

ENGAGING COMMUNITIES

EMPOWERING VICTIMS



Section 6. STATISTICAL OVERVIEWS

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. The United States has 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. Crime in the United States has declined measurably for decades. Between 1993 and 2012, the violent crime rate declined 67.3 percent from 79.8 to 26.1 per 1,000 persons age 12 or older. During that same time period, the total property crime rate declined 55.7 percent from 351.8 to 155.8 per 1,000 households. Although the decrease in crime has been steady and remarkably consistent, criminologists have reached no widely held conclusions about the reasons for these patterns.

There are however some general patterns. Males disproportionately commit criminal offenses, particularly violent crime (see "[Homicide](#)"), and certain crimes are predominately committed by men against women (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 crime statistics provide an important resource for our understanding about crime and victimization, but these statistics do not cover all crimes

CRIME AND VICTIMIZATION IN THE UNITED STATES

CRIME TRENDS

ASSAULT

BURGLARY, ROBBERY, AND THEFT

CHILD, YOUTH, AND TEEN VICTIMIZATION

CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

DNA — *NEW!*

DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE (DUI) — *NEW!*

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

or all victims. While the scope of crimes included in national collection efforts continues to grow, gaps in our knowledge still exist, particularly for emerging crimes, including elder victimization, human trafficking, financial crimes (especially Internet-based frauds), stalking, and mass casualty crimes. An additional issue concerns our

understanding of the broader effects of crime, especially 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 2012* and *Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 2012*).¹ 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.²

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

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 as of August 2014. 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. The information included in the Resource Guide relies primarily 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.

intervals for three years. All household members age 12 and older are interviewed. The NCVS collects information on the frequency and nature of the 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

¹ Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Uniform Crime Reports," (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2013), accessed September 3, 2014, <http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr>.

² Federal Bureau of Investigation, "The Nation's Two Crime Measures," *Uniform Crime Reporting Statistics*, (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2009), accessed September 2, 2014, <http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/ucrdata/twom8/easures.cfm>.

place of occurrence, use of weapons, nature of injury, and economic impact).³ The NCVS also publishes supplements on specific crime issues such as stalking or school crime.

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 (including non-persons such as businesses as well as persons of all ages), 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 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. ★



3 Ibid.

CRIME TRENDS

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 the two national sources of crime data: the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reporting Program (UCR) and the Bureau of Justice Statistics' 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 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 provide the necessary data to better understand 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, including a recent uptick in violent crime beginning in 2011 and continuing into 2012.¹

- The FBI's UCR data also indicate a decline over time. The rate of fatal and non-fatal violent crime known to law enforcement in 1993 was 747.1 per 100,000 persons. By 2012, rates had declined to a low of 386.9 per 100,000.³
- Historically, males have higher rates of violent victimization compared to females. For example, in 1993 the rate of violent victimization for males reported through the NCVS was 96.9 per 1,000 persons age 12 or older, while the rate reported by females was 63.7 per 1,000 persons age 12 or older. In 2012, the rates of violent victimization were 29.1 per 1,000 persons age 12 or older for males and 23.3 per 1,000 persons age 12 or older for females.⁴
- The percentage of victims of violent crimes who reported through the NCVS that they suffered an injury remained relatively stable from 1993 to 2012, ranging from 26 percent in 1992 to 23 percent in 2012.⁵
- In 2012, 44.2 percent of all violent victimizations were reported to police according to the NCVS. Over the past 10 years, this percentage has remained fairly stable.⁶

Violent Crime

- In 1993, the rate of non-fatal violent crimes reported by victims through the NCVS was 7,980 per 100,000 persons age 12 or older. Rates continued to decline until 2010, reaching a low of 1,930 per 100,000 persons age 12 or older. However, data shows increases in both 2011 and 2012 from 2,250 in 2011 to 2,610 in 2012 per 100,000 persons age 12 or older.²

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 August 7, 2014, <http://www.bjs.gov/index.cfm?ty=pbdetail&iid=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, 1993–2012*, generated using the NCVS Victimization Analysis Tool, accessed August 7, 2014, <http://www.bjs.gov/index.cfm?ty=nvat>.

