and 2011 by 19 percent, going from 129.5 per 1,000 households to 104.2 per 1,000 households.²⁷ +



²⁵ Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 2011*, table 1.

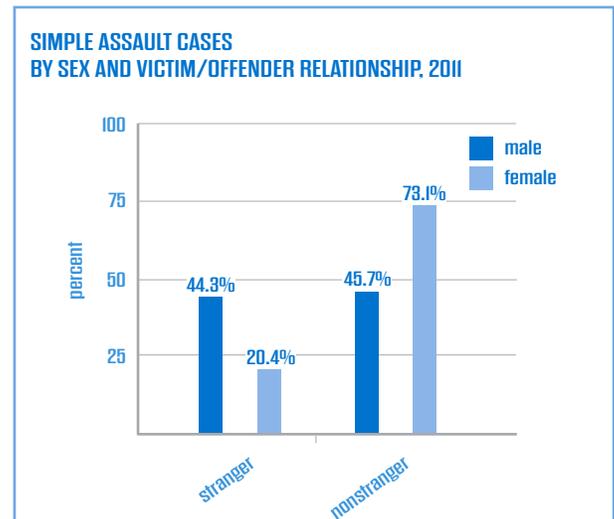
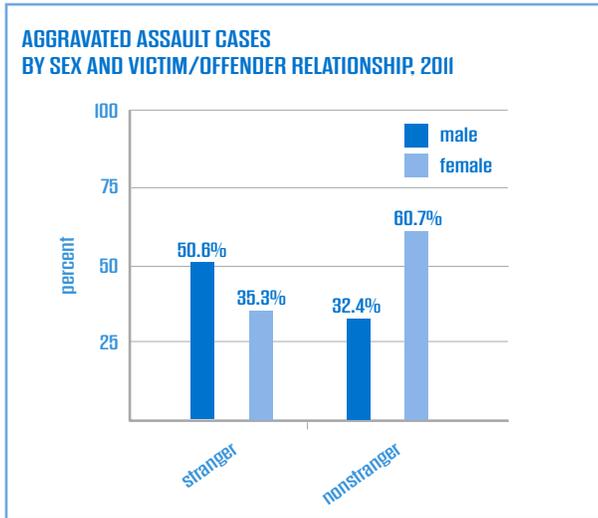
²⁶ *Ibid.*

²⁷ Truman and Planty, *Criminal Victimization, 2011*, table 4.

Although assaults have declined significantly in the past decade, millions of these crimes occur every year. The majority of assaults involve the use of hands, fists, and feet or clubs or blunt objects rather than firearms or knives. Victimization varies in important ways, both by sex and by ethnicity. Males experience more assaults by strangers, and females experience more assaults by intimate partners and other people known to them. American Indian or Alaska Natives, blacks, and Hispanics experience higher rates of assault than whites or Asian or Pacific Islanders.

- In 2011, 61 percent of all serious violent crimes were reported to the police.¹
- The percent of aggravated assault victimizations reported to the police in 2011 was 67 percent, while the percent of reported simple assaults was 43 percent.²
- In cases in 2011 where victims indicated their relationship to the offender, males experienced aggravated assault by a nonstranger (including intimate partner, other relative, and friend/acquaintance) in 32.4 percent of cases and by a stranger in 50.6 percent. Females experienced aggravated assault by a nonstranger in 60.7 percent of cases and by a stranger in 35.3 percent of cases.³
- In 2011, the rate of aggravated assault incidences known to law enforcement in metropolitan counties was 249.1 per 100,000 inhabitants and the rate in non-metropolitan counties was 146.8 per 100,000.⁴

- In 2011, 305,939 total arrests were made on aggravated assault charges, a rate of 128.0 per 100,000 inhabitants. Other assault cases resulted in 955,620 arrests at a rate of 399.9 per 100,000 inhabitants.⁵
- In 2011, of the 656,662 aggravated assaults known to law enforcement, 56.9 percent were cleared by arrest. In cities with more than 250,000 citizens, 49.7 percent were cleared by arrest. The percentage was 63.8 percent in cities with a population under 10,000, and 62.2 percent in suburban areas.⁶
- From 2002 to 2011, the rate of aggravated assault reported by victims against persons age 12 years or older declined by 28 percent. The rate in 2011 had declined to 2.7 incidents per 1,000 persons; in 2002 it was 3.8 per 1,000 persons.⁷
- In reported cases, females are more likely than males to experience assault by an intimate partner. In aggravated assaults, male victims reported that the offender was an intimate partner in 6.7 percent of incidents, whereas females reported an intimate partner offender in 26.8 percent of cases.⁸
- From 2010 to 2011, the rate of violent crime reported by victims increased by 17 percent. Simple assaults rates increased by 21 percent.⁹
- For simple assault, in cases where the victims indicated their relationship to the offender, males were victimized by a



¹ Jennifer L. Truman and Michael Planty, *Criminal Victimization, 2011*, (Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Department of Justice, 2012), 8, accessed September 3, 2013, <http://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/cv11.pdf>.

² Ibid.

³ Calculated from Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Number of Aggravated Assaults by Sex and Victim-Offender Relationship, 2011*, generated using the NCVS Victimization Analysis Tool, accessed September 6, 2013, <http://www.bjs.gov/index.cfm?ty=nvat>.

⁴ Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 2011*, (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2012), table 2, accessed September 3, 2013, <http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/crime-in-the-u.s/2011/crime-in-the-u.s.-2011/tables/table-2>.

⁵ Ibid., table 31, accessed September 3, 2012, <http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/crime-in-the-u.s/2011/crime-in-the-u.s.-2011/tables/table-31>.

⁶ Ibid., table 25, accessed September 3, 2012, <http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/crime-in-the-u.s/2011/crime-in-the-u.s.-2011/tables/table-25>.

⁷ Truman and Planty, *Criminal Victimization, 2011*, 9.

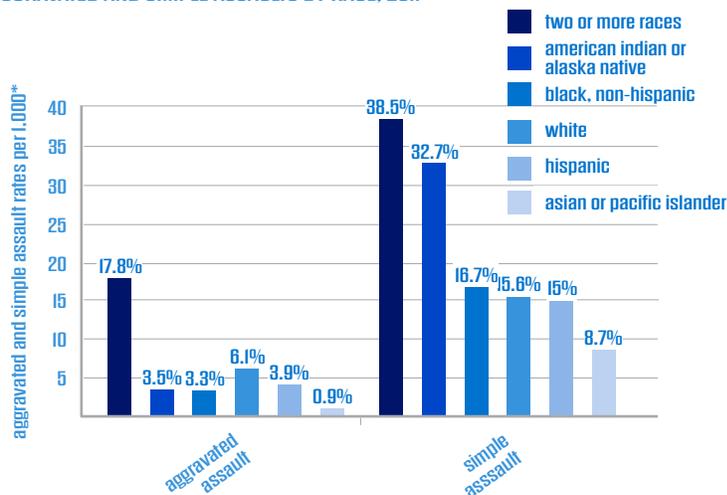
⁸ Calculated from Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Number of Aggravated Assaults by Sex and Victim-Offender Relationship, 2011*, generated using the NCVS Victimization Analysis Tool, accessed September 6, 2013, <http://www.bjs.gov/index.cfm?ty=nvat>.

⁹ Truman and Planty, *Criminal Victimization, 2011*, 3.

nonstranger in 45.7 percent of cases and by a stranger in 44.3 percent of cases. Females experienced simple assault by a nonstranger in 73.1 percent of cases and by a stranger in 20.4 percent of cases.¹⁰

- From 2002 to 2011, the rate of simple assault reported by victims against persons age 12 years or older declined by 31 percent. The rate of simple assault in 2011 was 15.3 incidents per 1,000 persons; in 2002 it was 22.1 per 1,000 persons.¹¹
- In simple assault cases reported by victims, 8.9 percent of males were victimized by an intimate partner, compared to 22.7 percent of females.¹²
- In 2011, victims experienced 1,052,084 aggravated assaults. Ten percent of these incidents involved no weapons used by an offender; 10 percent involved a weapon, including firearms (31 percent of all incidents), knives (27 percent), other weapons (26 percent), and unidentified weapons (6 percent).¹³
- In 2011, as reported by victims, the rate of aggravated assault against people of two or more races was 17.8 per 1,000 people. American Indians or Alaska Natives were assaulted at a rate of 3.5, blacks (non-Hispanic) at a rate of 6.1, whites at a rate of 3.9, Hispanics at a rate of 3.3, and Asian or Pacific Islander at a rate one of 0.9 per 1,000 people.¹⁴
- In 2011, as reported by victims, the rate of simple assault against people of two or more races was 38.5 per 1,000 people. American Indians or Alaska Natives were assaulted at a rate of 32.7, Hispanics at a rate of 16.7, blacks (non-Hispanic) at a rate of 15.6, whites at a rate of 15.0, and Asian or Pacific Islander at a rate of 8.7 per 1,000 people.¹⁵

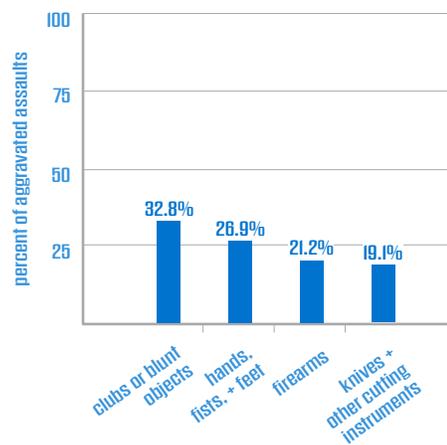
AGGRAVATED AND SIMPLE ASSAULTS BY RACE, 2011



* In cases of simple assault, American Indian and Alaska Native figures are based on a sample size of 10 or fewer. In cases of aggravated assault, American Indian and Alaska Native, Asian or Pacific Islander, and "two or more races" figures are based on sample sizes of 10 or fewer. In these instances, the data is less statistically reliable.

- In 2011, the types of weapons used during aggravated assaults known to law enforcement included: personal weapons such as hands, fists, and feet at 26.9 percent; firearms at 21.2 percent; and knives or other cutting instruments at 19.1 percent. Other weapons, such as clubs or blunt objects, were used in 32.8 percent of aggravated assaults.¹⁶

WEAPONS USED IN AGGRAVATED ASSAULTS, 2011



¹⁰ Calculated from Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Number of Simple Assaults by Sex and Victim-Offender Relationship, 2011*, generated using the NCVS Victimization Analysis Tool, accessed September 6, 2013, <http://www.bjs.gov/index.cfm?ty=nvat>.

¹¹ Truman and Planty, *Criminal Victimization, 2011*, 3.

¹² Calculated from Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Number of Simple Assaults by Sex and Victim-Offender Relationship, 2011*, generated using the NCVS Victimization Analysis Tool, accessed September 6, 2013, <http://www.bjs.gov/index.cfm?ty=nvat>.

¹³ Calculated from Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Number of Aggravated Assaults by Sex and Victim-Offender Relationship, 2011*, generated using the NCVS Victimization Analysis Tool, accessed September 6, 2013, <http://www.bjs.gov/index.cfm?ty=nvat>.

¹⁴ Calculated from Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Number of Violent Victimization, Aggravated Assaults, and Simple Assaults by Race/Hispanic Origin-Expanded Categories, 2011*, generated using the NCVS Victimization Analysis Tool, accessed September 9, 2013, <http://www.bjs.gov/index.cfm?ty=nvat>.

¹⁵ Ibid.

¹⁶ Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 2011*, table 2, accessed September 3, 2013, <http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/crime-in-the-u.s/2011/crime-in-the-u.s.-2011/tables/aggravated-assault-table>.

- In 2010, the rate of law enforcement officers assaulted in the line of duty was 10.0 assaults per 100 officers.¹⁷ This number increased slightly in 2011 to 10.2 per 100 officers.¹⁸
- Of all the officers who were assaulted in 2011, 33.3 percent were assaulted while responding to disturbance calls, 14.7 percent while attempting other arrests, and 12.6 percent while handling or transporting prisoners.¹⁹
- In 2011, 79.9 percent of law enforcement officers who were assaulted were attacked with personal weapons (e.g., hands, fists, or feet), and 4.0 percent were assaulted with firearms. Of law enforcement officers who were assaulted, 26.6 percent sustained injuries.²⁰
- The largest percentage of assaults on officers in 2011, 15.3 percent, occurred between 12:01 a.m. and 2 a.m. This percentage is consistent with those in the previous 12 years.²¹
- Of the officers who were assaulted in 2011, 63.9 percent were assigned to one-officer vehicle patrols and 17.0 percent were assigned to two-officer vehicle patrols.²² +



¹⁷ Federal Bureau of Investigation. *Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 2010*. (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2011), table 65, accessed September 3, 2013, <http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/leoka/leoka-2010/tables/table65-leo-assaulted-region-division-10.xls>.

¹⁸ Federal Bureau of Investigation. *Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 2011*. (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2012), table 65, accessed September 3, 2013, <http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/leoka/2011/tables/table-65>.

¹⁹ *Ibid.*, table 68, <http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/leoka/2011/tables/table-68>.

²⁰ *Ibid.*, table 73, <http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/leoka/2011/tables/table-73>.

²¹ *Ibid.*, table 67, <http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/leoka/2011/tables/table-67>.

²² *Ibid.*, table 69, <http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/leoka/2011/tables/table-69>.

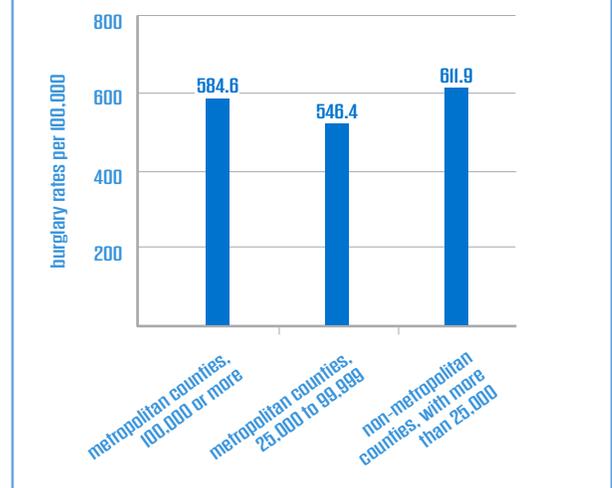
Burglary, Robbery, and Theft

While robbery, burglary, and theft all involve the loss of items of value, these crimes also differ. Robbery is both a violent crime and one that involves property. Robbery victims are immediately aware of the crime because they are present when it takes place. Burglary, however, is a theft from a dwelling or structure that may or may not be inhabited at the time of the crime. [The crime escalates to robbery if someone is present in the structure when it is entered.] A disproportionate number of burglaries, robberies, and thefts occur in metropolitan areas. Since 2002, the overall occurrence of household property crimes (household burglaries, motor vehicle thefts, and thefts) has decreased by more than 18 percent and robberies have decreased by 20 percent. From 2010 to 2011, these rates increased by 11 percent and decreased by 3 percent, respectively.¹ While the dollar value of these crimes is difficult to pinpoint, especially accounting for the intangible effects of victimization, total losses to victims from property crimes (which include burglary and larceny theft) amount to billions of dollars every year.²

- In 2011, 2,188,005 burglaries occurred in the United States, at a rate of 702.2 per 100,000 inhabitants.³
- In 2011, the volume of burglary in the United States increased by 0.9 percent, and the rate per 100,000 people increased by 0.2 percent.⁴
- Between 2010 and 2011, the rate of robberies in the United States decreased 4.0 percent.⁵ Larceny-theft crimes, the unlawful taking of property, decreased 1.4 percent.⁶ The rate of overall property victimization increased 11 percent during this time.⁷
- Between 2010 and 2011, the rate of robberies decreased by 4.7 percent. The estimated number of motor vehicle thefts decreased 4.0 percent; larceny-theft decreased 1.4 percent; and burglary increased 0.2 percent.⁸
- As reported by victims in 2011, 52.7 percent of robberies of male victims were committed by a stranger, and 40.4 percent of robberies of female victims were committed by a stranger.⁹

- As reported by victims in 2011, 42 percent of robberies involved no weapons. Firearms were used in 25.7 percent of robberies, and a knife was used in 10.8 percent of robberies.¹⁰
- In 2011, burglaries occurred at a rate of 584.6 per 100,000 inhabitants in metropolitan counties of more than 100,000. The number of burglaries known was 240,309.¹¹ Metropolitan counties with populations between 25,000 and 99,999 recorded 120,875 known burglaries, or a rate of 546.4 per 100,000 inhabitants. In non-metropolitan counties with more than 25,000 inhabitants, burglaries occurred at a rate of 611.9 per 100,000; the number of known burglaries was 71,535.¹²

BURGLARY RATES BY COUNTY TYPE, 2011



- In 2011, the number of known burglaries by forcible entry was 1,186,204. The number of burglaries by unlawful entry known to law enforcement was 648,484.¹³
- In 2011, 557,214 burglaries were committed at nonresidential (store, office, etc.) locations; 1,630,791 burglaries occurred in residences in the United States. Of the burglaries occurring at residences in 2011, 442,970 of those occurred at night and 860,425 occurred during the day.¹⁴
- The rate of robberies per 100,000 inhabitants in the metropolitan counties with over 100,000 inhabitants was 74.2 in 2011, while the same rate for the most densely populated

¹ Jennifer L. Truman and Michael Planty, *Criminal Victimization, 2011*. (Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Department of Justice, 2012). 8, accessed September 3, 2013, <http://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/cv11.pdf>.

² Bureau of Justice Statistics, "Criminal Victimization in the United States, 2007." (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, report update I), table B2, accessed October 15, 2012, <http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/content/pub/pdf/cvus07.pdf>. This report on crimes both reported and not reported to police stated the cost of property crime at more than \$16 billion.

³ Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 2011*. (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2012), table I, accessed September 9, 2013, <http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/crime-in-the-u.s/2011/crime-in-the-u.s.-2011/tables/table-1>.

⁴ Ibid., table IA, <http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/crime-in-the-u.s/2011/crime-in-the-u.s.-2011/tables/table-1>.

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ Ibid.

⁷ Jennifer L. Truman and Michael Planty, *Criminal Victimization, 2011*, 8, accessed September 3, 2013, <http://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/cv11.pdf>.

⁸ Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 2011*, table IA.

⁹ Calculated from Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Number of Robberies by Victim-Offender Relationship and Sex, 2011*, generated using the NCVS Victimization Analysis Tool, accessed September 9, 2013, <http://www.bjs.gov/index.cfm?ty=nval>.

¹⁰ Calculated from Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Percent of Robberies by Weapon Use and Weapon Category, 2011*, generated using the NCVS Victimization Analysis Tool, accessed September 10, 2013, <http://www.bjs.gov/index.cfm?ty=nval>.

¹¹ Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 2011*, table I4, accessed September 10, 2013, http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/crime-in-the-u.s/2011/crime-in-the-u.s.-2011/tables/table-14_crime_trends_by_metropolitan_and_nonmetropolitan_counties_by_population_group_2010-2011.xls.

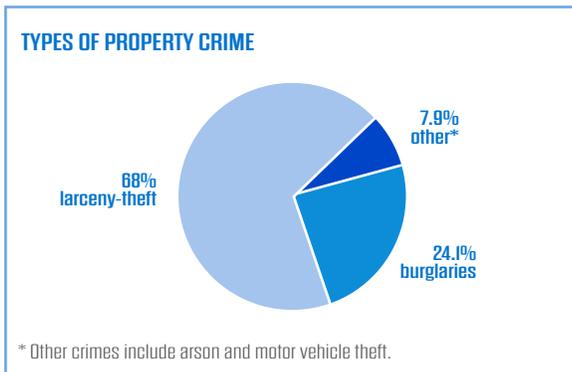
¹² Ibid.

¹³ Ibid., table I9, accessed September 10, 2013, http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/crime-in-the-u.s/2011/crime-in-the-u.s.-2011/tables/table-19_rate_number_of_crimes_per_100000_inhabitants_additional_information_about_selected_offenses_2011.xls.

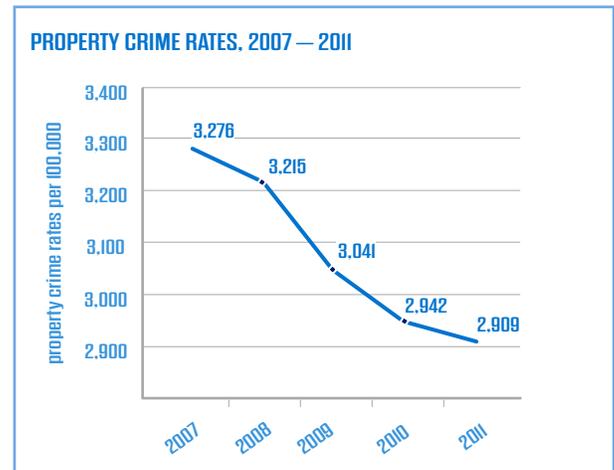
¹⁴ Ibid., table 7, accessed September 10, 2013, <http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/crime-in-the-u.s/2011/crime-in-the-u.s.-2011/tables/table-7>.

non-metropolitan counties (with 25,000 or more residents) was 17.6.¹⁵

- Of all reported robbery cases, 127,521 involved a firearm and 129,606 cases involved a strong-arm (the use or threatened use of hands, arms, feet, fists, or teeth as weapons to deprive the victim of property).¹⁶
- The rate of robbery involving a firearm was the highest (28.3 per 100,000 inhabitants) in metropolitan counties. However, the rate of robberies involving a strong-arm was highest in suburban areas (26.7 per 100,000 inhabitants).¹⁷
- In 2011, there were an estimated 6,159,795 larceny-thefts nationwide.¹⁸
- In metropolitan counties in 2011, there were 919,323 cases of larceny-theft, which is a rate of 1,354.7 per 100,000 inhabitants.¹⁹
- Property crime decreased 0.5 percent from 2010 to 2011. The 5-year trend (see chart below) showed a 8.3 percent decrease between 2007 and 2011.²⁰



- Of all property crimes in 2011, 68.0 percent were larceny-theft and 24.1 percent were burglaries.²¹



- In 2011, victims reported a rate of property crime victimizations of 138.7 per 1,000 households.²²
- Motor vehicle theft accounted for 24.8 percent of all thefts in 2011. Shoplifting accounted for 17.5 percent.²³
- In 2011, victims reported 37 percent of property crimes to police. Law enforcement received reports on 52 percent of burglaries, 83 percent of motor vehicular thefts, and 30 percent of thefts.²⁴ +



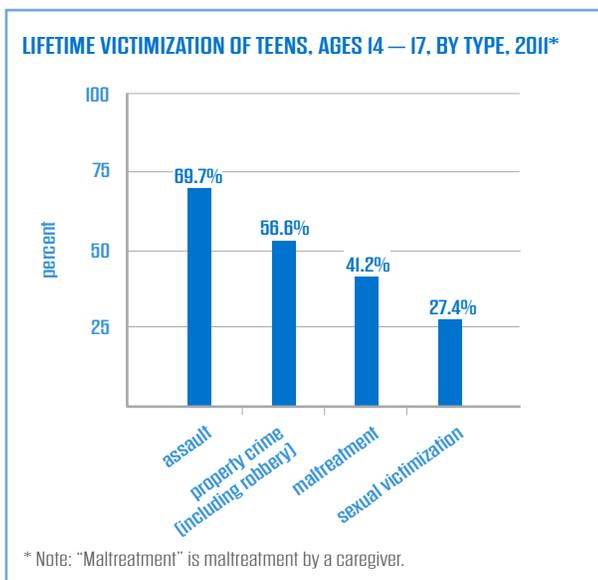
¹⁵ Ibid., table 14.
¹⁶ Ibid., table 19, <http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/crime-in-the-u.s/2010/crime-in-the-u.s.-2010/tables/10tbl19.xls>.
¹⁷ Ibid.
¹⁸ Ibid., table 1, <http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/crime-in-the-u.s/2011/crime-in-the-u.s.-2011/tables/table-1>.
¹⁹ Ibid., table 18, http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/crime-in-the-u.s/2011/crime-in-the-u.s.-2011/tables/table_18_rate_number_of_crimes_per_100000_inhabitants_by_metropolitan_and_nonmetropolitan_counties_2011.xls.
²⁰ Ibid., table 1, <http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/crime-in-the-u.s/2011/crime-in-the-u.s.-2011/tables/table-1>.