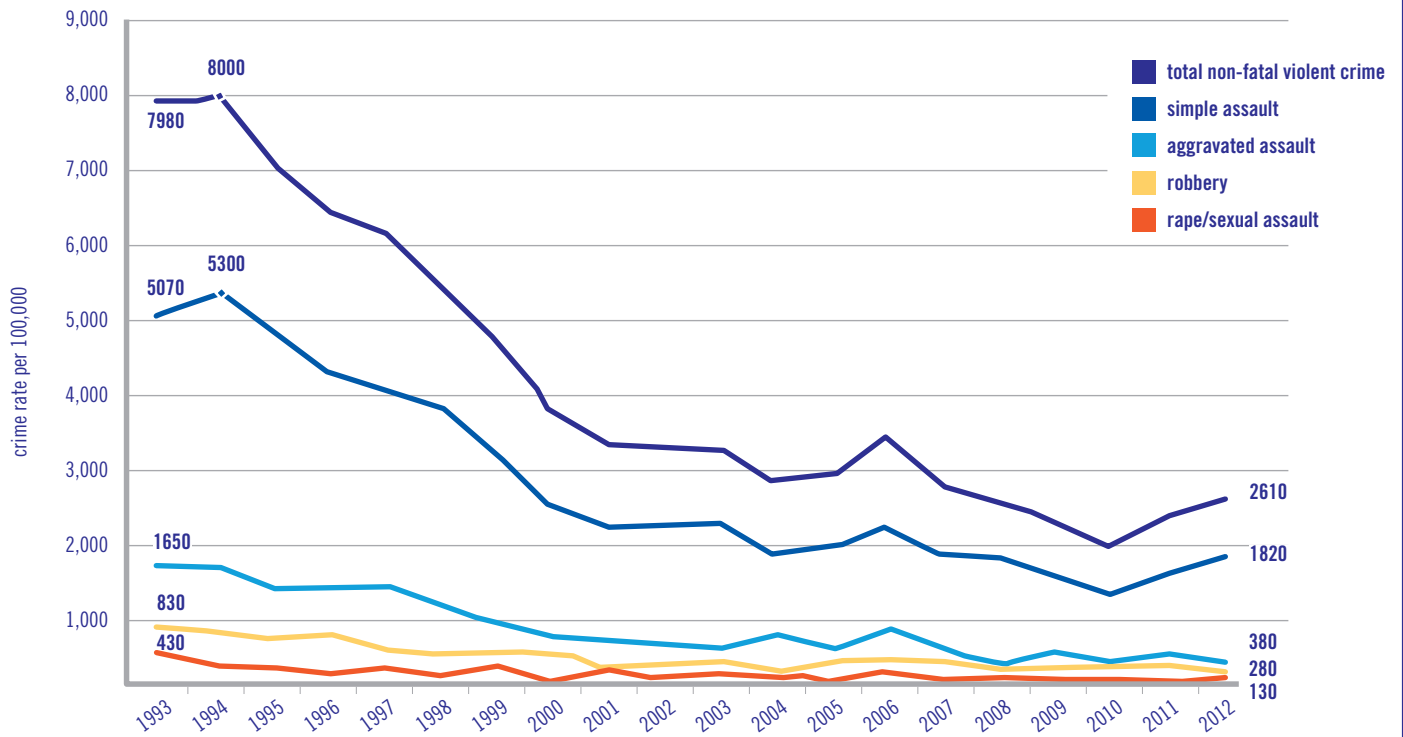
³ Fatal and non-fatal violent crimes include murder and non-negligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Crime—National or State Level Data with One Variable," *Uniform Reporting Statistics*, (U.S. Department of Justice, 2010), *retrieved through tool*, accessed August 7, 2014, <http://bjs.gov/ucrdata/Search/Crime/State/TrendsInOneVar.cfm>.