²¹ Ibid.
²² Truman and Planty, *Criminal Victimization, 2011*, table 4.
²³ Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 2011*, "Larceny-theft," <http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/crime-in-the-u.s/2011/crime-in-the-u.s.-2011/property-crime/larceny-theft>.
²⁴ Truman and Planty, *Criminal Victimization, 2011*, table 8.

Child, Youth, and Teen Victimization

Children, youth, and teens experience high levels of victimization. Crimes against young people include abuse, neglect, and homicide, and a majority of children and adolescents have experienced some form of physical assault in their lifetimes. Teenagers, in particular, experience high levels of assault, maltreatment, and property victimization. Large percentages of children, youth, and teens are also regularly exposed to physical and emotional violence in their homes, schools, and neighborhoods. Schools are more aware than other authorities about child victimization, especially because more crimes are committed against children at school than outside of school.

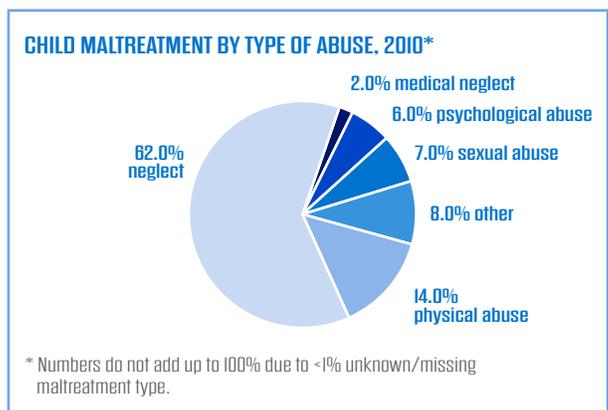
- Of children age 0 to 17 years in 2011, 41.2 percent were physically assaulted in the previous 12 months.¹
- Of the U.S. population of 14- to 17-year-olds, 69.7 percent had been assaulted, 56.6 percent had experienced a property victimization (including robbery), 41.2 percent had been maltreated, and 27.4 percent had been sexually victimized at some point in their lifetime.²



- In 2011, of children age 0 to 17, 0.0 percent of males and 0.3 percent of females were sexually victimized by a caregiver, 4.5 percent of males and 2.9 percent of females were physically abused by a caregiver, and 6.9 percent of males and 6.0 percent of females had experienced neglect by a caregiver in the previous year.³
- At some point in their lifetime, 54.5 percent of children and adolescents (age 0 to 17) experienced some form of physical

assault, 24.6 percent were victims of physical intimidation (i.e., physical bullying), 51.8 percent were victims of relational aggression (i.e., emotional bullying),⁴ and 10.3 percent were victims of assault with a weapon.⁵

- In 2010, just under one-half (45 percent) of all child victims of maltreatment were white, 22 percent were African American, and 21 percent were Hispanic.⁶
- In 2010, child protective services found approximately 754,000 children were victims of maltreatment (abuse and neglect). Children age 0 to 3 years account for 34 percent of child maltreatment victims.⁷ Parents are the perpetrators of child maltreatment in 81 percent of the cases.⁸
- During 2010, 62 percent of child maltreatment victims experienced neglect, 14 percent were physically abused, 7 percent were sexually abused, 6 percent were psychologically maltreated, and 2 percent were medically neglected. In addition, 8 percent of child victims experienced other types of maltreatment.⁹
- In 2010, an estimated 1,560 children died as a result of maltreatment. Forty-eight percent of these children were under a year old. Seventy-nine percent of child fatalities were caused by the child's parents, and 29 percent of fatalities were caused by the mother alone.¹⁰



¹ David Finkelhor et al., "Violence, Crime, and Abuse Exposure in a National Sample of Children and Youth: An Update," *Pediatrics* 167, no. 7 (2013): 616, accessed September 10, 2013, <http://archpedi.jamanetwork.com/article.aspx?articleid=1689983>.

² Ibid., 616-18.

³ Ibid., 617.

⁴ Finkelhor et al. used the terms physical intimidation and relational aggression instead of the more common terms of physical and emotional bullying because the latter terminology requires a "power imbalance" in the victim-perpetrator relationship. Ibid., 616.

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, *DJJDP Statistical Briefing Book*, (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2012), "Characteristics of Child Maltreatment Victims, 2010," accessed September 5, 2012, <http://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/victims/qa02102.asp?qaDate=2010&text=>.

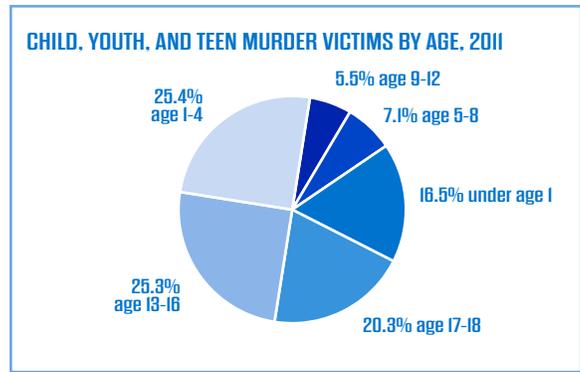
⁷ Ibid.

⁸ Ibid., "Percent of Perpetrators by Relationship to Victim, 2010," accessed September 5, 2012, <http://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/victims/qa02111.asp?qaDate=2010>.

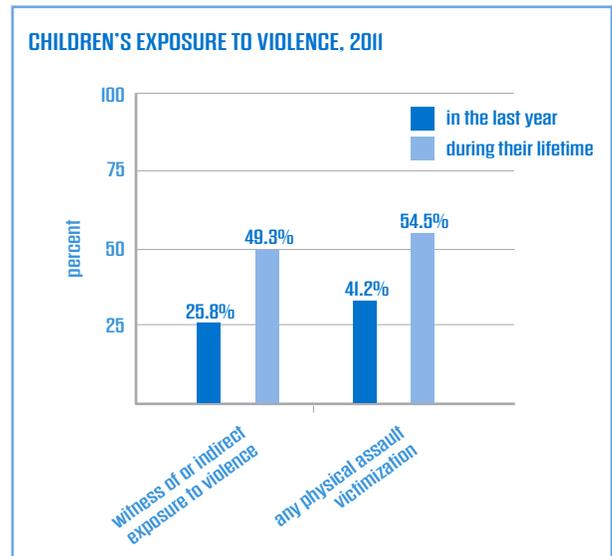
⁹ Ibid., "Characteristics of Child Maltreatment Victims, 2010."

¹⁰ Ibid., "Characteristics of Fatality Victims of Child Maltreatment, 2010," accessed September 5, 2012, <http://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/victims/qa02109.asp?qaDate=2010>.

- In 2011, data showed that more crimes committed against students age 12 to 18 occurred at school (49 victimizations per 1,000 students) rather than away from school (38 victimizations per 1,000 students). This same population experienced 1.25 million non-fatal crimes at school.¹¹
- Authorities often knew about nonphysical victimizations that occur in school, such as relational aggression (51.5 percent) and property theft (46.8 percent), or types of victimization that leave signs a teacher in a classroom or a doctor in the course of a medical examination might detect, such as neglect (47.8 percent).¹²
- School officials were aware of 42.3 percent of child victimizations cases, while police were aware of only 12.7 percent and medical personnel were aware of only 1.8 percent.¹³
- In 2011, 32.8 percent of high school students had been in a physical fight one or more times during the previous 12 months, and about 3.9 percent had been in a fight in which they were injured and had to be treated by a nurse or doctor.¹⁴
- In 2011, 9.4 percent (1,187) of all homicide victims were children and youth under 18 years of age. Of total homicides, 6.4 percent (813) were males under the age of 18, and 2.9 percent (371) were females under the age of 18. (The sex of three victims was unknown.) Of homicide victims under the age of 18 whose race was known, 47.1 percent (559) were black and 48.2 percent (572) were white. (The race of 56 victims was either “other” or “unknown.”)¹⁵
- In 2011, of the 1,187 children under 18 years of age who were murdered, 16.5 percent (196) were infants under age one, 25.4 percent (301) were children 1 to 4 years of age, 7.1 percent (84) were children 5 to 8 years of age, 5.5 percent (65) were children 9 to 12 years of age, 25.3 percent (300) were youth 13 to 16 years of age, and 20.3 percent (241) were teens age 17 to 18.¹⁶



- In 2011, 22.4 percent of children stated they witnessed an act of violence in their homes, schools, and communities within the previous year and 3.4 percent stated they had indirect exposure to violence.¹⁷ Of children surveyed, 39.2 percent witnessed an act of violence and 10.1 percent stated they had indirect exposure to violence sometime during their lifetime.¹⁸ By comparison, 41.2 percent of children stated they were victims of a physical assault within the previous year, and 54.5 percent stated they were victims of a physical assault during their lifetime.¹⁹



¹¹ National Center for Education Statistics, Bureau of Justice Statistics. *Indicators of School Crime and Safety, 2012*. (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Education, U.S. Department of Justice, 2013), accessed September 10, 2013. <http://nces.ed.gov/programs/crimeindicators/crimeindicators2012/key.asp>.

¹² David Finkelhor et al., “Child and Youth Victimization Known to Police, School, and Medical Authorities,” *Juvenile Justice Bulletin* (Washington, DC: Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, U.S. Department of Justice, 2012), table 1, accessed September 10, 2013. <http://www.ojjdp.gov/pubs/235394.pdf>.

¹³ Ibid.

¹⁴ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. “Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance—United States, 2011.” *Surveillance Summaries* (Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services), 61, no. 4 (2012): 7-8, accessed September 10, 2013. <http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/pdf/ss/ss6104.pdf>.

¹⁵ Federal Bureau of Investigation. *Crime in the United States, 2011*. (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2011), calculated from Expanded Homicide Data table 2, accessed September 10, 2013. <http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/crime-in-the-u.s/2011/crime-in-the-u.s.-2011/tables/expanded-homicide-data-table-2>.

¹⁶ Ibid.

¹⁷ “Witnessing” violence includes witnessing the following: an assault by a family member against another family member, an assault on a family member by someone outside the household, an assault outside the home, or a murder. “Indirect exposure to violence” includes exposure to shooting, bombs, or riots; exposure to war or ethnic conflict; being told about or seeing evidence of a violent event in the household or community; theft or burglary from the child’s household; or a credible threat of a bomb or attack against the child’s school; David Finkelhor, *Children’s Exposure to Violence: A Comprehensive National Survey*, (Washington, DC: Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, Office of Justice Programs, 2009), 7, accessed September 25, 2013. <https://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/ojjdp/227744.pdf>.

¹⁸ David Finkelhor et al., “Violence, Crime, and Abuse Exposure in a National Sample of Children and Youth: An Update,” table 5.

¹⁹ Ibid., table 1.

- As of November 2012, 23 states and Puerto Rico had enacted legislation addressing the issue of children witnessing domestic violence. Thirteen states provide for enhanced penalties in domestic violence cases when a child is present. Four states require the perpetrator pay for any counseling needed by the child, two states mandate counseling for the offender, and one state requires—in cases where the noncustodial parent had committed domestic violence in the presence of a child—that child visitation be supervised for a period of one to two years.²⁰
- In 2011, 8.2 percent of children under the age of 18 had witnessed a family assault in the previous 12 months and 20.8 percent had witnessed a family assault at some point in their lifetime.²¹
- In 2011, 29.8 percent of children were victims of an assault with no weapon or injury, 9.7 percent were victims of an assault with a weapon, 10.1 percent were victims of an assault with an injury, 5.6 percent experienced sexual victimization, and 13.8 percent experienced child maltreatment by a caregiver.²²
- In 2011, approximately 85 percent of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, or questioning (LGBTQ) high school students heard the word “gay” or “queer” in a negative connotation often or frequently while in school and over 91 percent reported they felt distressed because of this language.²³
- In 2011, 38.3 percent of LGBTQ high school students reported being physically harassed (pushed or shoved) and 18.3 percent reported being physical assaulted (punched, kicked, injured with a weapon) because of their sexual orientation.²⁴

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²⁰ Child Welfare Information Gateway, *Child Witness to Domestic Violence: Summary of State Laws*. (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2012), 2-3, accessed September 10, 2013, https://www.childwelfare.gov/systemwide/laws_policies/statutes/witnessdv.cfm.

²¹ Finkelhor, “Violence, Crime, and Abuse Exposure,” table 5.

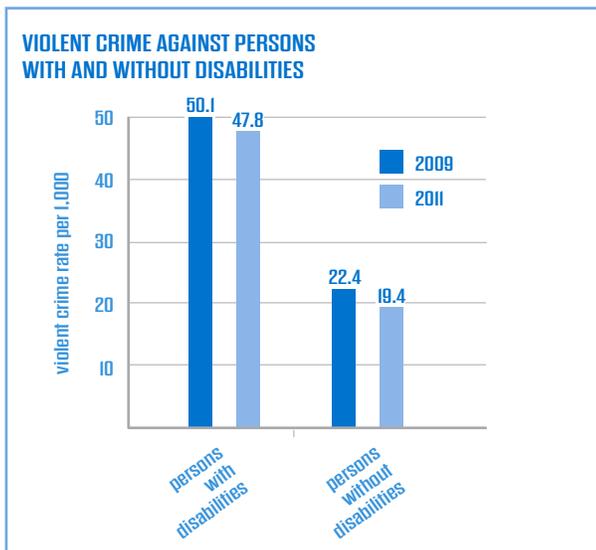
²² *Ibid.*, tables 1-3.

²³ Joseph Kosciw, et al., *The 2011 National School Climate Survey: The Experiences of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Youth in Our Nation’s Schools*. (New York, NY: Gay, Lesbian, and Straight Education Network, 2012), xiv, accessed September 10, 2013, <http://www.glsen.org/sites/default/files/2011%20National%20School%20Climate%20Survey%20Full%20Report.pdf>.

²⁴ *Ibid.*, xiv-xv.

Persons with disabilities are victimized by crime at much higher rates than the rest of the population, and they are often targeted specifically because of their disabilities. Violent crimes against these victims, the majority of whom are over 50,¹ include rape/sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, and intimate partner violence. As compared to other population groups, victims with disabilities experience higher rates of victimization by persons known to them, and they report crime less frequently, often because of the nature of their disabilities, such as mental disabilities or physical or emotional illness. Responding to crime victims with disabilities poses unique challenges to the criminal justice system, which is often not equipped to meet their needs.

- In 2011, the age-adjusted violent victimization rate for persons with disabilities (47.8 violent victimizations per 1,000) was more than twice the rate among persons without disabilities (19.4 violent victimizations per 1,000).²



- From 2009 to 2011, the age-adjusted rate of violent crime decreased by 4.6 percent from 50.1 per 1,000 to 47.8 per 1,000. By comparison, the rate of violent crime against persons without disabilities decreased by 13.4 percent from 22.4 per 1,000 in 2009 to about 19.4 per 1,000 in 2011.³
- In 2011, for both males and females, the age-adjusted rate of violent crime was greater for those with disabilities than the rate for those without disabilities. The rate for males with disabilities was 42.0 per 1,000, compared to 21.6 per 1,000 for males without disabilities; for females with disabilities, the

rate was 53.3 per 1,000, compared to 17.3 per 1,000 for females without disabilities.⁴

- In 2010, offenders were strangers to the victim in 33 percent of violent victimizations against persons with disabilities, compared to 41 percent of violent victimizations against persons without disabilities.⁵
- In 2010, intimate partner violence accounted for 13 percent of violence against persons with disabilities, similar to the percentage of violence against persons without disabilities, which is 14 percent.⁶
- The rate of aggravated assault reported against persons with disabilities in 2009 was 6.6 per 1,000. That number increased to 8.6 in 2010 and increased again to 10.6 in 2011.⁷
- In 2011, among the disability types measured, persons with cognitive disabilities had the highest rate of violent victimization (23.7 per 1,000).⁸
- Between 2009 and 2011, reported instances of rape/sexual assault against persons with a disability decreased by 13.6 percent.⁹
- In 2011, 11.2 percent of child victims of abuse or neglect had a reported disability.¹⁰
- In 2010, about 41 percent of the violent victimizations against persons with disabilities were reported to police, compared to about 53 percent of victimizations against persons without disabilities.¹¹
- In 2010, persons with disabilities reported to the police 39 percent of robberies and 40 percent of aggravated assaults. Persons without disabilities reported much higher percentages of these crimes: 63 percent of robberies and 65 percent of aggravated assaults.¹²

¹ Erika Harrell, *Crime Against Persons with Disabilities, 2009-2011 - Statistical Tables*. (Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Department of Justice, 2012), 2, accessed September 10, 2013, <http://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/capd0911st.pdf>.

² *Ibid.*, tables 3, 4.

³ *Ibid.*, calculated from tables 3 and 4.

⁴ *Ibid.*, table 5.

⁵ Harrell, *Crimes Against Persons with Disabilities, 2008-2010*. (Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Department of Justice, 2011), 4, accessed September 10, 2013, <http://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/capd10st.pdf>.

⁶ *Ibid.*

⁷ Harrell, *Crimes Against Persons with Disabilities, 2009-2011*, table 3.

⁸ *Ibid.*, table 9.

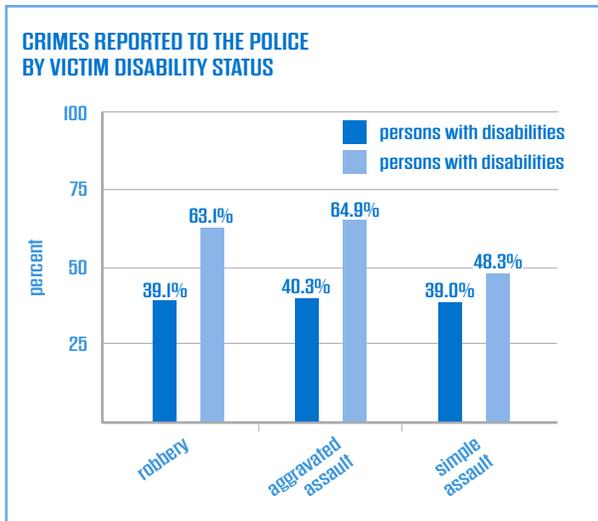
⁹ *Ibid.*, calculated from data in table 1. The 2011 statistic is based off a sample of 10 or fewer cases so caution should be taken in interpreting these results.

¹⁰ Administration on Children, Youth, and Families, *Child Maltreatment, 2010*. (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2012), 22, accessed September 10, 2013, <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/cb/cm10.pdf>.

¹¹ Harrell, *Crime Against Persons with Disabilities, 2008-2010*, 5.

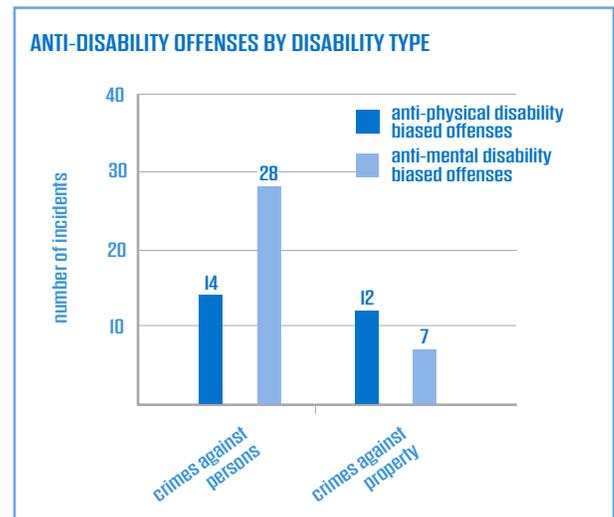
¹² *Ibid.*, 11.

Crimes against Persons with Disabilities



- In a national survey of over 1,300 people with disabilities and their family members in 2012, over 70 percent reported being victims of abuse. Types of abuse include verbal-emotional (87.2 percent), physical (50.6 percent), sexual (41.6 percent), neglect (37.3 percent), and financial (31.5 percent).¹³
- In the same survey, 62.7 percent who reported being victims of abuse did not report the abuse to authorities. When looking at families of victims and victims, 43.3 percent of incidents were not reported to authorities.¹⁴
- Among persons with disabilities, the percentage of violence in which the victim faced an armed offender increased from 20 percent in 2008 to 30 percent in 2010.¹⁵ The offender was armed with a firearm in about 14 percent of victimizations involving persons with disabilities, compared to 8 percent of victimizations against those without disabilities in 2010.¹⁶
- In 2007, about 19 percent of violent crime victims with a disability said they believed they had been victimized because of their disability.¹⁷
- In 2011, a total of 53 anti-disability hate crimes were reported. Of these, 19 were motivated by bias against persons with physical disabilities and 34 by bias against those with mental disabilities.¹⁸

- In 2011, 56.9 percent of violent crimes against people with a disability were against those with multiple disabilities, up from 50.7 percent in 2010 and 41.4 percent in 2009.¹⁹
- In 2011, anti-disability-biased incidents involving 61 total victims were reported to police. Of the 61 victims, 42 experienced crimes against persons, 18 experienced crimes against property, and 1 experienced a crime against society.²⁰
- Of the 26 reported offenses against those with physical disabilities in 2011, 7 were simple assault, 5 intimidation, 2 classified as “other” crimes against persons, 1 larceny/theft, 7 destruction of property/vandalism, and 4 classified as “other” crimes against property. Of the 35 offenses against those with mental disabilities, 1 was forcible rape,²¹ 7 aggravated assault, 9 simple assault, 10 intimidation, 1 classified as “other” crimes against person, 1 burglary, 1 larceny/theft, 4 destruction of property/vandalism, and 1 crime against society.²²



- Between 2007 and 2011, victims identified disability as the perceived offender motivation in hate crime 14 percent of the time, up from 10 percent between 2003 and 2006.²³ +

¹³ Nora J. Baladerian, Thomas F. Colemand, and Jim Stream, *Findings from the 2012 Survey on Abuse of People with Disabilities*. (Los Angeles, CA: Spectrum Institute, Disability and Abuse Project, 2013), accessed September 16, 2013, <http://www.disabilityandabuse.org/survey/findings.pdf>.

¹⁴ Ibid.

¹⁵ Harrell, *Crime Against Persons with Disabilities, 2008-2010*, 5.

¹⁶ Ibid.

¹⁷ Michael R. Rand and Erika Harrell, *Crime Against People with Disabilities, 2007*. (Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Department of Justice, 2009), 4, accessed September 11, 2013, <http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/content/pub/pdf/capd07.pdf>.

¹⁸ Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Hate Crime Statistics, 2011*. (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2012), table I, accessed September 11, 2013, <http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/hate-crime/2011/tables/table-I>.

¹⁹ Harrell, *Crime Against Persons with Disabilities, 2009-2011*, table 6.

²⁰ Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime Against People with Disabilities, 2011*, table 7, <http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/hate-crime/2011/tables/table-7>.

²¹ The FBI defines forcible rape as “the carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will. Attempts or assault to commit rape by force or threat of force are also included; however, statutory rape (without force) and other sex offenses are excluded.” (Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States 2011*, (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2012), “Forcible Rape,” accessed September 25, 2013, <http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/crime-in-the-u.s/2011/crime-in-the-u.s.-2011/violent-crime/forcible-rape>.)

²² Ibid., table 7, September 11, 2013, <http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/hate-crime/2011/tables/table-7>.

²³ Nathan Sandholtz, Lynn Langton, and Michael Planty, *Hate Crime, 2003-2010*. (Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Department of Justice, 2013), appendix table 2, accessed September 11, 2013, <http://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/hcv0310.pdf>.

Economic and financial crimes cost American individuals and businesses billions of dollars every year. Data from the Uniform Crime Report (UCR) and National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) tend to focus on traditional property crimes such as burglary and theft. Victimization data indicates that these crimes disproportionately affect lower-income individuals. Bank robberies constitute another form of traditional property crime for which the FBI collects information. Burglary, theft, and bank robbery, though, make up only a portion of financial crime. Various forms of fraud—including mortgage, health care, mass marketing, and securities and commodities fraud—can generate massive losses to individual and corporate victims. These crimes are underreported and can be difficult to investigate and prosecute. Successfully prosecuted fraud cases, however, result in billions of dollars in criminal restitution, fines, and civil settlements, as well as millions of dollars in seizures and civil restitution. As technology expands into all aspects of Americans' daily lives, it also plays a growing role in the commission of many financial crimes. Offenders use Internet-based tools such as spyware, malicious codes, viruses, worms, and malware to commit fraud, scams, identity theft, and other crimes.

Property Crimes

- According to the FBI in 2011, the property crimes of burglary and theft reported to police resulted in an estimated \$15.6 billion in losses.¹
- According to the FBI, the number of burglaries reported to police (nearly 2.2 million) remained fairly stable from 2010 to 2011. The average property loss per burglary was \$2,185, up approximately \$66 from 2010.² The total amount lost to burglaries was an estimated \$4.8 billion.³
- In 2011, the average dollar loss due to arson reported to police was \$13,196.⁴
- According to the NCVS in 2011, households in the two lowest income categories (less than \$7,500 per year and \$7,500 to \$14,999 per year) had the highest overall property victimization rates (243.8 and 208.4 per 1,000 households, respectively), compared to households in the two highest income categories (\$50,000 to \$74,999 and \$75,000 or more), which had the lowest overall property victimizations rates (133.7 and 117.7 per 1,000 households, respectively).⁵

¹ Federal Bureau of Investigation. *Crime in the United States, 2011*. "Property Crime." (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2012), accessed September 17, 2013. <http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/crime-in-the-u.s/2011/crime-in-the-u.s.-2011/property-crime/property-crime>.

² Federal Bureau of Investigation. *Crime in the United States, 2010*. "Burglary." (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2012), accessed September 6, 2013. <http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/crime-in-the-u.s/2010/crime-in-the-u.s.-2010/property-crime/burglarymain>.

³ Federal Bureau of Investigation. *Crime in the United States, 2011*. "Burglary." (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2012), accessed September 6, 2013. <http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/crime-in-the-u.s/2011/crime-in-the-u.s.-2011/property-crime/burglary>.

⁴ Federal Bureau of Investigation. *Crime in the United States, 2011*. "Arson." (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2012), accessed September 17, 2013. <http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/crime-in-the-u.s/2011/crime-in-the-u.s.-2011/property-crime/arson>.

⁵ Calculated from Bureau of Justice Statistics. *Rates of Property Victimization by Household Income, 2011*, generated using the NCVS Victimization Analysis Tool, accessed September 17, 2013. <http://www.bjs.gov/index.cfm?ty=nval>.

Bank Robberies

- In 2011, the FBI reported a total of 5,014 bank robberies. Of these, 4,495 were commercial banks, 105 savings and loan associations, 398 credit unions, and 16 mutual savings banks.⁶
- In 2011, 89 percent of total incidents of bank robberies resulted in cash, securities, and checks— including traveler's checks—being stolen. Of the incidents where money/negotiable instruments⁷ were taken, law enforcement agencies reported full or partial recovery of these losses in 21 percent of cases (973 incidents out of 4,534).⁸
- In 2011, a total of \$38,343,501.96 was taken in these incidents of bank robbery. Of this amount, law enforcement reported \$8,070,886.97 in recovered money/negotiable instruments.⁹

Fraud

- During 2011, an estimated¹⁰ 10.8 percent of adults (25.6 million people) were victims of one or more types of fraud for a total of an estimated 37.8 million incidents of fraud.¹¹
- In a survey of 3,638 adults age 18 and over in 2011, respondents who had experienced a serious negative life event¹² in the last two years were more than 2.5 times as likely to have experienced fraud as those who did not suffer such event.¹³
- In 2012, consumers reporting fraud to the Federal Trade Commission lost a total of more than \$1.4 billion dollars.¹⁴
- In 2011, corporate crime cases investigated by the FBI resulted in 242 indictments filed and 241 individuals convicted of corporate crimes.¹⁵ These cases resulted in \$2.4 billion in restitution orders and \$16.1 million in fines from corporate criminals.¹⁶

⁶ Federal Bureau of Investigation. "Bank Crime Statistics (BCS)." (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2012), accessed October 5, 2013. <http://www.fbi.gov/stats-services/publications/bank-crime-statistics-2011/bank-crime-statistics-2011>.

⁷ Money/negotiable instruments includes cash, securities, checks, food stamps, and other property.

⁸ Ibid.

⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰ The estimate is based on a 2011 survey of 3,638 adults age 18 and older.

¹¹ Keith B. Anderson. "Consumer Fraud in the United States, 2011: The Third FTC Survey." (Bureau of Economics, Federal Trade Commission, 2013). i. http://www.ftc.gov/sites/default/files/documents/reports/consumer-fraud-united-states-2011-third-ftc-survey/130419fraudsurvey_0.pdf.

¹² Serious negative life events include divorce, death of a family member or close friend, serious injury or illness in the family, or loss of a job.

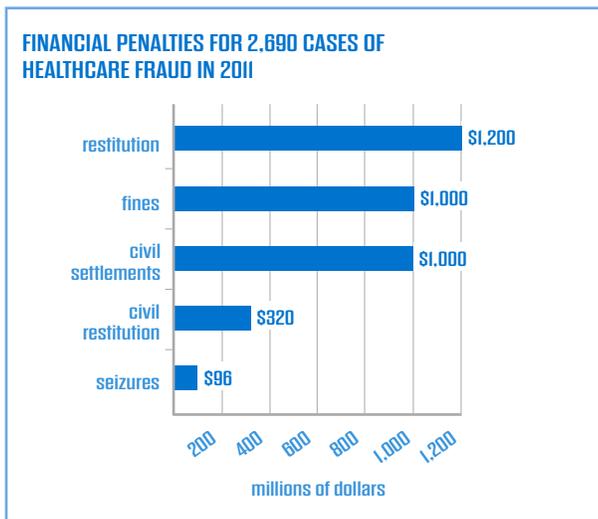
¹³ Ibid., v.

¹⁴ Federal Trade Commission. *Consumer Sentinel Network Data Book for January–December 2012*. (Washington, DC, 2013). 3, accessed September 6, 2013. <http://www.ftc.gov/sentinel/reports/sentinel-annual-reports/sentinel-cy2012.pdf>.

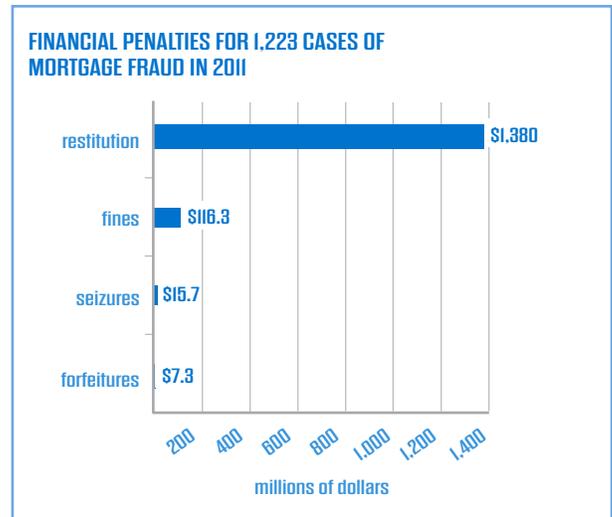
¹⁵ Corporate crimes include falsification of financial information of public and private corporations, self-dealing by corporate insiders, and obstruction of justice designed to conceal these criminal activities. For a detailed list, see pages 6 and 7 of the FBI's *Financial Crimes Report to the Public, Fiscal Years 2010–2011*.

¹⁶ Federal Bureau of Investigation. *Financial Crimes Report to the Public, Fiscal Years 2010–2011*. (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2012). 7, accessed October 12, 2013. <http://www.fbi.gov/stats-services/publications/financial-crimes-report-2010-2011/financial-crimes-report-2010-2011.pdf>.

- In Fiscal Year 2011, 2,690 healthcare fraud cases investigated by the FBI resulted in 1,676 indictments and 736 individuals convicted of healthcare fraud.¹⁷ These cases resulted in \$1.2 billion in restitution, \$1 billion in fines, over \$1 billion in civil settlements, \$320 million in civil restitution, and \$96 million in seizures.¹⁸
- In Fiscal Year 2012, the Justice Department opened 1,131 new criminal healthcare fraud investigations involving 2,148 potential defendants. A total of 826 defendants were convicted of healthcare fraud-related crimes, and nearly \$4.2 billion in taxpayer dollars was recovered.¹⁹



- The number of FBI pending mortgage fraud cases increased from 1,199 cases in Fiscal Year 2007 to 2,691 cases in Fiscal Year 2011. Fiscal Year 2010 had the most cases with 3,129.²⁰
- In Fiscal Year 2011, 2,691 mortgage fraud cases investigated by the FBI resulted in 1,223 indictments and 1,082 individuals convicted of mortgage fraud.²¹ These cases resulted in \$1.38 billion in restitution, \$116.3 million in fines, \$15.7 million in seizures, and \$7.33 million in forfeitures.²²



- In Fiscal Year 2011, 1,719 financial institution fraud cases investigated by the FBI resulted in 521 indictments and 429 individuals convicted of financial institution fraud.²³ These cases resulted in \$1.38 billion in restitution, \$116.3 million in fines, and seizures valued at \$15.7 million.²⁴
- In Fiscal Year 2011, 1,846 securities and commodities fraud cases investigated by the FBI resulted in 520 indictments and 394 individuals convicted of securities and commodities fraud.²⁵ These cases resulted in \$8.8 billion in restitution orders, \$36 million in recoveries, \$113 million in fines, and \$751 million in forfeitures.²⁶

Internet-Based Crimes

- In 2012, a projected 58.2 million American adults had at least one malware infection that affected their home computer.²⁷ The overall cost of repairing these damages was nearly \$4 billion. In comparison, American adults incurred \$1.2 billion in damages from spyware in 2010.²⁸

¹⁷ Healthcare fraud includes billing for services not rendered, upcoding of services, upcoding of items, duplicate claims, unbundling, excessive services, medically unnecessary services, and kickbacks. For more details, see pages 19–21 of the FBI's *Financial Crimes Report to the Public, Fiscal Years 2010–2011*.

¹⁸ *Ibid.*, 18.

¹⁹ Department of Health and Human Services and Department of Justice. "Health Care Fraud and Abuse Control Program Annual Report for Fiscal Year 2012." (2013), 1, accessed September 17, 2013, <http://www.justice.gov/opa/pr/2013/February/13-ag-180.html>.

²⁰ Federal Bureau of Investigation. *Financial Crimes Report to Public: Fiscal Years 2010–2011*, 24.

²¹ Mortgage fraud includes schemes that employ some type of misstatement, misrepresentation, or omission related to a real estate transaction that is relied on by one or more parties to the transaction. For more details, see page 22 of the FBI's *Financial Crimes Report to the Public, Fiscal Years 2010–2011*.

²² *Ibid.*, 26.

²³ Financial institution fraud includes insider fraud (embezzlement), check fraud, counterfeit negotiable instruments, checking kiting, and fraud contribution to the failure of financial institutions.

²⁴ *Ibid.*, 31.

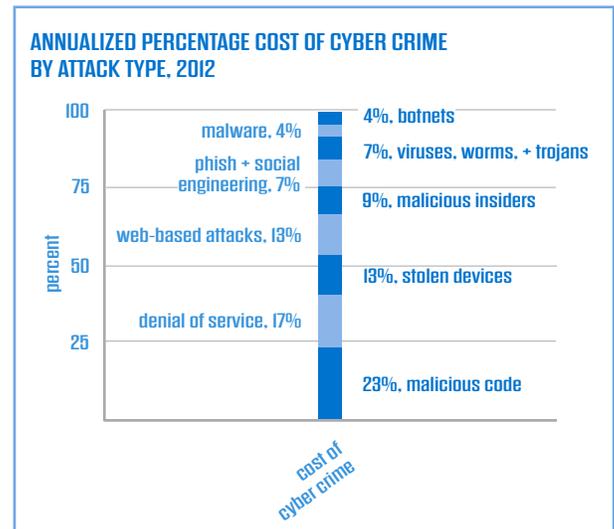
²⁵ Securities and commodities fraud include investment fraud such as Ponzi schemes and pyramid schemes as well as foreign currency exchange fraud, precious metals fraud, market manipulation, and late-day trading. For more details, see pages 11–13 of the FBI's *Financial Crimes Report to the Public, Fiscal Years 2010–2011*.

²⁶ *Ibid.*, 13.

²⁷ Consumer Reports. "Consumer Reports Survey: How Safe is Your Home Computer?," *Consumer Reports Magazine*, May 2013, accessed September 17, 2013, <http://www.consumerreports.org/cro/news/2013/05/consumer-reports-survey-how-safe-is-your-home-computer/index.htm>.

²⁸ Consumer Reports. "State of the Net, 2010," *Consumer Reports Magazine*, June 2010, accessed September 13, 2013, <http://www.consumerreports.org/cro/magazine-archive/2010/june/electronics-computers/social-insecurity/state-of-the-net-2010/index.htm>.

- In 2012, 9.2 million American adults were tricked into submitting personal data to criminal websites. Hundreds of thousands of Americans lost money from a bank account as a result.²⁹
- In 2012, the Internet Crime Complaint Center (“IC3”) received 289,874 consumer complaints with an estimated loss of \$525.4 million, an 8.3 percent increase from 2011.³⁰ The median dollar loss in 2012 was \$600, down slightly from \$636 in 2011.³¹
- In 2012, IC3 received about 47 complaints per day about spam e-mails purportedly sent from the FBI. Victims reported losing more than \$6,600 to this scam every day.³²
- In 2011, the Internet was the source of information about fraudulent offers in approximately 33 percent of incidents, compared to approximately 20 percent in 2005.³³
- Auto fraud—when criminals attempt to sell vehicles they do not own—was the most frequently reported Internet crime to IC3 in 2012 with over 17,000 complaints received.³⁴
- In a 2012 nationally-representative survey of over 2,000 adults age 40 and older, 84 percent of respondents reported being solicited to participate in a potentially fraudulent offer. Approximately 11 percent of respondents reported losing what they considered to be a significant amount of money after engaging with an offer.³⁵
- According to a 2012 industry-sponsored report, the median annual cost of cybercrime for a sample of 56 large corporations was \$6.1 million, with a range from \$1.4 million to \$46 million per company.³⁶ This amount is up from \$5.9 million in 2011 and \$3.8 million in 2010.³⁷
- The costs attributed to these cybercrimes can be divided as follows: 26 percent were due to malicious code attacks; 20 percent were due to denial of service attacks; 12 percent were due to web-based attacks; 12 percent were due to stolen devices; 8 percent due to malicious insiders; 7 percent were due to phishing and social engineering; 7 percent were due to viruses, worms, and trojans; 4 percent were due to malware; and 4 percent were due to botnets.³⁸
- The 56 companies sampled in the study experienced an average of 102 successful attacks per week in 2012, up from 72 per week in 2011.³⁹ +



²⁹ Exact numbers of people who lost money from these scams were not provided. Consumer Reports. “Consumer Reports Survey: How Safe is Your Home Computer?”.

³⁰ Internet Crime Complaint Center. *2012 Internet Crime Report*. (National White Collar Crime Center, 2013), 5. accessed September 6, 2013. http://www.ic3.gov/media/annualreport/2012_IC3Report.pdf.

³¹ *Ibid.*, ii.

³² Consumer Reports. “Consumer Reports Survey: How Safe is Your Home Computer?”.

³³ Anderson. *Consumer Fraud in the United States*. 2011. iii.

³⁴ Internet Crime Complaint Center. *2012 Internet Crime Report*. 8.

³⁵ Applied Research & Consulting LLC. “Financial Fraud and Fraud Susceptibility in the United States: Research Report from a 2012 National Study.” (New York, NY: Applied Research & Consulting LLC, 2013), 3. accessed October 3, 2013. http://www.finrafoundation.org/web/groups/sai/@sai/documents/sai_original_content/p337731.pdf?utm_source=MM6utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=Foundation_News_091213_FINALhttp://

³⁶ Ponemon Institute. *2012 Cost of Cyber Crime Study: United States*. (2012), i. accessed September 17, 2013. http://www.ponemon.org/local/upload/file/2012_US_Cost_of_Cyber_Crime_Study_FINAL6%20.pdf.

³⁷ Cybercrimes are defined here as criminal activity conducted via the Internet. Ponemon Institute. *Second Annual Cost of Cyber Crime Study*. (2011), 1–2. accessed October 11, 2013. http://www.hpenterprisesecurity.com/collateral/report/2011_Cost_of_Cyber_Crime_Study_August.pdf.

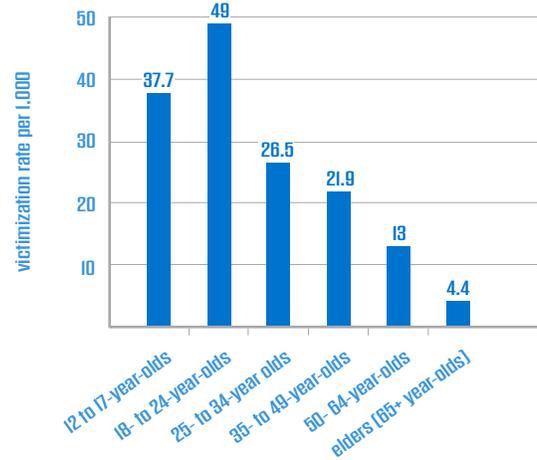
³⁸ Ponemon Institute. *2012 Cost of Cyber Crime Study: United States*. i.

³⁹ *Ibid.*; Ponemon Institute. *Second Annual Cost of Cyber Crime Study*. i.

As the U.S. population ages, crimes against “the elderly” are gaining greater attention by researchers, policymakers, and the general public. Despite this increased interest, one initial—and unresolved—issue is how best to define “elderly.” While age 65 and above is commonly used, this definition varies across studies, state laws, and service providers such as Adult Protective Services. Another concern is that a single category of “elderly” is too broad no matter what age demarcation is used. Older adults vary widely in factors associated with victimization risk, such as their access to resources and support as well as physical and mental capacity.

Victimization data from the National Criminal Victimization Survey (NCVS) provide national rates of non-fatal crimes involving elderly victims. Studies based on police-based statistics focus on single states or groups of states that collect requisite incident-level information, particularly the age of the victim. Currently, national Uniform Crime Report data do not provide these details. NCVS data show that older adults overall have the lowest reported victimization rates in comparison to other age groups. Both victim- and police-based data indicate that the victimization experiences of older adults span all types of crime. Among these crimes, elder abuse and financial exploitation are of particular interest for victim service providers and policymakers. Isolation, reliance on caregivers, and decreased physical or mental capacity can increase older people’s exposure to physical and mental abuse. In addition, older adults—especially those on the brink of retirement or otherwise viewed as having resources to exploit—may be targeted for these crimes.

NCVS VIOLENT VICTIMIZATION BY VICTIM AGE, 2011



Violent Crime

- In 2011, people 65 years and older made up 12.8 percent of the U.S. population.¹ This age group experienced the lowest rate of violent victimization reported to the NCVS at 4.4 such victimizations per 1,000 persons age 65 and older, compared to 18 to 24-year-olds who experienced the most violent victimizations reported to the NCVS at 49 per 1,000 persons age 18 to 24.²

- One study examining police-reported homicides in several states highlighted the variation across age groups typically combined as “elderly.” When disaggregating the over-age-65 population into three categories, victim and incident characteristics differ between the “oldest old” victims (age 85 and older) and “young old” victims (age 65 to 74). A higher percentage of the oldest victims are female (60.6 percent compared to 41.0 percent), killed by family members (30.0 percent compared to 15.8 percent), and killed by personal contact weapons (37.5 percent compared to 15.8 percent).³
- In one study in Tennessee, 55 percent of elderly victims (65 and older) experienced no injury in an aggravated assault reported to police while 45 percent experienced injuries. Of those who experienced injuries, the majority (47 percent) were apparent minor injuries, followed by severe laceration (20 percent), other major injury (15 percent), possible internal injury (8 percent), and apparent broken bones (7 percent).⁴
- In one study in Michigan between 2005 and 2009, 3 of 10 victims over the age of 65 who had reported violence to the police were victimized by their own child or grandchild. Also, 38 percent of violent victimizations of female victims over the age of 65 involved the victim’s child or grandchild, while 23 percent of male victims over the age of 65 involved the victim’s child or grandchild.⁵

¹ Calculated from United States Census Bureau, *Age and Sex Composition in the United States: 2011*. (Washington, DC: United States Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce, 2012), table 1, accessed September 19, 2013, <http://www.census.gov/population/age/data/2011comp.html>.

² Jennifer L. Truman, *Criminal Victimization, 2011*. (Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Department of Justice, 2012), table 5, accessed September 17, 2013, <http://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/cv11.pdf>.

³ Lynn A. Addington, “Who Are You Calling Old? Measuring ‘Elderly’ and What It Means for Homicide Research,” *Homicide Studies*, 17: 134–53, tables 1 and 2.

⁴ This statistical overview cites a study of elder victimization in only one state, Tennessee, because comprehensive national-level data on this topic were not available. Calculated from Tennessee Bureau of Investigation, Crime Statistics Unit, *Crimes Against the Elderly Report, 2009–2011*. (Nashville, TN: Tennessee Bureau of Investigation, Crime Statistics Unit, 2012), 7, accessed September 18, 2013, http://www.tbi.state.tn.us/tn_crime_stats/documents/CrimesAgainstElderlyReport2009_2011.pdf.

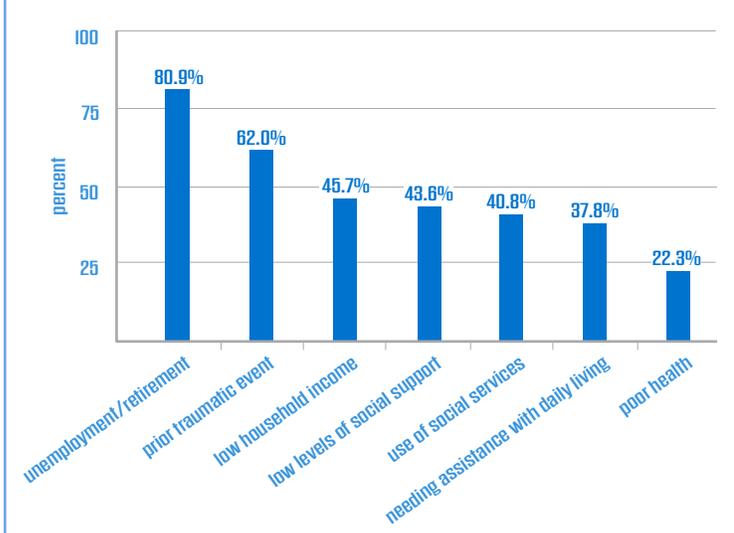
⁵ Erica Smith, *Violent Crime against the Elderly Reported by Law Enforcement in Michigan, 2005–2009*. (Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Department of Justice 2012), 1, accessed September 18, 2013, <http://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/vcerlem0509.pdf>.

- According to the FBI in 2011 in the United States, 607 people age 65 or older were murdered, or 4.8 percent of all murder victims whose ages are known.⁶
- Of those 607 homicide victims age 65 or older, 267 (or 44 percent) were female, compared to 22 percent of homicide victims of all ages.⁷

Elder Abuse

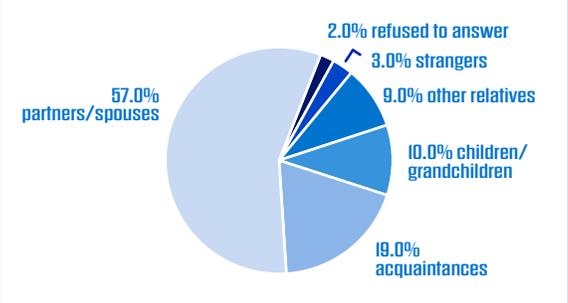
- In a nationally representative survey of adults age 60 and older, 1.6 percent reported that they had experienced physical mistreatment in the past year, and 5.2 percent were currently being financially exploited by family members.⁸
- In the same nationally representative survey of adults age 60 and older, contextual factors associated with a risk of elder mistreatment include the following: being unemployed or retired (81 percent); a prior traumatic event (62 percent); low household income (46 percent had less than \$35,000 per year combined for all members of the household); low levels of social support (44 percent); use of social services (41 percent); needing assistance with activities of daily living (38 percent); and poor health (22 percent).⁹

ELDER MISTREATMENT, AGE 60 AND OLDER, BY RISK FACTOR



- According to the nationally representative survey of adults age 60 and older, 76 percent of perpetrators of physical mistreatment were family members. Of those perpetrators, 57 percent were partners or spouses, 10 percent were children or grandchildren, and 9 percent were other relatives. Acquaintances accounted for 19 percent of physical mistreatment, and strangers made up 3 percent.¹⁰

PERPETRATORS OF PHYSICAL MISTREATMENT OF ELDERS (AGE 60 AND OLDER)



- In the same nationally representative survey of adults age 60 and older, less than 1 percent reported sexual mistreatment in the past year. Of those who were sexually abused, 16 percent reported the mistreatment to the police and 52 percent said they were sexually mistreated by a family member, with partners and spouses making up 40 percent.¹¹
- According to the nationally representative survey of adults age 60 and older, adults between 60 and 70 are at three times the risk of being emotionally abused compared to adults over the age of 70.¹²
- According to the nationally representative survey of adults age 60 and older, about 5 percent (or 1 in 20) reported emotional mistreatment in the past year. Of those, only 7.9 percent reported the mistreatment to law enforcement.¹³
- According to the nationally representative survey of adults age 60 and older, perpetrators of emotional abuse were most likely family members, such as partners or spouses (25 percent), children or grandchildren (19 percent), and other relatives (13 percent). Twenty-five percent of perpetrators of emotional abuse were acquaintances, and 9 percent were strangers.¹⁴

⁶ Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 2011*. (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2012). Expanded Homicide Data Table 2, accessed September 19, 2013, <http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/crime-in-the-u.s/2011/crime-in-the-u.s.-2011/tables/expanded-homicide-data-table-2>.

⁷ Ibid.

⁸ Ron Acierno et al., "National Elder Mistreatment Study," (U.S. Department of Justice grant report, NCJ 226456, March 2009), 5, accessed September 18, 2013, <https://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles/nij/grants/226456.pdf>.

⁹ Social services include senior centers or day programs, physical rehabilitation, meal services, and social services or health services provided in home visits. Ibid.

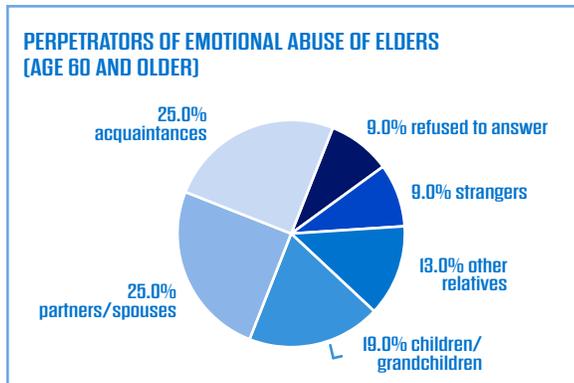
¹⁰ Ibid., 9.

¹¹ Ibid., 9, 46.

¹² Ibid., 8.

¹³ Ibid., 38.

¹⁴ Ibid., 7.



- In a 2012 nationally representative survey of over 2,000 adults age 40 and older, those age 65 and older were more likely to be targeted by offenders and more likely to lose money once targeted. Upon being solicited for fraud, older respondents were 34 percent more likely to lose money than respondents in their forties.¹⁹ +

- In a localized study of adults age 65 and older who reported to Adult Protective Services in one county in California for suspected physical elder abuse, 72 percent who had been abused within 30 days prior to examination had bruises; of those, 90 percent knew the cause of their bruises. In the same study, 56 percent of the abused adults had at least one bruise 5 cm or larger compared to only 7 percent of adults who were not abused.¹⁵

Financial Crime

- A 2010 Internet Crime Complaint Center study discovered a trend in the increasing number of incidents of Internet crime reported by those individuals in the 50 to 59 and 60 and older categories.¹⁶ The 2011 study found little change in the age groups that filed complaints between 2010 and 2011.¹⁷
- Of those who reported both crimes and their age to the Federal Trade Commission in 2012, people 60 and older made 26 percent of fraud complaints compared to 22 percent in 2011 and 15 percent in 2010. Those 60 and older made 19 percent of identity theft complaints compared to 15 percent in 2011 and 13 percent in 2010.¹⁸



¹⁵ Aileen Wigglesworth et al., "Bruising as a Marker of Physical Elder Abuse," *Journal of the American Geriatric Society* 57, no. 7 (2009): 1191-94, accessed September 4, 2013, <http://www.pekdadvocacy.com/documents/eldercare/Bruising.pdf>.

¹⁶ Internet Crime Complaint Center, *2010 Internet Crime Report*, (National White Collar Crime Center, 2011), 6, accessed September 4, 2012, www.ic3.gov/media/annualreport/2010_IC3Report.pdf.

¹⁷ Internet Crime Complaint Center, *2011 Internet Crime Report*, (National White Collar Crime Center, 2012), 9, accessed September 18, 2013, http://www.ic3.gov/media/annualreport/2011_IC3Report.pdf.

¹⁸ Federal Trade Commission, "Consumer Sentinel Network Data Book for January-December 2012," [2013], 10, 14, accessed September 18, 2013, <http://ftc.gov/sentinel/reports/sentinel-annual-reports/sentinel-cy2012.pdf>.

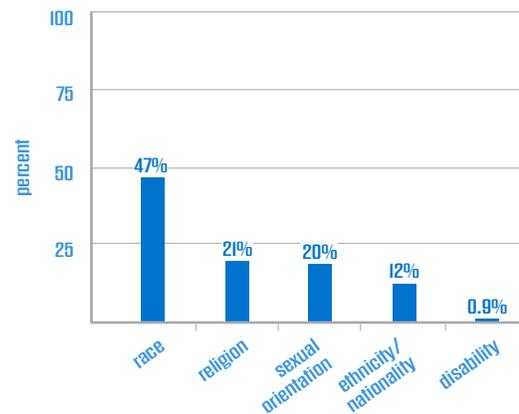
¹⁹ Applied Research & Consulting LLC, "Financial Fraud and Fraud Susceptibility in the United States: Research Report from a 2012 National Study," (New York, NY: Applied Research & Consulting LLC, 2013), 3, accessed October 3, 2013, http://www.finrafoundation.org/web/groups/sai/@sai/documents/sai_original_content/p337731.pdf?utm_source=MM6utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=Foundation_News_091213_FINAHtt://.

While hate crime legislation varies from state to state, especially regarding the specific groups protected, one uniform definition identifies hate crimes as criminal offenses “against a person or property motivated in whole or in part by an offender’s bias against a race, religion, disability, ethnic origin, or sexual orientation.”¹ No matter what definition is used, hate crime statutes share in the recognition that bias-motivated crimes not only affect the victim because of a real or perceived membership in a class of people, but also indirectly victimize the class of people targeted. As a result, these criminal acts carry additional penalties because of the bias motivation. Both of our national measures of hate crime data—the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) from the Bureau of Justice Statistics and the Uniform Crime Reporting Program (UCR) from the FBI—capture the extent and nature of bias-based victimization. These data sources indicate that racial-bias motivated hate crimes are the most common. Hate crimes based on sexual orientation and religion also are frequently observed in police data.

Police-Based Statistics

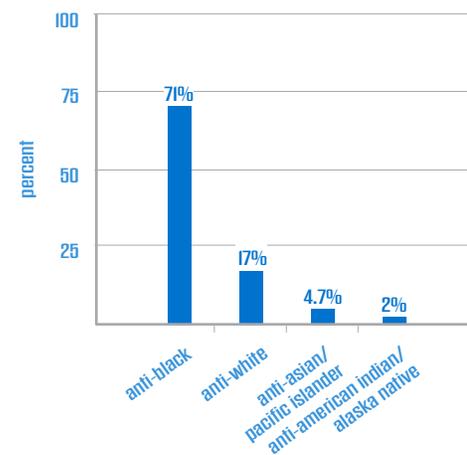
- According to the FBI in 2011, 6,222 hate crime incidents involving 7,254 offenses and 7,713 victims were known to the police.²
- According to the FBI in 2011, 3,754 incidents of hate crimes against persons (as opposed to property) were known to the police. Of these, 45.8 percent were intimidation, 35.6 percent were simple assault, and 18 percent were aggravated assault. Hate crimes involving serious violence are rare. In 2011, four murders and seven forcible rapes were also reported as hate crimes.³
- According to the FBI in 2011, the race of 4,317 offenders of bias-motivated crimes was known to the police. The majority of these offenders were white (72 percent), and 21 percent were black.⁴
- According to the FBI in 2011, racial bias motivated 47 percent of single-bias hate crime incidents known to law enforcement; bias based on sexual orientation motivated 21 percent; bias based on religious beliefs motivated 20 percent; bias based on ethnicity or nationality motivated 12 percent; and bias based on disability motivated less than 1 percent.⁵

HATE CRIME INCIDENTS KNOWN TO THE POLICE BY BIAS MOTIVATION, 2011



- According to the FBI’s analysis of 2,917 race motivated single-bias incidents known to the police in 2011, 71 percent were motivated by anti-black bias, 17 percent were motivated by anti-white bias, 4.7 percent were motivated by anti-Asian/Pacific Islander bias, and 2 percent were motivated by anti-American Indian/Alaska Native bias.⁶

HATE CRIMES KNOWN TO THE POLICE MOTIVATED BY RACIAL BIAS, 2011



- According to the FBI’s analysis of 720 ethnicity motivated single-bias incidents known to the police in 2011, 56 percent were motivated by anti-Hispanic bias.⁷

¹ Federal Bureau of Investigation, “Hate Crime—Overview,” (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2012), accessed September 19, 2013, http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/investigate/civilrights/hate_crimes/overview.

² Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Hate Crime Statistics, 2011*, (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2012), table 1, accessed September 17, 2013, <http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/hate-crime/2011/tables/table-1>.

³ The FBI’s definition of forcible rape presented here is “the carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will. Attempts or assaults to commit rape by force or threat of force are also included; however, statutory rape (without force) and other sex offenses are excluded.” This definition was revised in 2012. For more information, see <http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/recent-program-updates/new-rape-definition-frequently-asked-questions>. Ibid., calculated from data in table 2.

⁴ Ibid., calculated from data in table 3.

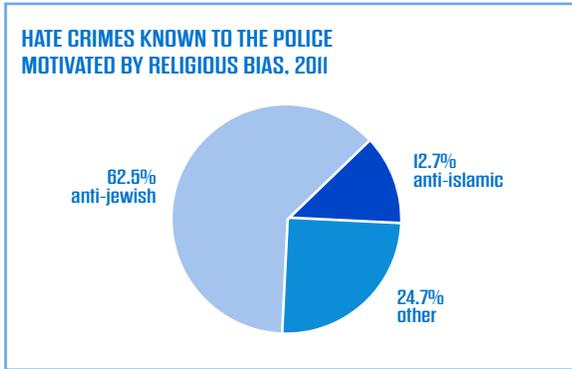
⁵ Ibid., calculated from data in table 1.

⁶ Ibid.

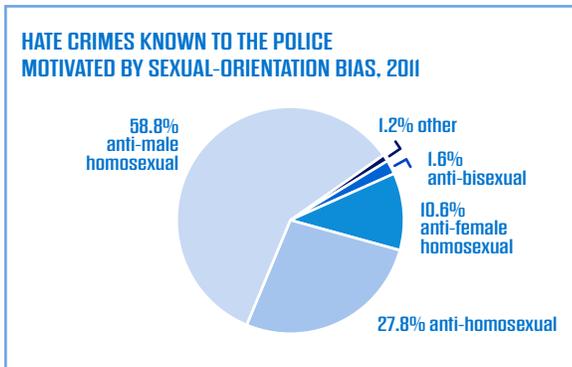
⁷ Ibid.

Hate and Bias Crime

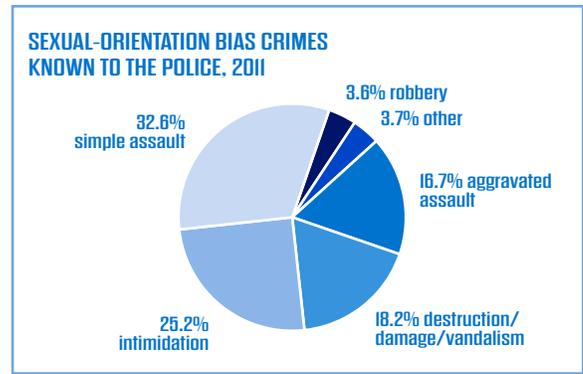
- According to the FBI in 2011, of the 1,233 incidents involving religious bias-related incidences known to the police, 62.5 percent were incidents of an anti-Jewish bias and 12.7 percent were of an anti-Islamic bias.⁸



- Of the 1,293 incidents of sexual-orientation bias known to the police in 2011, 58.8 percent were categorized a bias against male homosexuals, 27.8 percent were categorized as a bias against homosexuals in general, 10.6 percent were categorized as a bias against female homosexuals, 1.6 percent were categorized as a bias against bisexuals, and 1.2 percent were categorized as other sexual-orientation bias.⁹



- According to the FBI in 2011, 32.6 percent of sexual-orientation bias crimes reported to law enforcement were categorized as simple assault, 25.2 percent as intimidation, 16.7 as aggravated assault, 18.2 percent as property destruction/damage/vandalism, and 3.6 percent as robbery.¹⁰



Victimization-Based Statistics

- From 2004 to 2011, the rate of violent hate crime victimization reported to the NCVS in the United States was 0.8 per 1,000 persons age 12 or older, with little year-to-year variation.¹¹
- From 2004 to 2011, hate crime victimizations accounted for approximately one percent of the total victimizations captured by the NCVS.¹²
- Between 2003 and 2006, victims of hate crimes reported to the NCVS that police were notified of fewer than half (46 percent) of all hate crime victimizations. This number decreased to 35 percent between 2007 and 2011.¹³
- From 2007 to 2011, the victim reported to the NCVS that he or she knew the offender in about 46 percent of violent hate crimes compared to about 53 percent of all violent crimes (including both hate and non-hate crimes).¹⁴
- In approximately 84 percent of hate crime victimizations reported to the NCVS that occurred between 2007 and 2011, the victim reported that the offender was motivated by racial or ethnic prejudice.¹⁵
- According to victims who reported to the NCVS between 2007 and 2011, 65 percent of victims of violent hate crimes were white, 15 percent Hispanic, 13 percent black, and the rest were categorized as other or multiple race/ethnicities.¹⁶
- According to victims who reported to the NCVS between 2007 and 2011, 53 percent of perpetrators of violent hate

⁸ Ibid.
⁹ Federal Bureau of Investigation. *Hate Crime Statistics, 2011*. calculated from data in table 1.
¹⁰ Ibid., calculated from data in table 4.

¹¹ Nathan Sandholtz, Lynn Langton, and Michael Planty. *Hate Crime Victimization, 2003–2011*. (Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Department of Justice, 2013). 1. accessed September 19, 2013. <http://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/hcv0311.pdf>.
¹² Ibid., table 2.
¹³ Ibid., table 7.
¹⁴ Ibid., 8; calculated from Bureau of Justice Statistics. *Number of Violent Victimization by Victim-Offender Relationship, 2007–2011*, generated using the NCVS Victimization Analysis Tool, accessed September 19, 2013. <http://www.bjs.gov/index.cfm?ty=nvat>.
¹⁵ Sandholtz, Langton and Planty, *appendix table 2*.
¹⁶ Ibid., table 8.

crimes were white, 27 percent were black, 9 percent had unknown race, 7 percent were of various races (in the case of multiple offenders of different races), and 5 percent were other races.¹⁷

- Single-bias anti-Hispanic incidents accounted for 56 percent of 720 reported incidents of ethnicity-based bias in 2011.¹⁸
- In 2011, 2,092 hate and bias incidents against lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, or HIV-affected (LGBTQH) victims were reported to the National Coalition of Anti-Violence Programs (NCAVP)—a 16 percent decrease of incidents compared to 2010.¹⁹
- In 2011, gay people, LGBTQH people of color, immigrants, transgender people, youth, and young adults were disproportionately affected by hate violence. For instance, LGBTQH people of color were 3.13 times as likely to experience injuries from anti-LGBTQH hate violence as all LGBTQH survivors.²⁰
- NCAVP documented 30 anti-LGBTQH murders in 2011, the highest yearly total recorded in a decade, and an 11 percent increase from the 27 people murdered in 2010. The number recorded in 2009 was 22 people murdered.²¹ +



¹⁷ Ibid., table 9.

¹⁸ Federal Bureau of Investigation. *Hate Crime Statistics, 2011*, calculated from data in table 1.

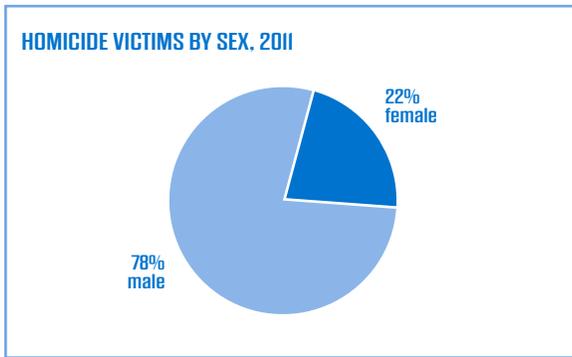
¹⁹ National Coalition of Anti-Violence Programs. *Hate Violence Against Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer, and HIV-Affected Communities in the United States in 2011*. (New York: New York City Gay & Lesbian Anti-Violence Project, Inc., 2012), 9, accessed September 17, 2013. http://www.avp.org/storage/documents/Reports/2012_NCAVP_2011_HV_Report.pdf.

²⁰ Ibid., 9.

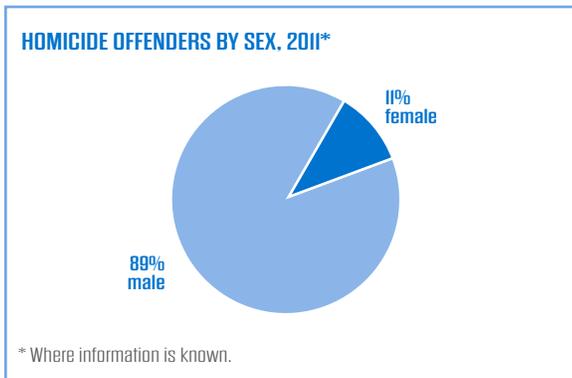
²¹ Ibid.

In 2011, the most recent year for homicide data, there were 14,612 homicides in the United States. This rate of 4.7 homicides per 100,000 people is a decrease from 2009 (5.0 per 100,000 people) and down substantially from 1993 when the homicide rate was about twice as high. Overall, homicide victims are primarily male, as are homicide perpetrators. Minorities are disproportionately affected by homicide; although only 13 percent¹ of the U.S. population is black, about one-half of homicide victims are black. Homicide also disproportionately affects younger people. By and large, homicide is perpetrated by someone known to the victim. Mass shootings or Active Shooter Events are a type of homicide that garners a lot of media attention. A separate section on [Mass Casualty Shootings](#) focuses on this rarer type of homicide.

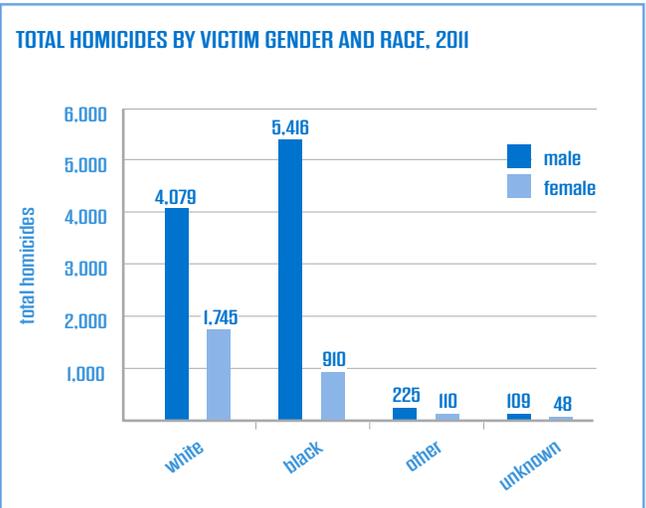
- In 2011, 78 percent of murder victims were male and 22 percent female.²



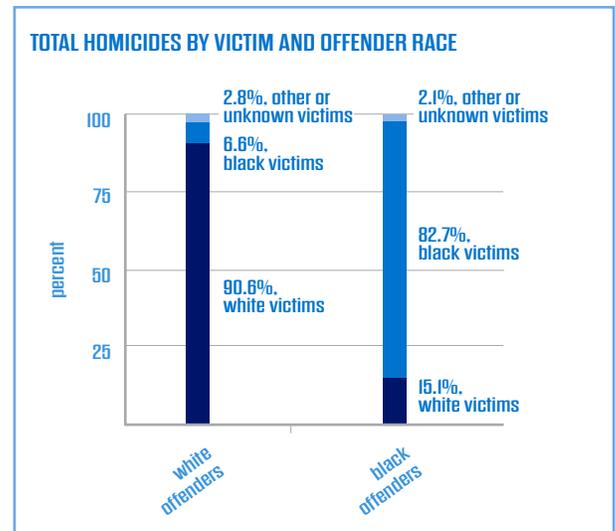
- The sex of the offender was known in 73 percent of homicides in 2011. Among those cases, 89 percent of offenders were male and 11 percent were female.³



- An estimated 14,612 persons were murdered nationwide in 2011—a 0.7 percent decrease from 2010 and a 10 percent decrease from 2002.⁴



- In 2011, 46 percent of homicide victims were white and 50 percent were black. For 4 percent of victims, race was classified as “other” or “unknown.”⁵
- In 2011, homicide was generally intra-racial in cases where the race of the victim and offender were known: white victims made up 91 percent of those murdered by white offenders and black victims made up 83 percent of those murdered by black offenders.⁶



¹ U.S. Census Bureau. “State & County QuickFacts.” (U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013), accessed September 13, 2013, <http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/00000.html>.

² Federal Bureau of Investigation. *Crime in the United States, 2011*. (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2011), calculated from data in Expanded Homicide Data table 1, accessed September 13, 2013, <http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/crime-in-the-u.s/2011/crime-in-the-u.s.-2011/tables/expanded-homicide-data-table-1>.

³ Ibid., calculated from data in Expanded Homicide Data table 3, accessed September 13, 2013, <http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/crime-in-the-u.s/2011/crime-in-the-u.s.-2011/tables/expanded-homicide-data-table-3>.

⁴ Ibid., table 1A, accessed September 13, 2013, <http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/crime-in-the-u.s/2011/crime-in-the-u.s.-2011/tables/table-1>.

⁵ Ibid., Expanded Homicide Data table 2, accessed September 13, 2013, <http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/crime-in-the-u.s/2011/crime-in-the-u.s.-2011/tables/expanded-homicide-data-table-2>.

⁶ Ibid., calculated from data in Expanded Homicide Data table 6, accessed September 13, 2013, <http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/crime-in-the-u.s/2011/crime-in-the-u.s.-2011/tables/expanded-homicide-data-table-6>.

- In 2011, for homicides in which the age of the victim was known, 9.5 percent of homicide victims were under 18; 33.7 percent were between the ages of 20 and 29; 19.6 percent were between the ages of 30 and 39; 14.0 percent were between 40 and 49; 11.8 percent were between 50 and 64; and 4.8 percent were age 65 and older.⁷
- In 2011, in the majority of homicide cases in which the age of the offender was known, most offenders (93 percent) were 18 or older.⁸
- In 2011, for homicides in which the type of weapon was known, 67.7 percent were committed with firearms.⁹
- Knives or cutting instruments were used in 13.4 percent of murders, and personal weapons (e.g., hands, fists, feet) were used in approximately 5.8 percent of murders.¹⁰
- In 2011, 44.1 percent of homicides had an unknown victim-offender relationship, 21.3 percent of homicide victims were killed by an acquaintance, 11.7 percent were killed by a stranger, 10.2 percent were killed by an intimate partner (husband, wife, boyfriend, or girlfriend), 8.6 percent were killed by a family member, 3.0 percent were killed by a friend, and 1.0 percent were killed by someone else (neighbor, employer, or employee).¹¹
- In 2011, homicides occurred in connection with another felony (such as rape, robbery, or arson) in at least 14.3 percent of incidents.¹²
- Nearly six percent of murder victims in 2011 were robbed in conjunction with being killed.¹³
- During 2011, an estimated 1,570 children died due to child abuse or neglect. More than three-quarters (81.6 percent) of these children were younger than four years of age.¹⁴
- Law enforcement cleared (by arrest or exceptional means) 64.8 percent of the murders that occurred nationwide in 2011.¹⁵
- In 2011, 72 law enforcement officers were feloniously killed (as opposed to accidentally killed) in the line of duty; 69 were male and 3 were female.¹⁶
- Of those 72 officers killed in the line of duty in 2011, 15 of the slain officers were ambushed; 23 were involved in arrest situations; 11 were performing traffic stops; 7 were answering disturbance calls (including domestic violence); 9 were involved in tactical situations (e.g., high-risk entry); 5 were investigating suspicious persons/circumstances; 1 was handling, transporting, or maintaining custody of prisoners; and 1 was performing an investigative activity (including surveillance, search, or interview).¹⁷ +



⁷ Ibid., calculated from data in Expanded Homicide Data table 2.

⁸ Ibid., calculated from data in Expanded Homicide Data table 3.

⁹ Ibid., table 7, accessed September 13, 2013, <http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/crime-in-the-u.s/2011/crime-in-the-u.s.-2011/tables/expanded-homicide-data-table-7>.

¹⁰ Ibid.

¹¹ Ibid., calculated from data in Expanded Homicide Data table 10, accessed September 13, 2013, <http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/crime-in-the-u.s/2011/crime-in-the-u.s.-2011/tables/expanded-homicide-data-table-10>.

¹² Ibid.

¹³ Ibid.

¹⁴ Children's Bureau. *Child Abuse and Neglect Fatalities 2011: Statistics and Interventions*. (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2013), 2, accessed September 13, 2013, <https://www.childwelfare.gov/pubs/factsheets/fatality.pdf>.

¹⁵ Federal Bureau of Investigation. *Crime in the United States, 2011*, table 25, accessed September 13, 2013, http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/crime-in-the-u.s/2011/crime-in-the-u.s.-2011/tables/table_25.

¹⁶ Federal Bureau of Investigation. *Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 2011*. (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2012), table II, accessed September 13, 2013, <http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/leoka/2011/tables/table-II>.

¹⁷ Ibid., table 21, <http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/leoka/2011/tables/table-21>.

Human trafficking is a long-standing problem, but there has been a growing awareness and focus from policy makers of the need to devote resources to identifying, investigating, and prosecuting this crime. In 2013 for the first time, all fifty states, the District of Columbia, and all but one U.S. territory had enacted anti-trafficking laws.¹ Human trafficking takes many forms, with the two broadest categories being sex trafficking and labor trafficking. The Department of State defines trafficking in persons as “sex trafficking in which a commercial sex act is induced by force, fraud, or coercion, or in which the person induced to perform such an act has not attained 18 years of age” or “the recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision, or obtaining of a person for labor or services, through the use of force, fraud, or coercion for the purpose of subjection to involuntary servitude, peonage, debt bondage, or slavery.”²

- There is limited reliable data available regarding the nature and extent of human trafficking. Gathering victimization statistics on human trafficking is particularly difficult because of the hidden nature of trafficking activities.³
- U.S. Department of Justice-led federal investigations and charges into human trafficking have increased in recent years, but we still do not know how many trafficking victims there are in the U.S. Minors involved in commercial sexual exploitation and sex trafficking are of particular concern because they can be misidentified as offenders rather than being recognized as human trafficking victims.

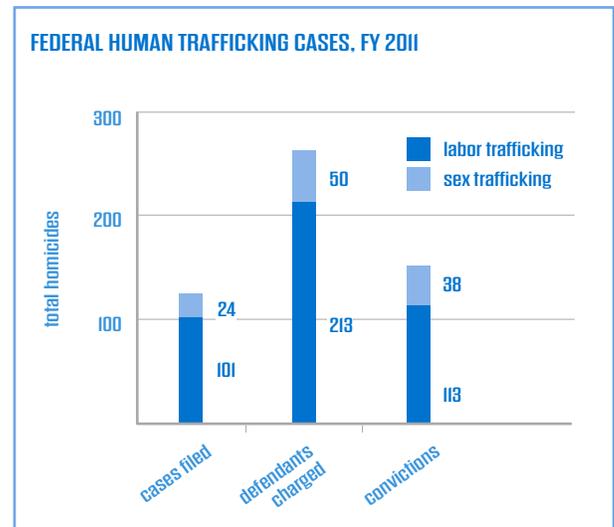
Human Trafficking Investigations

- According to a Department of State report, Department of Justice (DOJ)-led task forces in 2012 reported over 753 investigations involving more than 736 individuals in cases of suspected human trafficking, including both sex and labor trafficking. These figures are down from over 900 investigations involving 1,350 suspects in 2011 but still remain high.⁴
- According to a Department of State report, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement reported 894 investigations involving cases of suspected human trafficking in 2012, up from 722 cases in 2011.⁵

- According to a Department of State report, the FBI reported 306 pending human trafficking investigations with suspected adult and foreign child victims in 2012 (compared to 337 in 2011) and 440 investigations initiated involving sex trafficking of children (compared to 352 in 2011).⁶

Human Trafficking Prosecutions

- During Fiscal Year 2011, the Department of Justice (DOJ) filed 125 cases of human trafficking involving labor and sex trafficking of adults and minors, charged a total of 263 defendants in these cases, and convicted 151 individuals.⁷
- Of the 263 defendants charged by DOJ in Fiscal Year 2011, 118 of the defendants were charged with forced labor and adult sex trafficking, a 19 percent increase from 2010 and the highest number ever charged for these crimes in a single year.⁸



- During 2012, DOJ obtained convictions of a total of 138 individuals in human trafficking cases involving forced labor, sex trafficking of adults, and sex trafficking of children.⁹

¹ Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons. *Trafficking in Persons Report 2013*. (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of State, 2013), 361, accessed October 23, 2013. <http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/210742.pdf>; Polaris Project. *Wyoming Becomes 50th State to Outlaw Human Trafficking*. (Washington, DC: Polaris Project, 2013), accessed October 8, 2013. <http://www.polarisproject.org/media-center/news-and-press/press-releases/742-wyoming-becomes-50th-state-to-outlaw-human-trafficking>.

² Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons. *Trafficking in Persons Report 2013*, 361.

³ When estimates about commercial sexual exploitation and sex trafficking of minors in the United States are presented, they are generally accompanied by qualifiers and caveats. Institute of Medicine and National Research Council of the National Academies. *Confronting Commercial Sexual Exploitation and Sex Trafficking of Minors in the United States*. (Washington, DC: Institute of Medicine and National Research Council of the National Academies, 2013), 41, accessed October 8, 2013. http://www.iom.edu/-/media/Files/Report%20Files/2013/Sexual-Exploitation-Sex-Trafficking/sextraffickingminors_rb.pdf.

⁴ Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons. *Trafficking in Persons Report 2013*, 362.

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ Ibid.

⁷ *Attorney General's Annual Report to Congress and Assessment of U.S. Government Activities to Combat Trafficking in Persons, Fiscal Year 2011*. (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2012), 65, accessed October 8, 2013. <http://www.justice.gov/ag/annualreports/agreporhumantrafficking2011.pdf>.

⁸ Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons. *Trafficking in Persons Report 2012*. (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of State, 2012), 361, accessed October 8, 2013. <http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/192598.pdf>.

⁹ Ibid., 363.

Non-U.S. Citizen Victims

- During Fiscal Year 2011, 564 certification/eligibility letters were issued to adult and child victims of human trafficking. These letters allow victims of trafficking who are not U.S. citizens to acquire assistance from federal or state programs, much like a refugee.¹⁰
- Of these letters in 2011, 463 (82 percent) were issued to adults. Of the adult victims who received certification, 45 percent were male, a decrease from 2010. Of the child victims who received eligibility, 60 percent were female.¹¹
- Of the adult victims who received certification letters, 26 percent listed the Philippines as their country of origin and 19 percent listed Mexico. Of the child victims who received eligibility letters, 41 percent listed Mexico as their country of origin and 17 percent listed Guatemala.¹²

Child Victims

- The FBI's 2003 Innocence Lost National Initiative resulted in the creation of 66 Child Exploitation Task Forces to address domestic sex trafficking of children in the United States. Through June 2013, the task forces created by this initiative recovered more than 2,700 missing children and resulted in more than 1,300 convictions of sex traffickers.¹³

Labor Trafficking Victims

- One localized study of unauthorized migrant laborers estimated that 31 percent had experienced at least one incident that meets the legal definition for human trafficking.¹⁴
- This localized study found evidence that, by occupation, migrant laborers had the highest rates of reporting trafficking violations if they were working in janitorial and cleaning businesses (36 percent reported violations), followed by construction (35 percent), landscaping (27 percent), and agriculture (16 percent).¹⁵ +



¹⁰ A "certification letter" is issued to an adult and an "eligibility letter" is issued to a child. *Attorney General's Annual Report*, 33-34.

¹¹ *Ibid.*

¹² *Ibid.*, 34-35.

¹³ Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Innocence Lost." (Washington, DC: Federal Bureau of Investigation, 2013), accessed October 23, 2013, http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/investigate/vc_majorthefts/cac/innocencelost/.

¹⁴ Given the lack of victim-based data concerning human trafficking, this local study provides unique insights. The findings cannot be generalized beyond the jurisdiction studied; however, they give a detailed look into the extent and nature of these crimes. For purposes of this study, to meet the legal definition of human trafficking, the victimization must include actual/threatened infringement of freedom of movement or actual/threatened violation of one's physical integrity. Fraudulent and deceptive employment and smuggling practices were excluded from the trafficking violations category. Sheldon X. Zhang, *Trafficking of Migrant Laborers in San Diego County: Looking for a Hidden Population*. (San Diego, CA: San Diego State University), B. II, accessed October 8, 2013, <https://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/240223.pdf>.

¹⁵ *Ibid.*, 12.

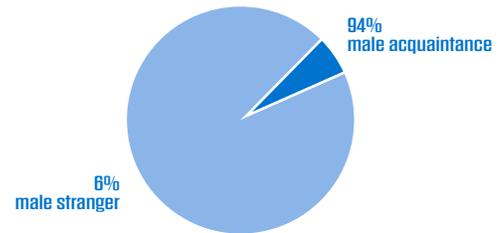
Intimate Partner Violence

Intimate partner violence (IPV), often called domestic violence, is generally described as **abuse within the context of an intimate relationship**, where one partner asserts power and control over the other. While legal definitions vary by state, IPV can include physical, sexual, or psychological abuse, as well as economic coercion. It affects millions of individuals in our country regardless of marital status, sexual orientation, race, age, religion, education, or economic status.

Because of the seriousness of the crime, the effects on victims and their families, and the difficulties in the criminal justice system response, victims of IPV may require sustained resources, including: access to emergency shelter, as well as housing assistance; protection orders and safety planning; support groups; and financial assistance.

- In 2011, violent crimes by intimate partners (both male and female) totaled 851,340 and accounted for almost 15 percent of violent crimes reported to the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS).²
- The rate of intimate partner violence reported to the NCVS for females was 4.6 victimizations per 1,000 persons age 12 or older in 2011. During the same period, the rate of intimate partner violence for males increased to 2.0 per 1,000 persons age 12 or older.³
- According to the FBI in 2011, there were 1,707 females murdered by males in single victim/single offender incidents.⁴
- Of those female homicides in 2011 in which the victim to offender relationship could be identified, 94 percent of female victims (1,509 out of 1,601) were murdered by a male they knew. Only 6 percent of female victims (92 of 1,601) were murdered by male strangers.⁵
- According to the FBI in 2011, 61 percent of female homicide victims who knew their offenders were intimate acquaintances of their killers, including wives, common-law wives, ex-wives, and girlfriends.⁶

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN FEMALE MURDER VICTIMS AND MALE OFFENDERS IN 2011



- According to the FBI in 2011, for homicides in which the weapon could be determined (1,551), more female homicides were committed with firearms (51 percent) than with any other weapon. Knives and other cutting instruments accounted for 20 percent of all female murders, bodily force 14 percent, and murder by blunt object 7 percent. Of the homicides committed with firearms, 73 percent were committed with handguns.⁷
- According to a nationally representative survey in 2010, at some point during their lifetime, 36 percent of women—or approximately 42.4 million—were victims of rape, physical violence, or stalking by an intimate partner.⁸
- According to the 2010 survey, in one year, 4 percent of women were slapped, pushed, or shoved by an intimate partner; 30 percent were slapped, pushed, or shoved by an intimate partner at some point during their lifetime.⁹
- According to the 2010 survey, during a one-year period, 14 percent of women and 18 percent of men reported having experienced psychological aggression by an intimate partner at some point in the 2010 calendar year.¹⁰
- Rape, physical violence, or stalking by an intimate partner has resulted in injury to 15 percent of women and 4 percent of men during their lifetime, as reported to the 2010 survey.¹¹
- According to the 2010 survey, violence in a relationship with an intimate partner caused 6 of 10 female and 1 of 6 male victims to be concerned for their safety.¹²

¹ Intimate partner for this publication includes: spouse, common-law spouse, ex-spouse, domestic partner, or girlfriend/boyfriend regardless of cohabitation status.

² Jennifer L. Truman and Michael Planty, *Criminal Victimization, 2011*. (Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Department of Justice, 2011), table 1, accessed September 17, 2013, <http://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/cv11.pdf>.

³ Calculated from Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Rates of Violent Victimization by Sex and Victim-Offender Relationship, 2010-2011*, generated using the NCVS Victimization Analysis Tool, accessed September 23, 2013, <http://www.bjs.gov/index.cfm?ty=rval>.

⁴ Violence Policy Center, *When Men Murder Women: An Analysis of 2011 Homicide Data*. (Washington, DC: Violence Policy Center, 2013), 3, accessed November 5, 2013, <http://www.vpc.org/studies/wmmw2013.pdf>.

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ Ibid.

⁷ Ibid.

⁸ Michelle Black et al., *The National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey: 2010 Summary Report*. (Atlanta, GA: National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2011), 39, accessed September 17, 2013, http://www.cdc.gov/ViolencePrevention/pdf/NISVS_Report2010-a.pdf.

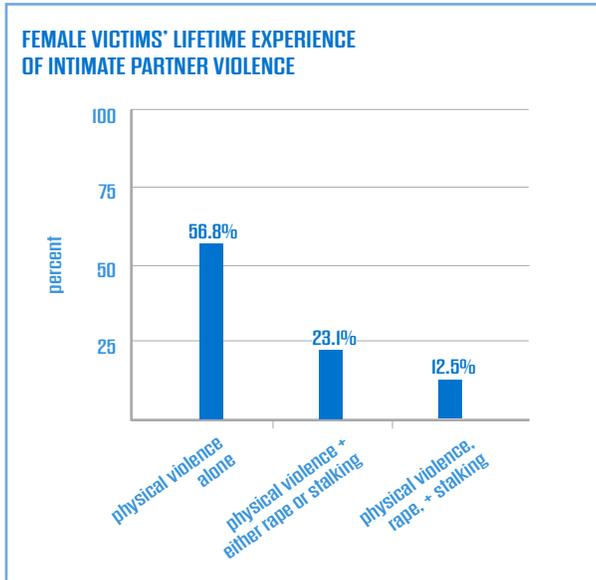
⁹ Ibid., 44.

¹⁰ Psychological aggression includes acting dangerous, name calling, insults, and humiliation, as well as coercive behaviors that are intended to monitor and control an intimate partner such as threats, interference with family and friends, and limiting access to money. Ibid., 46.

¹¹ Ibid., 54.

¹² Ibid., 56.

- Of female victims in the 2010 survey, 64 percent experienced violence by an intimate partner during their lifetime. Of these women, 56.8 percent experienced physical violence alone, and 35.6 percent experienced physical violence in combination with another type of violence.¹³



- In 2011, 51 percent of LGBTQ intimate partner violence victims who reported to local anti-violence programs were women, 41 percent men, 0.5 percent intersex, and 1 percent self-identified/other.¹⁷
- In cases where the age of the victims was recorded when victims reported to local anti-violence programs in 2011, 53 percent of LGBTQ domestic violence victims were over the age of 30, while 47 percent were under 30.¹⁸
- In 2010, 10.3 percent of state and 10.4 percent of federal firearms application rejections were due to a domestic violence misdemeanor conviction or restraining order.¹⁹
- In 2009, 25 percent of all adult victims compensated by victim compensation programs were domestic violence victims. These claims represented 40 percent of all assault claims.²⁰ +

- Among adult victims of rape, physical violence, or stalking by an intimate partner in the 2010 survey, 22.4 percent of women and 15.0 percent of men first experienced some form of intimate partner violence between 11 and 17 years of age.¹⁴
- According to a Centers for Disease Control and Prevention survey of youth risk behavior, approximately 9 percent of high school students report being hit, slapped, or physically hurt on purpose by a boyfriend or girlfriend in the 12 months before being surveyed.¹⁵
- In 2011, lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, or queer people (LGBTQ) reported 3,930 incidents of intimate partner violence to local anti-violence programs, a 22.2 percent decrease from 2010. Nineteen of these incidents resulted in murder.¹⁶



¹³ Ibid., 41.
¹⁴ Ibid., 49.
¹⁵ Danice K. Eaton et al., *Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance—United States, 2011*, (Atlanta, GA: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2012), 10, accessed November 5, 2013, <http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/pdf/ss/ss1014.pdf>.
¹⁶ National Coalition of Anti-Violence Programs (NCAVP), *Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer, and HIV-Affected Intimate Partner Violence 2011*, (New York, 2012), 15, accessed September 17, 2013, http://www.avp.org/storage/documents/ncavp_2012_ipvreport.final.pdf.

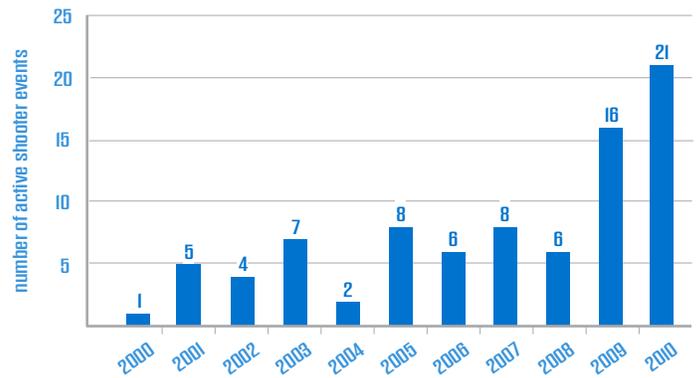
¹⁷ Ibid., 19.
¹⁸ Ibid., 20.
¹⁹ Ronald J. Frandsen et al., *Background Checks for Firearm Transfers, 2010—Statistical Tables*, (Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Department of Justice, 2010), table 4, accessed September 17, 2013, <http://bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/bcft10st.pdf>.
²⁰ National Association of Crime Victim Compensation Boards, "Facts about Crime Victim Compensation," (Alexandria, VA: 2011), accessed October 5, 2012, <http://www.nacvcb.org/NACVCB/files/cclibraryFiles/FileName/00000000097/Facts%20about%20crime%20victim%20compensation2011.doc>.

Mass Casualty Shootings

Mass casualty crimes are rare events that garner a great deal of media and public policy attention. The exact number of these events varies by the definition used, but the general trend is that these events have increased in the United States in the last ten years. While shootings are the most common form of domestic mass casualty crime, crimes of mass violence include bombings, arson, sabotage, poisonings, chemical weapons, and cyber-attacks. In addition to events designated as acts of terrorism,¹ there are three terms that are commonly used when specifically examining mass casualty shootings. One recent study used the term "Active Shooter Event," which refers to one or more persons engaged in killing or attempting to kill multiple people in a defined area with the primary motive appearing to be mass murder.² The FBI uses the term "mass murder," which refers to the murder of four or more victims occurring during the same incident with no distinctive time period between murders.³ The Department of Homeland Security uses the term "Active Shooter Cases," which refers to an individual actively engaged in killing or attempting to kill people in a confined and populated area.⁴ The statistics and trends related to mass casualty shootings reported in this section rely on one of these three definitions. The impact of these crimes is difficult to quantify. While the statistics below indicate victim fatalities only, the actual harm from mass violence encompasses a much broader circle, including those with non-fatal injuries and those who experience trauma and ongoing mental injury. This impact also extends to the victims' families, and to witnesses, first responders, medical professionals, and the wider community.

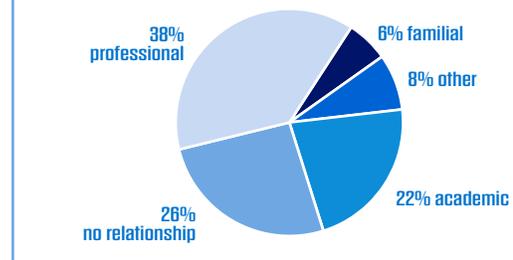
- According to one recent study, 84 Active Shooter Events occurred in the United States between 2000 and 2010. Businesses were most frequently attacked (37 percent), followed by schools (34 percent) and public venues (17 percent).⁵
- The frequency of Active Shooter Events has increased from 1 in 2000 to 21 in 2010.⁶

FREQUENCY OF ACTIVE SHOOTER EVENTS BY YEAR



- Between 2006 and 2010, victims of mass murders made up only about 1 percent of all murder victims in the United States based on FBI data.⁷ During this time, 156 mass murders occurred that involved 774 victims. This number compares to 71,945 victims of murder during that same time period.⁸
- Out of 230 Active Shooter Cases in the United States from 1966 to 2012, only 8 cases (3 percent) involved a female active shooter.⁹
- From 1966 to 2012, the offenders in Active Shooters Cases were often members of the communities they targeted. The relationship between attacker and victim was based on a professional relationship 38 percent of the time, no relationship 26 percent of the time, an academic relationship 22 percent of the time, another relationship (including former and current intimate partners) 8 percent of the time, and a familial relationship 6 percent of the time.¹⁰

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ACTIVE SHOOTER AND VICTIMS



¹ U.S. law defines terrorism as "premeditated, politically motivated violence perpetrated against non-combatant targets by subnational groups or clandestine agents." 22 U.S.C. § 2656f(d) (2011).

² More specifically, the area or areas are occupied by multiple, unrelated individuals and at least one of the victims must be unrelated to the shooter. Gang-related shootings are excluded. J. Pete Blair and M. Hunter Martindale, "United States Active Shooter Events from 2000 to 2010: Training and Equipment Implications." (Advanced Law Enforcement Rapid Response Training, Texas State University, 2013). 3, accessed October 4, 2013. <http://alert.org/files/research/ActiveShooterEvents.pdf>.

³ Robert J. Morton and Mark A. Hills, eds., "Serial Murder: Multi-Disciplinary Perspectives for Investigators." (Washington, DC: Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Department of Justice, 2005), accessed October 7, 2013. <http://www.fbi.gov/stats-services/publications/serial-murder/serial-murder-july-2008-pdf>.

⁴ Excluded from these Active Shooter Cases are gang-related shootings, shootings occurring solely in a domestic setting, robberies, drive-by shootings, attacks that did not involve a firearm, and attacks categorized primarily as hostage-taking incidents. Furthermore, events were restricted to those that occurred in the United States, resulted in at least one victim or attacker casualty, and were not foiled before the attack occurred. Raymond W. Kelly, "Active Shooter: Recommendations and Analysis for Risk Mitigation, 2012 Edition." (New York, NY: New York City Police Department, 2012), 4, accessed October 7, 2013. <http://www.nyc.gov/html/nycpd/downloads/pdf/counterterrorism/ActiveShooter.pdf>.

⁵ Blair and Martindale, "United States Active Shooter Events from 2000 to 2010," 2.

⁶ Ibid., 3.

⁷ Morton and Hills, "Serial Murder: Multi-Disciplinary Perspectives."

⁸ Brad Heath and Megan Hoyer, "Mass Killings Occur in USA Once Every Two Weeks." *USA Today*, December 18, 2012, calculated from data in FBI Supplemental Homicide Report, accessed October 7, 2013. <http://www.usatoday.com/story/news/nation/2012/12/18/mass-killings-common/1778303/>.

⁹ Kelly, "Active Shooter: Recommendations and Analysis for Risk Mitigation," 4.

¹⁰ Ibid., 5.

- Between 1966 and 2012, the average number of victim fatalities in Active Shooter Cases was 3.1.¹¹
- In the majority of the 230 Active Shooter Cases between 1966 and 2012, there were 0 to 5 fatalities. In a small number of these cases, there were more than 10 fatalities.¹²
- According to a report by the U.S. Conference of Mayors, there were 3,582 fatalities in mass casualty crimes—including but not limited to shootings and domestic terror incidents—in the United States from 1950 to mid-2012. This statistic does not include the recent Sandy Hook Elementary School shooting, the Boston Marathon bombings, and the Washington Navy Yard shooting.¹³
- According to the U.S. Department of State in 2012, 10 private U.S. citizens were killed in acts of terrorism outside of the U.S.¹⁴



¹¹ Ibid., 6.

¹² The study was not clear on the exact frequency of numbers of fatalities per case. Ibid.

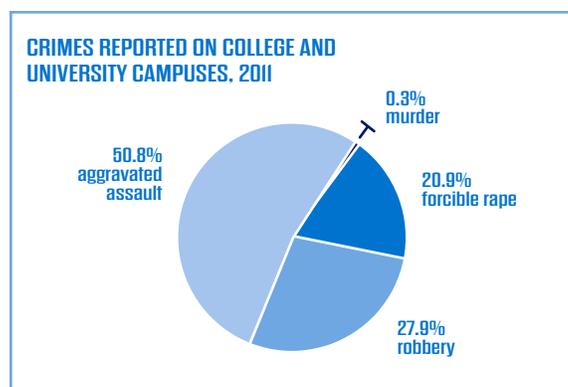
¹³ Another source of statistics on domestic terrorism in the United States through 2009 is David Muhlhausen and Jena Baker McNeill, "Terror Trends: 40 Years' Data on International and Domestic Terrorism." (Washington, DC: The Heritage Foundation, 2011). <http://www.heritage.org/research/reports/2011/05/terror-trends-40-years-data-on-international-and-domestic-terrorism>. Michael A. Nutter, "Proposal for the Creation of the National Commission of Domestic Terrorism, Violence and Crime in America." (The United States Conference of Mayors, 2013), accessed November 22, 2013. <http://usmayors.org/pressreleases/uploads/2013/0128-document-NCOTVG.pdf>.

¹⁴ U.S. Department of State, "Terrorism Deaths, Injuries, and Kidnappings of Private United States Citizens in 2012." (Washington, DC: Office of the Coordinator for Counterterrorism, U.S. Department of State, 2013), accessed November 22, 2013. <http://www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/crt/2012/210030.htm>.

Schools and college campuses—where young people spend part or all of their day—are often assumed to be relatively safe places. Yet children age 12 to 18 still experience and witness acts of violence in their schools, negatively affecting their physical and emotional well-being as well as their learning. Crimes committed on campuses include physical and sexual abuse, bullying, and property crimes. Lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender students, and also students of color, can be the target of harassment, but may hesitate to report incidents to school officials. On their campuses, students can experience violent crimes—by both known and unknown offenders—such as forcible rape,¹ aggravated assault, and robberies.² Stalking is also a widespread but underreported crime on campuses, and national studies suggest that there are higher rates of stalking victimization among college-age women than among the general population.³ The statistics represented in this document are drawn from several sources including FBI data, national crime trends data, information from the United States Department of Education research, and campus-specific data collected and reported as a result of the Clery Act.⁴

Data from the FBI showed:

- In 2011, 89,160 crimes were reported to college and university campus police. Of these reported crimes, 97 percent were property crimes, and 3 percent were violent crimes.⁵
- Of the violent crimes reported on college and university campuses in 2011, 51 percent were aggravated assaults, 28 percent were robberies, 21 percent were forcible rapes, and 0.3 percent were murder or non-negligent manslaughter.⁶



- Hate and bias crimes reported on school and college campuses made up nine percent of all hate and bias crimes reported in the United States in 2011.⁷
- Of property crimes reported on college and university campuses in 2011, 87 percent were larceny-thefts, followed by burglaries at 11 percent, motor vehicle thefts at 2 percent, and arson at 0.4 percent.⁸

Clery Act reporting from 2011 showed:

- Of aggravated assaults reported, 60 percent occurred on campus and 40 percent occurred off campus.⁹
- Of murders reported, 20 occurred on campus and 16 occurred off campus.¹⁰
- Of the sex offenses reported, 88 percent occurred on campus and 12 percent occurred off campus.¹¹
- Of the robberies reported, 39 percent were on campus, and 61 percent were off campus. Of the burglaries, 95 percent were on campus and 5 percent occurred off campus. Of motor vehicle thefts, 57 percent occurred on campus, while 43 percent were off campus.¹²

¹ The FBI's definition of forcible rape changed in early 2012 but the changes were not implemented into crime statistics until January 2013. The data presented here use the old definition of forcible rape, "the carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will. Attempts or assaults to commit rape by force or threat of force are also included; however, statutory rape (without force) and other sex offenses are excluded." Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 2011*, (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2012), table I, accessed September 24, 2013, <http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/crime-in-the-u.s./2011/crime-in-the-u.s.-2011/tables/table-I>. For more information about the FBI definition of rape, please see <http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/recent-program-updates/new-rape-definition-frequently-asked-questions>.

² Diana A. Drysdale, William Modzeleski, and Andre B. Simons, *Campus Attacks: Targeted Violence Affecting Institutions of Higher Education*, (Washington, DC: U.S. Secret Service, U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Office of Safe and Drug-Free Schools, U.S. Department of Education; Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Department of Justice, 2010), I, II, accessed September 24, 2013, <http://www.fbi.gov/stats-services/publications/campus-attacks/campus-attacks.pdf>.

³ Bonnie S. Fisher, Francis T. Cullen, and Michael G. Turner, "Sexual Victimization of College Women" (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice, 2000).

⁴ The Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act requires campuses to keep records and disclose all incidents of campus crime to the federal government. The Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013 (VAWA) was signed into law on March 7, 2013, and amended parts of the Clery Act to require colleges and universities to compile statistics for additional crimes including sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking.

⁵ Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 2011*, (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2012), calculated from data in table 9, accessed September 24, 2013, <http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/crime-in-the-u.s./2011/crime-in-the-u.s.-2011/tables/table-9/view>.

⁶ Ibid.

⁷ Includes counts for "School/college," "School-college/university," and "School-elementary/secondary." Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Hate Crime Statistics, 2011*, calculated from data in table 10, accessed September 24, 2013, <http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/hate-crime/2011/tables/table-10>.

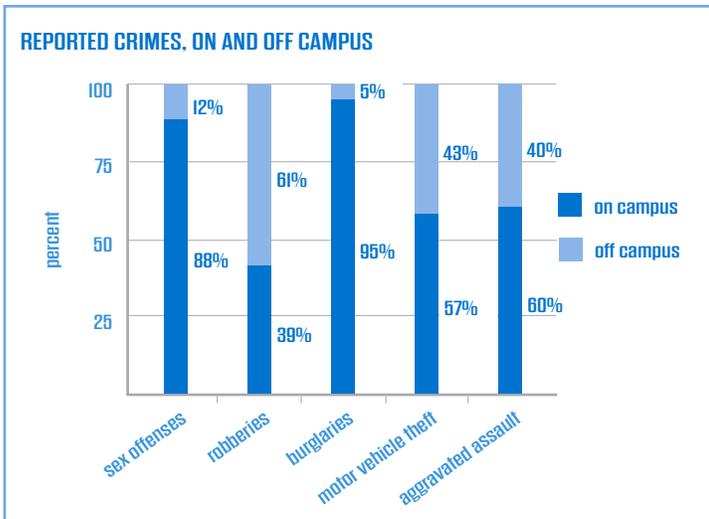
⁸ Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 2011*, calculated from data in table 9.

⁹ *The Handbook for Campus Safety and Security Reporting*, (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Education, 2011), I, accessed September 24, 2013, <http://www2.ed.gov/admins/lead/safety/handbook.pdf>. On-campus categories include "On campus" and "On-campus Student Housing Facilities." Off-campus categories include "Noncampus" and "Public Property." *The Campus Safety and Security Data Analysis Cutting Tool*, (U.S. Department of Education), based on calculations, accessed September 24, 2013, <http://ope.ed.gov/security>. For replication purposes: Group Search choices (Any Institution State or Outlying Area, Any Institution Enrollment, Any Type of Institution, Any Instructional Program, US State or Outlying Area, Any Campus Style or Outlying Area).

¹⁰ Ibid.

¹¹ Includes both forcible and non-forcible sex offenses. Ibid.

¹² Ibid.

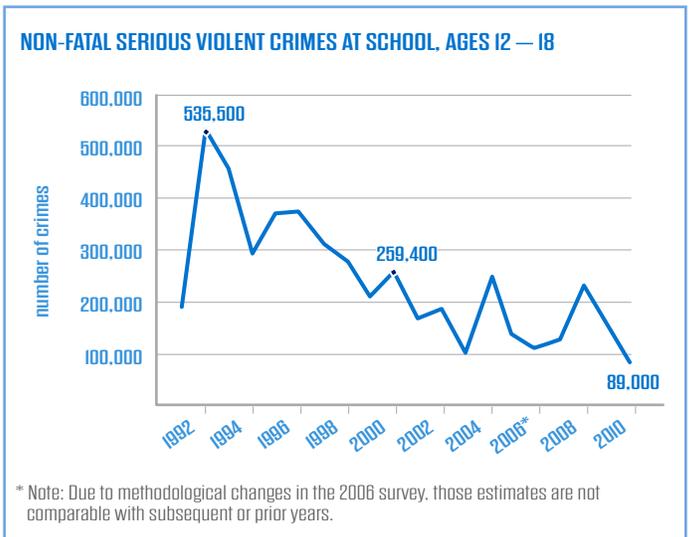


According to a national study on the historical trends of school violence between 1909 and 2008:

- Suspects targeted one or more specifically named individuals in 73 percent of targeted violence incidents¹³ on college and university campuses.¹⁴
- A majority of incidents of targeted violence occurred on campus (79 percent), while approximately one-fifth were off campus. When the incidents occurred inside a campus-owned or -operated building, more than one-half took place in dorm rooms or apartments, offices, or instructional areas (such as classrooms, lecture halls, or laboratories); approximately 27 percent took place on campus grounds or parking lots.¹⁵
- There were 272 targeted violence incidents on campuses between 1909 and 2008. Suspects caused 281 deaths and injured 247 individuals. Of the deaths, at least 190 were students, and at least 72 were employees. Of the injured, at least 144 were students, and at least 35 were employees.¹⁶

Bullying, harassment, and physical and sexual abuse are all real problems in schools across the United States. Several national surveys and research studies have revealed the following data about these crimes:

- In one 2011 survey, 30 percent of respondents had missed at least one day of school in the past month because they felt unsafe or uncomfortable.¹⁷
- In the 2010 to 2011 school year, 74 percent of all public schools recorded one or more serious violent crimes such as rape, sexual battery other than rape, robbery with or without a weapon, threat of physical attack with a weapon, or fight or physical attack with a weapon. Only 40 percent of all public schools reported any of these incidents to the police.¹⁸
- During the 2010 to 2011 school year, 91 percent of both middle and high schools reported violent incidents at school compared to 64 percent of elementary (primary) schools.¹⁹
- In 2011, students age 12 to 18 were victims of 89,000 non-fatal serious violent crimes at school, which was a 66 percent decrease from the number of serious violent crimes in 2001 and an 83.3 percent decrease for the peak in 1993.²⁰



¹³ Targeted violence includes incidents in which the suspect targeted a specific institution of higher education student, employee, or facility/event, or a random student, employee, or facility/event because it matched the suspect's victim profile. Furthermore, the suspect employed or had the present ability to employ lethal force. For more information on the inclusion criteria, see page 8 of <http://www.publicsafety.ohio.gov/links/ohs-SchoolCampusAttacks0410.pdf>. Drysdale, Modzeleski, and Simons. *Campus Attacks*, 19.

¹⁴ Ibid.

¹⁵ Ibid., 13, 14.

¹⁶ Ibid., 11, 17.

¹⁷ Joseph G. Kosciw et al., *The 2011 National School Climate Survey: The Experiences of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Youth in Our Nation's Schools*. (New York: GLSEN, 2012), xv, accessed September 26, 2013, <http://glsen.org/sites/default/files/2011%20National%20School%20Climate%20Survey%20Full%20Report.pdf>.

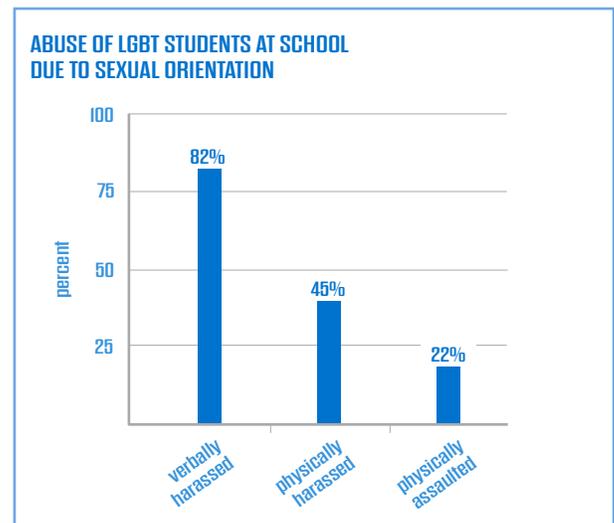
¹⁸ Simone Robers et al., *Indicators of School Crime and Safety: 2012*. (NCES 2013-036/NCJ 241446). (Washington, DC: National Center for Education Statistics, U.S. Department of Education; Bureau of Justice Statistics, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice), 27, accessed September 26, 2013, <http://nces.ed.gov/pubs2013/2013036.pdf>.

¹⁹ Ibid., 29.

²⁰ Ibid., calculated from data in table 2.1.

- In 2011, 33 percent of students in grades 9 through 12 reported they had been in a physical fight anywhere at least one time during the previous 12 months compared to 42 percent in 1993, and 12 percent said they had been in a fight on school property during the previous 12 months compared to 16 percent in 1993.²¹
- In 2011, 17 percent of students in grades 9 through 12 had carried a weapon in the previous 30 days. In the same year, about 5 percent of students had carried a gun.²²
- For school-age youth (5 to 18) in the 2010 to 2011 school year, there were 11 homicides at school.²³
- In 2011, seven percent of students in grades 9 through 12 reported having been threatened or injured with a weapon on school property.²⁴
- In 2011, 26 percent of students in grades 9 through 12—including 29 percent of males and 22 percent of females—reported that drugs had been made available to them on school property during the previous 12 months.²⁵
- In 2011, 36 percent of students who reported bullying problems at school indicated that they occurred at least once or twice a month.²⁶
- In 2011, 18 percent of students age 12 to 18 reported that gangs were present at their schools.²⁷
- In 2011, 28 percent of students age 12 to 18 reported being bullied at school during the school year.²⁸

- In a 2011 study that included youth in grades 6 through 12, 64 percent of lesbian, gay, bisexual, or transgender (LGBT) respondents said they felt unsafe in school because of their sexual orientation, and 44 percent felt unsafe because of their gender expression.²⁹
- In 2011, 82 percent of LGBT youth respondents had been verbally harassed at school because of their sexual orientation, 45 percent had been physically harassed (e.g., pushed or shoved), and 22 percent had been physically assaulted because of their sexual orientation.³⁰



- Of LGBT students who had been harassed or assaulted at school, 60 percent did not report the incident to school officials, most commonly because they doubted anything would be done or believed the situation could become worse if reported.³¹ +

²¹ Ibid., 56.

²² Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, "Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance—United States, 2011." *Surveillance Summaries*. (Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services). 61, no. 4 (2012): 55, table 8. accessed September 26, 2013. <http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/pdf/ss/ss6104.pdf>.

²³ Robers et al., *Indicators of School Crime and Safety: 2012*, table 1.1.

²⁴ Ibid., 18.

²⁵ Ibid., 38.

²⁶ Ibid., 48.

²⁷ Ibid., 36.

²⁸ Ibid., 44.

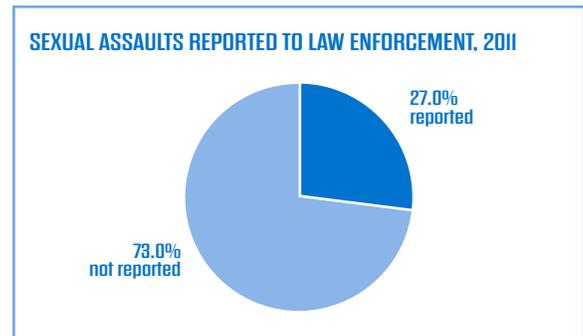
²⁹ Kosciw et al., *2011 National School Climate Survey*, figure 1.10.

³⁰ Ibid., 24–25.

³¹ Ibid., figure 1.18 and table 1.1.

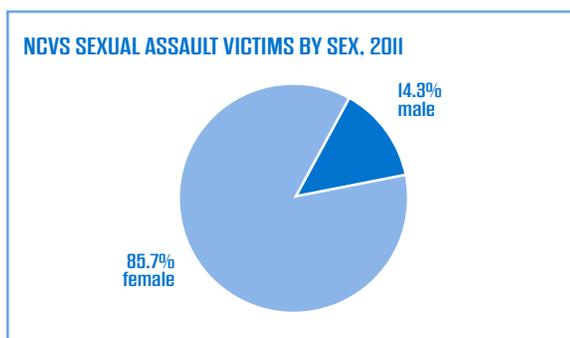
Sexual violence encompasses a variety of criminal acts, ranging from sexual threats to unwanted contact to rape. It is widely recognized that sexual violence crimes are extremely underreported because of the stigma associated with these crimes. This stigma contributes to the difficulty of measuring sexual violence in official statistics. Other difficulties include inconsistent definitions of sexual assault and rape; differing reporting requirements to local, state, and national law enforcement; and low conviction rates. Sexual violence, however, remains pervasive and traumatizing to its victims. The statistics cited below are drawn from several large, national data sets and reports on various forms of sexual violence and “forcible rape.”¹ While we know both men and women can be victims of sexual violence, most of these acts are perpetrated by male offenders against female victims. Most of the offenders are known to the victim in some capacity, including as friends, acquaintances, family members, or intimate partners. A recent report on the methods of reporting sexual violence from the National Research Council commissioned by the Bureau of Justice Statistics suggests it is likely that the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) is undercounting rape and sexual assault.²

- Of female rape or sexual assault victims, 28 percent were assaulted by a stranger, 48 percent by friends or acquaintances, and 19 percent by intimate partners.⁵
- Twenty-seven percent of rapes or sexual assaults were reported to law enforcement, compared to 49 percent in 2010.⁶



Data from the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) showed, in 2011:

- An estimated 243,800 rapes or sexual assaults of victims age 12 or older.³
- Females made up 85.7 percent of rape or sexual assault victims.⁴



According to FBI data, in 2011:

- Forcible rapes accounted for 7 percent of violent crimes reported to law enforcement.⁷
- Law enforcement cleared 41.2 percent of reported forcible rapes.⁸
- Forcible rapes accounted for 0.2 percent of all arrests.⁹

A study on youth victimization and perpetration (published in 2013) shows that in the years 2010-2011:

- Among youth age 14 to 21, 9 percent reported being the perpetrator of some type of sexual violence in their lifetime.¹⁰
- Among youth age 14 to 21, 4 percent (10 females and 39 males) reported being the perpetrators of attempted or completed rape.¹¹

¹ The FBI's definition of forcible rape presented here is “the carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will. Attempts or assaults to commit rape by force or threat of force are also included; however, statutory rape (without force) and other sex offenses are excluded.” This definition was revised in 2012. For more information, see <http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/recent-program-updates/new-rape-definition-frequently-asked-questions>. Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 2011*. (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2012), table I, accessed September 24, 2013, <http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/crime-in-the-u.s./2011/crime-in-the-u.s.-2011/tables/table-1>; Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Rates of Rape/Sexual Assaults, Robberies, Aggravated Assaults, and Simple Assaults, 1993-2011*, generated using the NCVS Victimization Analysis Tool, accessed September 24, 2013, <http://www.bjs.gov/index.cfm?ty=nvat>.

² National Research Council, *Estimating the Incidence of Rape and Sexual Assault*. (Washington, DC: The National Academies Press, 2013), accessed December 2, 2013, http://www.nap.edu/catalog.php?record_id=18605.

³ Jennifer L. Truman and Michael Planty, *Criminal Victimization, 2011*. (Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Department of Justice, 2012), table 1, accessed September 19, 2013, <http://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/cv11.pdf>.

⁴ Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Rates of Rape/Sexual Assaults by Sex and Victim-Offender Relationship, 2010-2011*, generated using the NCVS Victimization Analysis Tool, accessed September 24, 2013, <http://www.bjs.gov/index.cfm?ty=nvat>.

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ Truman and Planty, *Criminal Victimization, 2011*, table 8.

⁷ Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 2011*, calculated from data in table I, accessed September 19, 2013, <http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/crime-in-the-u.s./2011/crime-in-the-u.s.-2011/tables/table-1>.

⁸ Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States 2011*, “Offenses Cleared,” table 25, accessed September 10, 2012, http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/crime-in-the-u.s./2011/crime-in-the-u.s.-2011/tables/table_25.

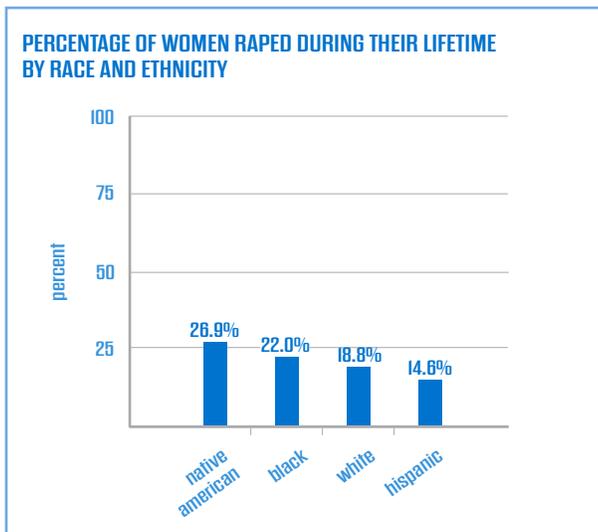
⁹ Ibid., calculated from data in table 29, accessed September 24, 2013, <http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/crime-in-the-u.s./2011/crime-in-the-u.s.-2011/tables/table-29>.

¹⁰ Michele L. Ybarra and Kimberly J. Mitchell, “Prevalence Rates of Male and Female Sexual Violence Perpetrators in a National Sample of Adolescents,” *JAMA Pediatrics*, 2013, accessed October 23, 2013, <http://archpedi.jamanetwork.com/article.aspx?articleid=1748355>.

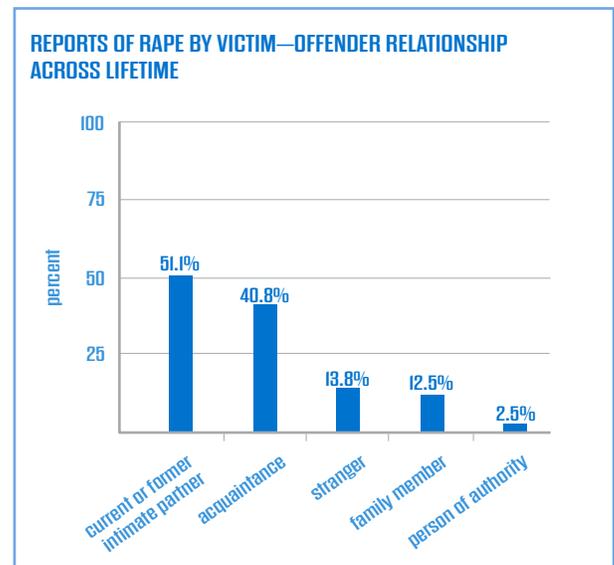
¹¹ Ibid.

In 2010, the Center for Disease Control (CDC) published a large national study providing much needed national data about rape and sexual assault. Some of the findings include:

- Nearly 1 in 5—or 22 million—women in the United States has been raped in her lifetime.¹²
- More than 1.2 million Hispanic women were victims of rape in their lifetime, and approximately 37 percent were victims of rape, physical violence, or stalking by an intimate in their lifetime.¹³
- Approximately 1 in 71 men in the United States reports having been raped in his lifetime, which equals roughly 1.6 million men.¹⁴
- “Non-contact” and unwanted sexual experiences were the most common form of sexual violence experienced by both men and women; about 40 million women and 14 million men have had this experience during their lifetimes.¹⁵
- Approximately 1 in 5 black and white non-Hispanic women and 1 in 7 Hispanic women have been raped at some point in their lives. More than one-quarter of women who identified as Native American/Alaska Native reported having been raped in their lifetime.¹⁶



- Between one-fifth and one-quarter of black, white, Hispanic, and American Indian/Alaska Native men experienced sexual violence other than rape in their lifetimes.¹⁷
- Twenty-eight percent of male victims of completed rape were first raped when they were 10 years old or younger.¹⁸
- Among female victims of rape, 51 percent reported that at least one perpetrator was a current or former intimate partner.¹⁹
- Among female victims of rape, 41 percent reported having been raped by an acquaintance, 13 percent reported having been raped by a family member, and about 14 percent reported having been raped by a stranger.²⁰



- Seventy-five percent of female victims of sexual coercion reported perpetration by an intimate partner, and 46 percent of victims of unwanted sexual contact reported perpetration by an acquaintance.²¹
- Nearly 1 in 10 women has been raped by an intimate partner in her lifetime.²²
- Of female victims of sexual violence other than rape, 92 percent reported only male perpetrators. Of male victims, 79 percent reported only female perpetrators.²³

¹² Michelle Black et al., *The National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey: 2010 Summary Report*. (Atlanta, GA: National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2011), 19, accessed September 19, 2013, http://www.cdc.gov/ViolencePrevention/pdf/NISVS_Report2010-a.pdf.

¹³ *Ibid.*, 39–40.

¹⁴ *Ibid.*, 19.

¹⁵ *Ibid.*, 20.

¹⁶ *Ibid.*

¹⁷ *Ibid.*

¹⁸ *Ibid.*, 25.

¹⁹ *Ibid.*, 21.

²⁰ *Ibid.*

²¹ *Ibid.*

²² *Ibid.*, 39.

²³ *Ibid.*, 24.

- More than three-quarters of female victims of completed rape (80 percent) were first raped before their 25th birthday, with 42 percent experiencing their first completed rape before the age of 18.²⁴
- Of the women who reported a completed rape before the age of 18, 35 percent also experienced a completed rape as an adult, compared to 14 percent of the women who did not report being raped prior to age 18.²⁵
- From 2011 to 2012, 51 percent of state and federal prisoner reports of sexual victimization involved inmate-on-inmate victimization. About 52 percent of jail inmate reports of sexual victimization involved inmate-on-inmate victimization.³¹
- In 2012, 1,720 juveniles incarcerated in youth correctional facilities reported incidents of sexual victimization. Approximately 17 percent of these reports involved nonconsensual youth-on-youth sexual acts while almost 81 percent involved incidents of staff sexual misconduct.³² +

The Department of Defense published a report on sexual assault in the military for the fiscal year 2012. This report provided some important insight into the rates of sexual assault in the military. Some of the findings include:

- Military service members reported 3,374 sexual assaults—representing a 6 percent increase from fiscal year 2011. Of these reports, 2,558 were “unrestricted” reports, which is a 5 percent increase from fiscal year 2011.²⁶
- The Armed Services received 981 “restricted” reports of sexual assault, but at the request of the victim, 165 of these were converted from “restricted” to “unrestricted” reports, which allow an official investigation.²⁷
- Among unrestricted reports in the Armed Services, 62 percent involved service member-on-service member sexual assault.²⁸

Rape and sexual assault occur at a high rate in our prisons and jails. Several reports show:

- An estimated 7 percent of state and federal prison and jail inmates reported having one or more incidents of sexual victimization by another inmate or facility staff from 2011 to 2012.²⁹ Rates of inmate-on-inmate sexual victimization among prisoners were more than 3 times higher for females (6.9 percent) than for males (1.7 percent).³⁰



²⁴ Ibid., 25.

²⁵ Ibid.

²⁶ Under the armed forces' Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program, “unrestricted” reporting involves a victim reporting the sexual assault to the military command and law enforcement; the crime will be investigated, and the offender may be prosecuted. *Department of Defense Annual Report on Sexual Assault in the Military, Fiscal Year 2012*. (Arlington, VA: Department of Defense, 2013), 57, accessed September 19, 2013. http://www.sapr.mil/public/docs/reports/FY12_DoD_SAPRO_Annual_Report_on_Sexual_Assault-VOLUME_ONE.pdf.

²⁷ Under the armed forces' Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program, “restricted” reporting involves a victim making a confidential report to specified sexual assault response personnel. The assault is not reported to the command or law enforcement; the crime will not be investigated or prosecuted; and the victim may receive specified support and medical services. *Department of Defense Annual Report on Sexual Assault in the Military*, 58.

²⁸ Ibid., 60.

²⁹ Allen J. Beck et al., *Sexual Victimization in Prisons and Jails Reported by Inmates, 2011-12*. (Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Department of Justice, 2013), 6, accessed September 24, 2013.

³⁰ Ibid., table 7.

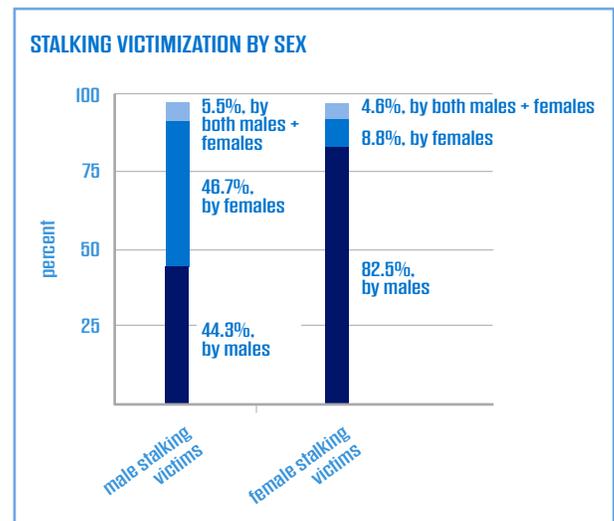
³¹ Sexual victimization under the Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) involves both willing and unwilling sexual activity and may be categorized as inmate-on-inmate or as staff sexual misconduct. Ibid., *calculated from* table I.

³² Allen J. Beck et al., *Sexual Victimization in Juvenile Facilities Reported by Youth, 2012*. (Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Department of Justice, 2013), *calculated from* table I, accessed September 19, 2013. <http://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/svjfry12.pdf>.

Stalking is a complex crime that is often misunderstood and largely underreported. Although the first stalking law was not passed until 1990, stalking is now a crime under the laws of all 50 states, the District of Columbia, the U.S. Territories, and the federal government. The statutes vary widely in their definitions of stalking, scope, crime classification, and penalty. Unlike other crimes that are defined as an incident, stalking is a course of conduct that can comprise individual acts that could—in isolation—seem benign or be noncriminal. Advances in technology have made it easier for perpetrators to stalk their victims: stalkers frequently use various technologies to harass, monitor, and track victims. These technologies are common ones many people use including cellphones, cameras, computers, social networking sites, and Global Positioning Systems (GPS). Since the first stalking law was passed, knowledge about stalking has developed significantly. Research continues to yield important insights about the crime: however, to date there are only a few major national studies that have measured the rates of stalking in the United States. The most recent and largest national study, the 2010 National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (NISVS), provided data on the scope and magnitude of the crime. This study supports earlier findings that show that more women than men are victimized by stalking and that individuals age 18 to 24 face the highest rates of stalking victimization. Moreover, the study demonstrated that stalking is linked to intimate partner violence and sexual assault and that this crime has a significant traumatic effect on its victims.

- During a one-year period, 6.6 million people age 18 or older in the United States were stalked.¹
- At some point in their lives, 16 percent of women and 5 percent of men have experienced stalking victimization in which they felt fearful or believed that they or someone close to them would be harmed or killed.² Of stalking victims, 77 percent were female and 23 percent were male.³
- According to a 2009 national report, approximately 48 percent of stalking victims age 18 or older were male and 39 percent were age 50 or older.⁴
- According to the same report, more than 62 percent of victims age 18 or older had been stalked in the 12 months prior to the interview while the remaining 38 percent had been victims of harassment.⁵ Females were more likely to report being stalked while men were slightly more likely to report being harassed.⁶

- At least 53 percent of female and 35 percent of male victims were stalked before the age of 25.⁷
- Twenty percent of female and seven percent of male victims reported having experienced stalking as a minor (between the ages of 11 and 17).⁸
- Of female stalking victims, 83 percent reported having been stalked by a male perpetrator and 9 percent by another female. For male victims, however, 44 percent reported having been stalked by a male, and 47 percent by a female.⁹



- Of women who reported having been stalked during their lifetime, 31 percent were multiracial non-Hispanic women, 23 percent were American Indian or Alaska Native women, 20 percent were black non-Hispanic women, 16 percent were white non-Hispanic women, and 15 percent were Hispanic women.¹⁰

¹ Michelle Black et al., *The National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey: 2010 Summary Report*. (Atlanta, GA: National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2011), 29, 31, accessed September 24, 2013, http://www.cdc.gov/ViolencePrevention/pdf/NISVS_Report2010-a.pdf.

² *Ibid.*, calculated from data on p. 2.

³ *Ibid.*, calculated from data in table 3.1.

⁴ Shannon Catalano, *Stalking Victims in the United States — Revised*. (Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Department of Justice, 2012), calculated from data in table 2, accessed September 24, 2013, http://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/svus_rev.pdf.

⁵ *Ibid.*, calculated from data in table 3.

⁶ *Ibid.*, table 5.

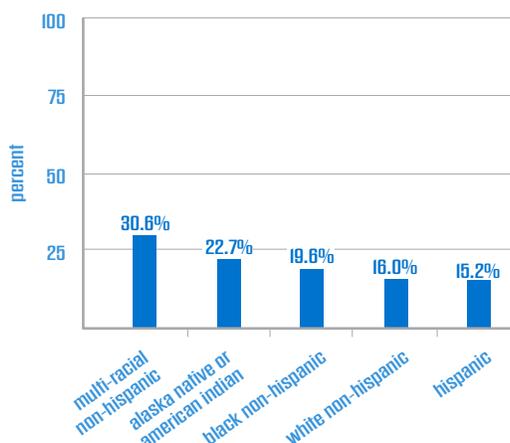
⁷ Black et al., 34.

⁸ *Ibid.*

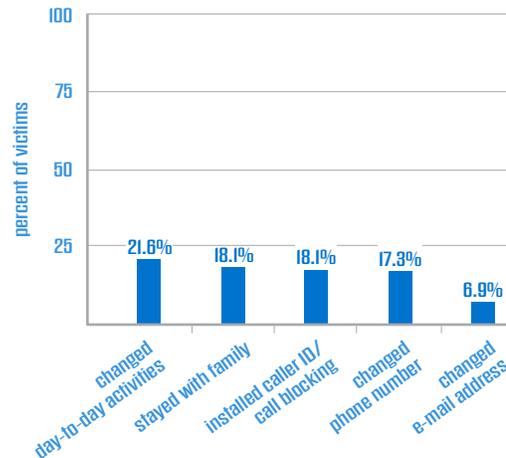
⁹ *Ibid.*, 33.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, 30.

FEMALE VICTIMS WHO REPORTED STALKING BY RACE



VICTIMS' PROTECTIVE ACTIONS TAKEN AGAINST STALKER



- In the lifetime reports of stalking among female victims, 66 percent were stalked by an intimate partner and 13 percent were stalked by a stranger.¹¹
- Approximately 28 percent of stalking victims age 18 or older in 2006 reported being victimized by a known intimate¹² while almost 42 percent reported being stalked by a friend, relative, or acquaintance of some type.¹³
- Women who are victimized by an intimate partner are more likely to experience a combination of stalking, physical violence, and rape (13 percent), or stalking and physical violence (14 percent), than stalking alone (3 percent).¹⁴
- Of male stalking victims, 41 percent were stalked by an intimate partner while 19 percent were stalked by a stranger during their lifetime.¹⁵
- Stalking victims took a variety of protective actions, including changing their day-to-day activities (22 percent), staying with family (18 percent), installing call blocking or caller ID (18 percent), changing their phone number (17 percent), and changing their e-mail address (7 percent).¹⁶
- Thirty-seven percent of male and 41 percent of female stalking victimizations were reported to the police by the victim or by someone else aware of the crime.¹⁷
- Of stalking victims, 16 percent obtained a restraining, protection, or stay-away order.¹⁸
- Forty-six percent of stalking victims experienced at least one unwanted contact per week.¹⁹
- Eleven percent of victims of stalking had been stalked for five years or longer.²⁰
- Seventy-six percent of intimate partner femicide (homicide of women) victims had been stalked by their intimate partner in the year prior to the femicide.²¹

¹¹ Ibid., 32.

¹² Known intimate could include a spouse, boyfriend/girlfriend, ex-spouse, or ex-boy/girlfriend.

¹³ Catalano, *Stalking Victims in the United States*, table 6.

¹⁴ Black et al., *The National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey*, figure 4.1.

¹⁵ Ibid., 32.

¹⁶ Katrina Baum et al., *Stalking Victimization in the United States*. (Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Department of Justice, 2009), 6, table 8, accessed September 24, 2013, <http://www.ovv.usdoj.gov/docs/stalking-victimization.pdf>.

¹⁷ Ibid., 8.

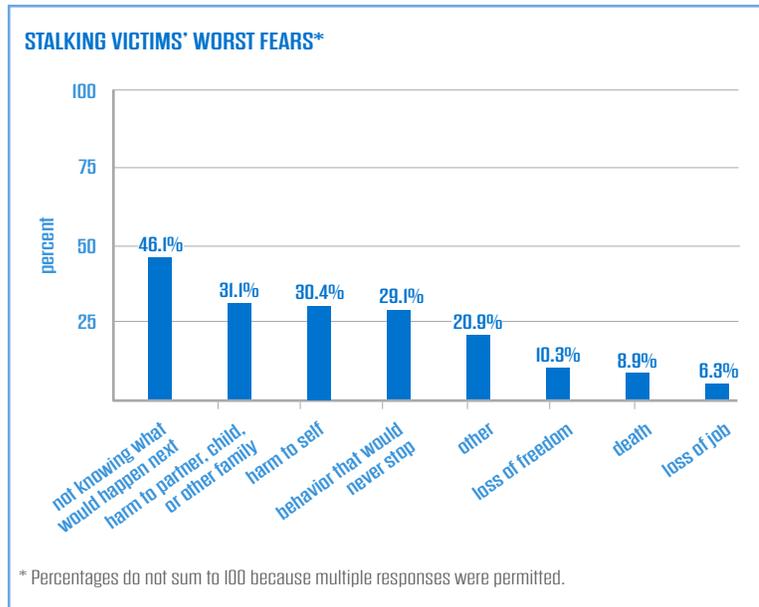
¹⁸ Ibid., table 9.

¹⁹ Ibid., 1.

²⁰ Catalano, *Stalking Victims in the United States*, 3.

²¹ Judith McFarlane et al., "Stalking and Intimate Partner Femicide," *Homicide Studies* 3, no. 4 (1999): 311, accessed September 24, 2013, <http://www.markwynn.net/stalking/stalking-and-intimate-partner-femicide-1999.pdf>.

- When asked to name their worst fear related to the stalking in the 2006 BJS study, 46.1 percent of stalking victims reported not knowing what would happen next; 31.1 percent reported harm to child, partner, or other family member; and 30.4 percent report harm to self.²²



- A 2013 Pew Research Center telephone survey of 792 internet-using adults found that those age 18 to 29 are most likely to report being stalked or harassed online, followed by those age 30 to 49 (15 percent), age 65 or older (3 percent), and age 50 to 64 (2 percent).²⁸
- The 2013 Pew Research Center survey also found that 22 percent of those with the lowest household income (under \$30,000) had been stalked or harassed online compared to only 4 percent of those with a household income of \$75,000 or more.²⁹
- A national study on the psychological effects of stalking among women found that women between the ages of 18 and 22 were nearly three times more likely to experience initial onset of psychological distress compared to those who were not stalked. Victims of stalking who were between the ages of 23 and 29 were nearly four times as likely to experience initial onset of psychological distress compared to those who were not stalked. For women between the ages of 12 and 17, being a victim of stalking did not significantly increase the likelihood of initial onset of psychological distress.³⁰ +

- One in 8 employed stalking victims lost time from work as a result of the victimization, and of those victims, more than one-half lost five days of work or more.²³
- One in 7 stalking victims moved as a result of the victimization.²⁴
- Of the victims in one state who experienced violations of their domestic violence orders (DVO), 59 percent were stalked six months before their DVO, while 49 percent were stalked six months after their DVO.²⁵
- In one state, 45 percent of rural and 26 percent of urban women reported that stalking occurred during or around the time an emergency protective order (EPO) was filed.²⁶
- In one state, 79 percent of protection order violators in urban areas were charged with stalking in addition to other crimes, compared to 26 percent in rural areas.²⁷



²² Baum et al., *Stalking Victimization in the United States*, 7.

²³ *Ibid.*, 6.

²⁴ *Ibid.*, 6.

²⁵ T.K. Logan et al., *The Kentucky Civil Protective Order Study: A Rural and Urban Multiple Perspective Study of Protective Order Violation Consequences, Responses, and Costs*. (Lexington, KY: University of Kentucky, Department of Behavioral Science, 2009), 99, table 36, accessed September 24, 2013, <https://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/228350.pdf>.

²⁶ *Ibid.*, 92, table 29.

²⁷ *Ibid.*

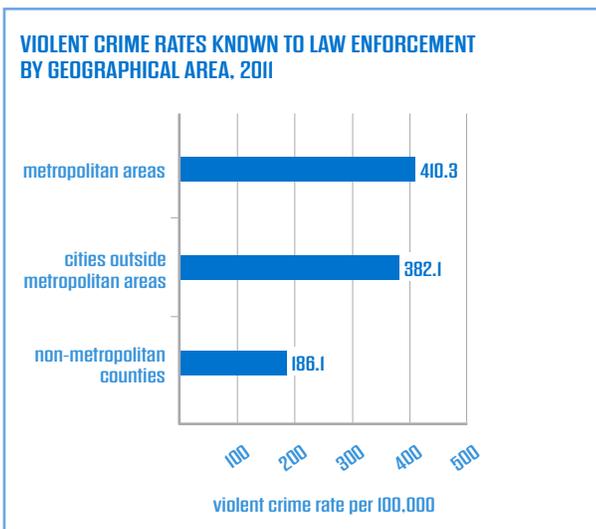
²⁸ Lee Rainie, et al., "Anonymity, Privacy, and Security Online." (Washington, DC: Pew Research Center's Internet & American Life Project, 2013), 23, accessed October 24, 2013, http://www.pewinternet.org/-/media/Files/Reports/2013/PIP_AnonymityOnline_090913.pdf.

²⁹ *Ibid.*, 24.

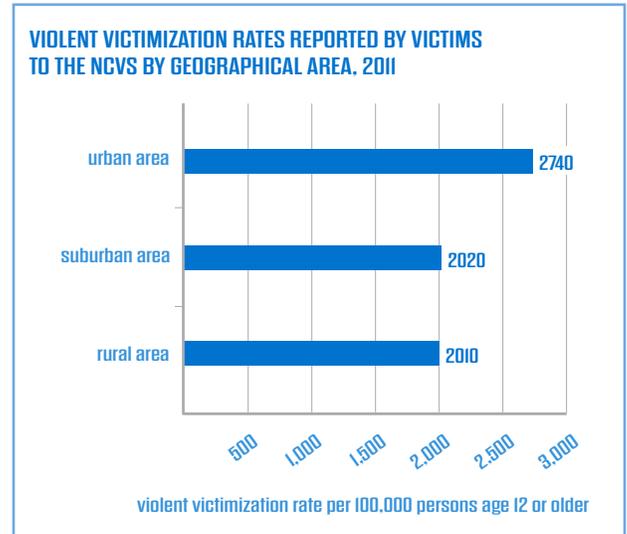
³⁰ Timothy M. Diette et al., "Stalking: Does it Leave a Psychological Footprint?" *Social Science Quarterly* 10, accessed October 24, 2013, DOI: 10.1111/ssqu.12058.

When national crime statistics are reported, they may mask important differences among geographic areas. The FBI's annual *Crime in the United States* reports statistics for geographic areas by county type (rural, suburban, and urban), city population size, or a combination of both. The annual National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) and its related publication, *Criminal Victimization*, from the Bureau of Justice Statistics report statistics for geographic areas by rural, suburban, and urban, using a different set of definitions. While the FBI's statistics provide information about *where crimes occurred and crimes known to law enforcement*, the Bureau of Justice Statistics provides information about *where victims of crime live* and also includes information about *crimes not reported to law enforcement*. The different place definitions and data criteria result in different and often incomparable crime statistics. This section provides crime statistics from both data sources. In general, statistics show that crime rates in metropolitan or urban areas, as well as the criminal justice response, differ from those in suburban areas, cities outside metropolitan areas, and non-metropolitan or rural areas. The uneven distribution of crime has implications for responding to crime, supporting victims, and allocating criminal justice system resources. As Americans become more mobile, it becomes increasingly important to understand the impact of geographic differences on crime rates and the ability of local criminal justice systems to protect citizens.

- The FBI reports the 2011 rate of violent crime known to law enforcement within metropolitan areas was 410.3 per 100,000 persons. The rate of violent crime per 100,000 persons in cities outside metropolitan areas was 382.1, and for non-metropolitan counties it was 186.1.¹



- In 2011, the rate of violent victimizations reported by victims to the NCVS was 2,740 per 100,000 persons age 12 or older in urban areas, 2,020 per 100,000 persons age 12 or older in suburban areas, and 2,010 per 100,000 persons age 12 or older in rural areas.²



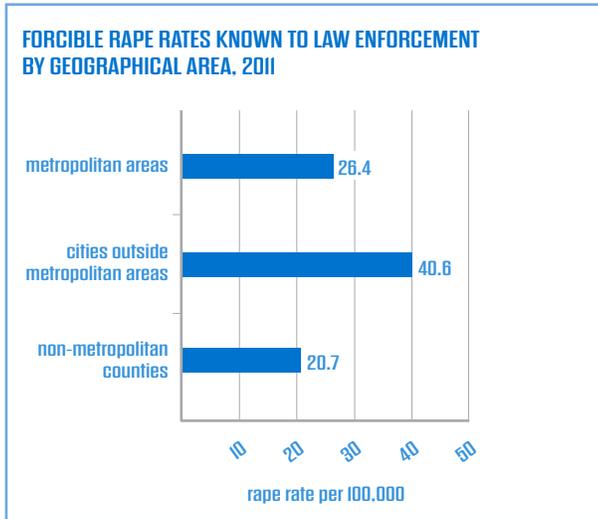
- The FBI reports metropolitan cities had a murder and nonnegligent manslaughter rate known to law enforcement of 4.9 per 100,000 persons in 2011. Cities outside metropolitan areas had a murder and nonnegligent manslaughter rate of 4.4 per 100,000 persons while non-metropolitan counties had a rate of 3.1 per 100,000 persons.³

¹ As defined by the FBI, metropolitan areas are cities or urbanized areas of 50,000 or more inhabitants; cities outside metropolitan areas are incorporated areas; and non-metropolitan counties are unincorporated areas. Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 2011*. "Area Definitions." (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2012), accessed October 1, 2013. <http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/crime-in-the-u.s/2011/crime-in-the-u.s.-2011/area-definitions>. Ibid., table 2, accessed October 1, 2013. <http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/crime-in-the-u.s/2011/crime-in-the-u.s.-2011/tables/table-2>.

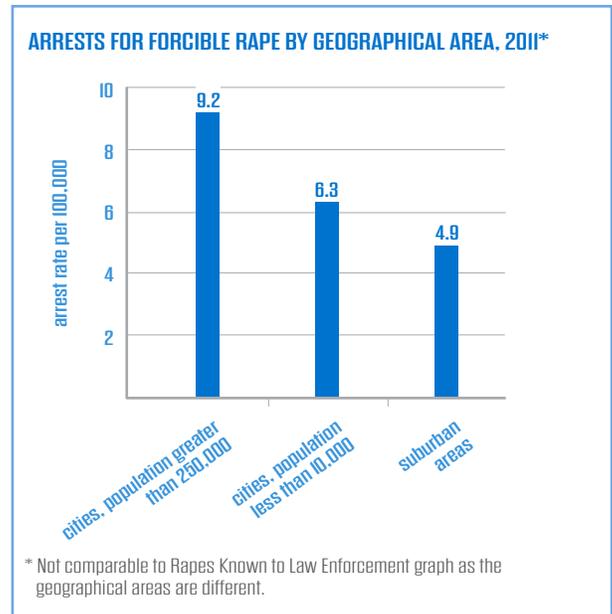
² "Reported by victims" means reported to interviewers for the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS). Crimes reported to NCVS interviewers were not necessarily reported to law enforcement. As defined by the Bureau of Justice Statistics, the urban, suburban, and rural definitions are based on the Office of Management and Budget Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) designations. Urban is the largest city/grouping of cities in a MSA; suburban is a county/counties containing a central city plus any contiguous counties that are linked socially and economically to the central city (i.e., those portions of MSAs outside of "central cities"); rural ranges from sparsely population areas to cities with populations of less than 50,000 residents (i.e., a place not located in an MSA). Calculated from Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Rates of Violent Victimization by Urbanicity, 2011*, generated using the NCVS Victimization Analysis Tool, accessed October 21, 2013. <http://www.bjs.gov/index.cfm?ty=nvat>.

³ Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 2011*, table 2.

- The FBI reports the rate of forcible rape⁴ known to law enforcement within metropolitan areas was 26.4 per 100,000 persons. The rate of forcible rape in cities outside metropolitan areas was 40.7 per 100,000. Non-metropolitan counties had a rate of 20.7 per 100,000 persons.⁵



- The 2011 rate of rapes and sexual assaults reported by victims to the NCVS was 110 per 100,000 persons age 12 or older in urban areas, 70 per 100,000 persons age 12 or older in suburban areas, and 130 per 100,000 persons age 12 or older in rural areas.⁶
- The FBI reports the 2011 rate of arrest for forcible rape was 6.3 per 100,000 inhabitants. In cities under 10,000, the rate was 6.3 per 100,000; in suburban areas, the rate was 4.9 per 100,000; and in large cities (populations 250,000 and over), the rate was 9.2 per 100,000.⁷
- The FBI reports the 2011 aggravated assault rate known to law enforcement within metropolitan areas was 249.1 per 100,000 persons. The rate of aggravated assault in cities outside metropolitan areas was higher at 181.0 per 100,000 persons. The rate of aggravated assault in non-metropolitan counties was lowest at 146.8 per 100,000 persons.⁸



- The 2011 rate of aggravated assault reported by victims to the NCVS was 540 per 100,000 persons age 12 or older in urban areas, 320 per 100,000 persons age 12 or older in suburban areas, and 420 per 100,000 persons age 12 or older in rural areas.⁹
- The FBI reports metropolitan areas had a 2011 robbery rate known to law enforcement of 129.9 per 100,000 persons, compared to a rate of 56.0 per 100,000 persons in cities outside metropolitan areas and 15.5 per 100,000 persons in non-metropolitan counties.¹⁰
- The 2011 rate of robberies reported by victims to the NCVS was 330 per 100,000 persons age 12 or older in urban areas, 170 per 100,000 persons age 12 or older in suburban areas, and 120 per 100,000 persons age 12 or older in rural areas.¹¹
- The FBI reports a total of 5,086 bank robberies were reported to law enforcement in 2011. Of these, 46 percent occurred in metropolitan areas, 34 percent occurred in small cities or towns, 18 percent occurred in suburban areas, and 2 percent occurred in rural areas.¹²
- The FBI reports the national property crime rate known to law enforcement in the United States in 2011 was 2,908.7 per 100,000 persons.¹³

⁴ The FBI's definition of forcible rape presented here is "the carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will. Attempts or assaults to commit rape by force or threat of force are also included; however, statutory rape (without force) and other sex offenses are excluded." This definition was revised in 2012. For more information, see <http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/recent-program-updates/new-rape-definition-frequently-asked-questions>.

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ Calculated from Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Rates of Rape/Sexual Assaults by Urbanicity, 2011*, generated using the NCVS Victimization Analysis Tool, accessed October 21, 2013, <http://www.bjs.gov/index.cfm?ty=nvat>.

⁷ Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 2011*, table 3f, <http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/crime-in-the-u.s/2011/crime-in-the-u.s.-2011/tables/table-3f>.

⁸ Ibid., table 2.

⁹ Calculated from Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Rates of Aggravated Assaults by Urbanicity, 2011*, generated using the NCVS Victimization Analysis Tool, accessed October 21, 2013, <http://www.bjs.gov/index.cfm?ty=nvat>.

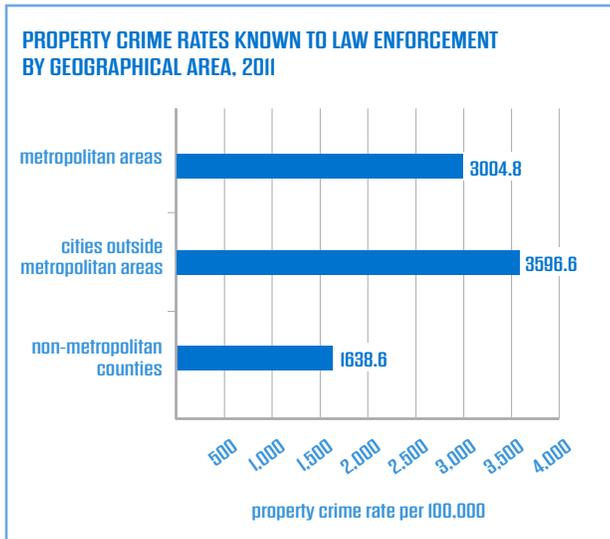
¹⁰ Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 2011*, table 2.

¹¹ Calculated from Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Rates of Robberies by Urbanicity, 2011*, generated using the NCVS Victimization Analysis Tool, accessed October 21, 2013, <http://www.bjs.gov/index.cfm?ty=nvat>.

¹² Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Bank Crime Statistics (BCS)," (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2012), accessed October 1, 2013, <http://www.fbi.gov/stats-services/publications/bank-crime-statistics-2011/bank-crime-statistics-2011>.

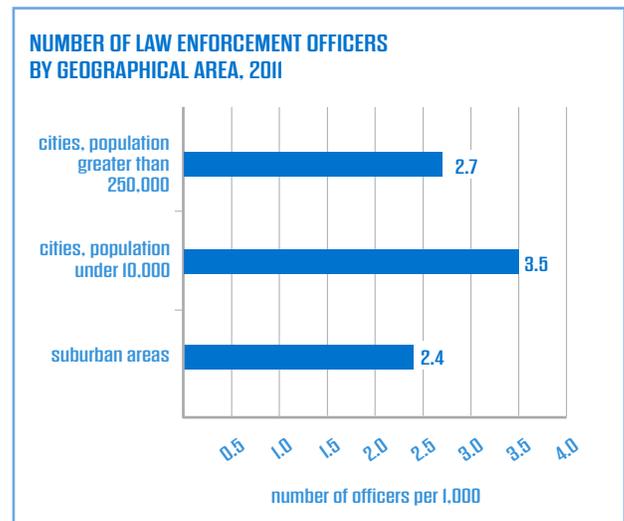
¹³ Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 2011*, table 2.

- Cities outside metropolitan areas had the highest property crime rate known to law enforcement in 2011 with a rate of 3,596.6 per 100,000 persons. Metropolitan areas had a property crime rate of 3,004.8 per 100,000 persons, and non-metropolitan counties had a property crime rate of 1,638.6 per 100,000.¹⁴



- The 2011 rate of property victimizations reported by victims to the NCVS was 166.0 per 1,000 households in urban areas, 128.7 per 1,000 households in suburban areas, and 112.1 per 1,000 households in rural areas.¹⁵
- The FBI reports the rate of burglaries known to law enforcement was highest in cities outside of metropolitan areas in 2011 with a rate of 821.7 per 100,000 persons. Burglaries in metropolitan areas occurred at a rate of 708.6 per 100,000 persons, and in non-metropolitan areas, they occurred at 568.4 per 100,000 persons.¹⁶
- The 2011 rate of household burglary reported by victims to the NCVS was 33.5 per 1,000 households in urban areas, 25.5 per 1,000 households in suburban areas, and 33 per 1,000 households in rural areas.¹⁷
- The FBI reports the rate of larceny-theft known to law enforcement was highest in cities outside metropolitan areas in 2011 with a rate of 2,638.5 per 100,000 persons. Metropolitan areas had the second highest rate at 2,043.5 per 100,000 persons, followed by non-metropolitan counties at a rate of 973.3 per 100,000 persons.¹⁸

- The 2011 rate of household theft reported by victims to the NCVS was 125.5 per 1,000 households in urban areas, 98.6 per 1,000 households in suburban areas, and 76.5 per 1,000 households in rural areas.¹⁹
- The FBI reports the rate of motor vehicle thefts known to law enforcement was highest in metropolitan areas in 2011 with a rate of 252.7 per 100,000 persons. Cities outside metropolitan areas had the second highest rate at 136.4 per 100,000 persons, and non-metropolitan counties had a rate of 96.9 per 100,000 persons.²⁰
- The 2011 rate of motor vehicle theft reported by victims to the NCVS was 7.0 per 1,000 households in urban areas, 4.6 per 1,000 households in suburban areas, and 2.6 per 1,000 households in rural areas.²¹
- The FBI reports cities with more than 250,000 inhabitants had 2.7 law enforcement officers per 1,000 persons in 2011, cities under 10,000 had 3.5 law enforcement officers per 1,000 persons, and suburban areas had 2.4 law enforcement officers per 1,000 persons.²²



- In 2011—in cities larger than 250,000—72 percent of law enforcement officers were male and 28 percent were female. Cities under 10,000 people had 79.4 percent male officers and 20.6 percent female officers. The percentage of male and female officers in suburban areas was 72.9 percent and 27.1 percent, respectively.²³ +

¹⁴ Ibid.

¹⁵ Calculated from Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Rates of Property Victimization by Urbanicity, 2011*, generated using the NCVS Victimization Analysis Tool, accessed October 21, 2013, <http://www.bjs.gov/index.cfm?ty=nvat>.

¹⁶ Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 2011*, table 2.

¹⁷ Calculated from Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Rates of Household Burglary by Urbanicity, 2011*, generated using the NCVS Victimization Analysis Tool, accessed October 21, 2013, <http://www.bjs.gov/index.cfm?ty=nvat>.

¹⁸ Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 2011*, table 2.

¹⁹ Calculated from Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Rates of Thefts by Urbanicity, 2011*, generated using the NCVS Victimization Analysis Tool, accessed October 21, 2013, <http://www.bjs.gov/index.cfm?ty=nvat>.

²⁰ Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 2011*, table 2.

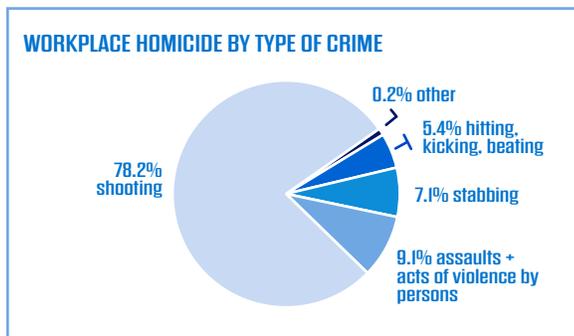
²¹ Calculated from Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Rates of Motor Vehicle Thefts by Urbanicity, 2011*, generated using the NCVS Victimization Analysis Tool, accessed October 21, 2013, <http://www.bjs.gov/index.cfm?ty=nvat>.

²² Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 2011*, table 71, <http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/crime-in-the-u.s/2011/crime-in-the-u.s.-2011/tables/table-71>.

²³ Ibid., table 74, http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/crime-in-the-u.s/2011/crime-in-the-u.s.-2011/tables/table_74_full-time_law_enforcement_employees_by_population_group_percent_male_and_female_2011.xls.

Millions of workers experience violence or the threat of violence in their workplaces every year. These crimes range from physical assaults to robbery and homicide. Although the number of such crimes has generally declined in recent years, workplace homicide is the fourth-leading cause of fatal occupational injury, and the number of workplace homicides of government employees is actually increasing. Workers in certain occupations—such as nurses, utility workers, taxi drivers, letter carriers, and especially those who work alone or at night—are particularly vulnerable. Unlike other crimes, strangers commit the greatest proportion of these crimes. The majority of workplace homicides are shootings committed by robbers. Decreasing the occurrence of workplace crimes is a growing concern for employers and employees nationwide. The statistics in this section primarily come from the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Bureau of Justice Statistics.

- In 2012, 463 workplace homicides occurred, a slight decrease from 468 in 2011. Since 1993, the number of workplace homicides declined 57 percent from 1,068 to 463.¹
- In 2012, 81 percent of workplace homicides were shootings and 48 percent of workplace suicides were shootings.²
- In 2010, 78 percent of workplace homicides were shootings. Other homicides were the result of stabbing; hitting, kicking, and beating; assaults and violent acts by persons; and other means.³



- Homicide was the fourth-leading cause of fatal workplace injury (11 percent) in 2012, following roadway incidents involving motorized vehicles (24 percent); falls, slips, and trips (15 percent); and contact with objects and equipment (16 percent).⁴

- Between 2005 and 2009, about 70 percent of workplace homicides were committed by robbers and other assailants, while about 21 percent were committed by work associates.⁵
- According to a recent national study by the Bureau of Justice Statistics, between 2003 and 2010, the number of homicides experienced by government employees increased 29 percent (from 71 to 86) while homicides for private-sector employees declined 28 percent (from 560 to 432). These trends continued into 2011 with 90 government employee workplace homicides and 367 private-sector employee homicides.⁶
- In 2012, 29 percent of the 338 female fatal workplace injuries were homicides compared to 9 percent of the 4,045 male fatal workplace injuries that were homicides.⁷
- In 40 percent of female workplace homicides from 1997 to 2010, the perpetrators were relatives—almost all being a spouse or a domestic partner. In male workplace homicides, 2 percent of the perpetrators were relatives.⁸
- Among sales and related occupations in 2012, 51 percent of workplace fatalities were homicides. Among protective service occupations (including firefighters and law enforcement officers), 40 percent of workplace fatalities were homicides.⁹
- In 2008, 15 percent of all non-fatal violent crimes and 15 percent of all property crimes were committed against victims who were at work or on duty at the time. Of non-fatal violent crimes, these percentages were highest for simple assaults (18 percent) and aggravated assaults (13 percent). Of all property crimes, these percentages were highest for household burglaries (24 percent) and thefts (13 percent).¹⁰
- Of the non-fatal violent crimes committed against victims who were working or on duty in 2008, 82 percent were simple assaults, 15 percent were aggravated assaults, 2 percent were rapes or sexual assaults, and 2 percent were robberies.¹¹

¹ Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, "National Consensus of Fatal Occupational Injuries in 2012 (Preliminary Results)," news release, August 22, 2013, 8, accessed September 19, 2013, <http://www.bls.gov/news.release/pdf/cfoi.pdf>.

² Ibid., 2.

³ Bureau of Labor Statistics, "Workplace Homicides from Shootings," fact sheet, January 4, 2013, accessed September 19, 2013, <http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshwc/cfoi/osar0016.htm>.

⁴ Bureau of Labor Statistics, "National Consensus of Fatal Occupational Injuries in 2012," table 1.

⁵ Fatal workplace injuries include both accidental and non-accidental events (e.g., accidental fall, motorized vehicle accident, homicide, and suicide). Erika Harrell, *Workplace Violence: 1993-2009*. (Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Department of Justice, 2011), 1, accessed September 19, 2013, <http://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/wv09.pdf>.

⁶ Erika Harrell, *Workplace Violence Against Government Employees, 1994-2011*. (Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Department of Justice, 2013), 5, accessed September 19, 2013, <http://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/wvage9411.pdf>.

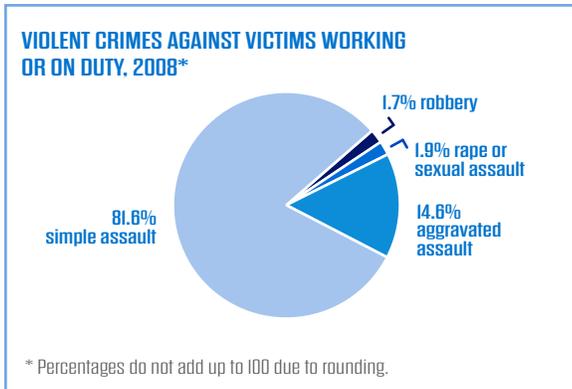
⁷ Bureau of Labor Statistics, "National Consensus of Fatal Occupational Injuries in 2012," table 4.

⁸ Bureau of Labor Statistics, "Occupational Homicides by Selected Characteristics, 1997-2010." (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Labor, 2011), 1, accessed September 19, 2013, http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshwc/cfoi/work_hom.pdf.

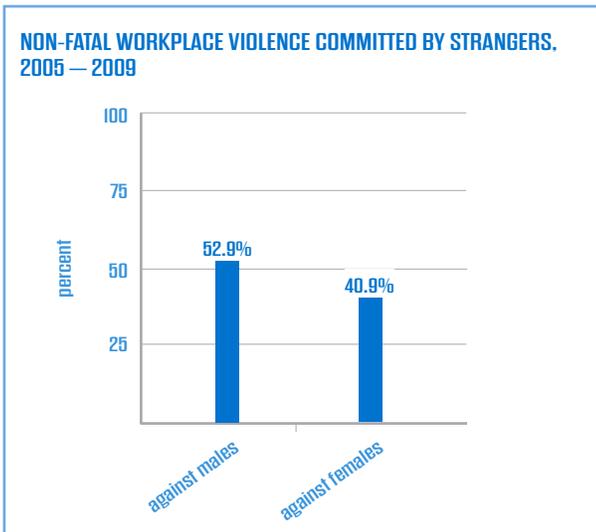
⁹ Bureau of Labor Statistics, "National Consensus of Fatal Occupational Injuries in 2012," table 9.

¹⁰ Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 2008: Statistical Tables*. (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2010), calculated from data in table B4, accessed September 19, 2013, <http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/content/pub/pdf/cvus08.pdf>.

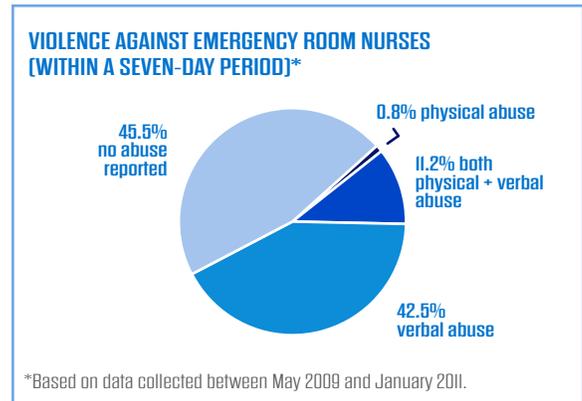
¹¹ Ibid.



- The average annual rate of workplace violence between 2005 and 2009 (5 violent crimes per 1,000 employed persons age 16 or older) was about one-third the rate of non-workplace violence (16 violent crimes per 1,000 employed persons age 16 or older) and violence against persons not employed (17 violent crimes per 1,000 persons age 16 or older).¹²
- Strangers committed the greatest proportion of non-fatal workplace violence against males (53 percent) and females (41 percent) between 2005 and 2009.¹³



- According to a study by the Emergency Nurses Association, 43 percent of emergency nurses reported having experienced only verbal abuse from a patient or visitor during a seven-day calendar period in which the nurses worked an average of 36.9 hours, 11 percent reported both physical abuse and verbal abuse, and 1 percent reported physical abuse alone.¹⁴



- According to the same study, 62 percent of emergency room nurses who reported being victims of physical violence in the workplace experienced more than one incident of physical violence from a patient or visitor during a seven-day period.¹⁵



¹² Harrell. *Workplace Violence: 1993-2009, I*.

¹³ Ibid.

¹⁴ Emergency Nurses Association. *Emergency Department Violence Surveillance Study*. (Des Plaines, IL: 2011), 16. accessed September 19, 2013. <http://www.ena.org/practice-research/research/Documents/ENAEVRSReportNovember2011.pdf>.

¹⁵ Ibid.