⁴ *Calculated from* Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Rates of Violent Victimization, 1993–2012*, generated using the NCVS Victimization Analysis Tool, accessed August 7, 2014, <http://www.bjs.gov/index.cfm?ty=nvat>.

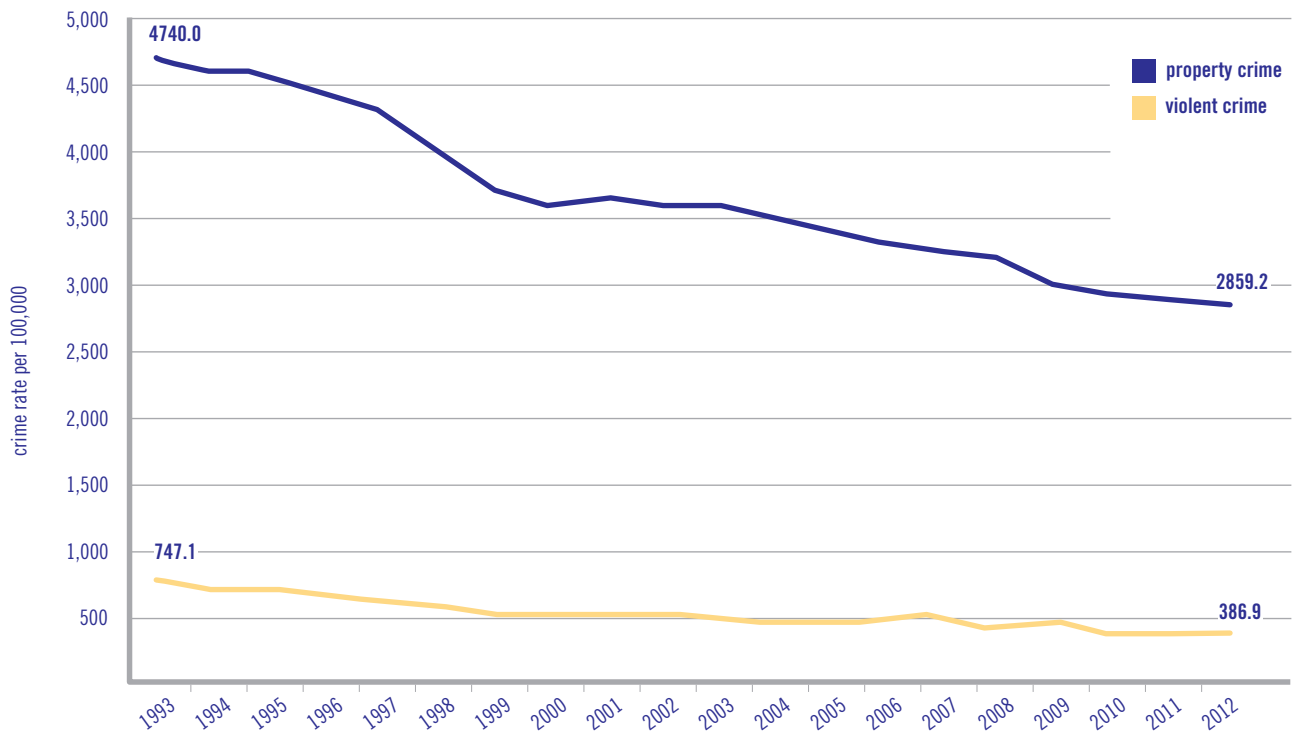
⁵ *Calculated from* Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Percent of Violent Victimization by Injury, 1993–2012*, generated using the NCVS Victimization Analysis Tool, accessed August 7, 2014, <http://www.bjs.gov/index.cfm?ty=nvat>.

⁶ *Calculated from* Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Percent of Violent Victimization by Reporting to the Police, 1993–2012*, generated using the NCVS Victimization Analysis Tool, accessed August 7, 2014, <http://www.bjs.gov/index.cfm?ty=nvat>.

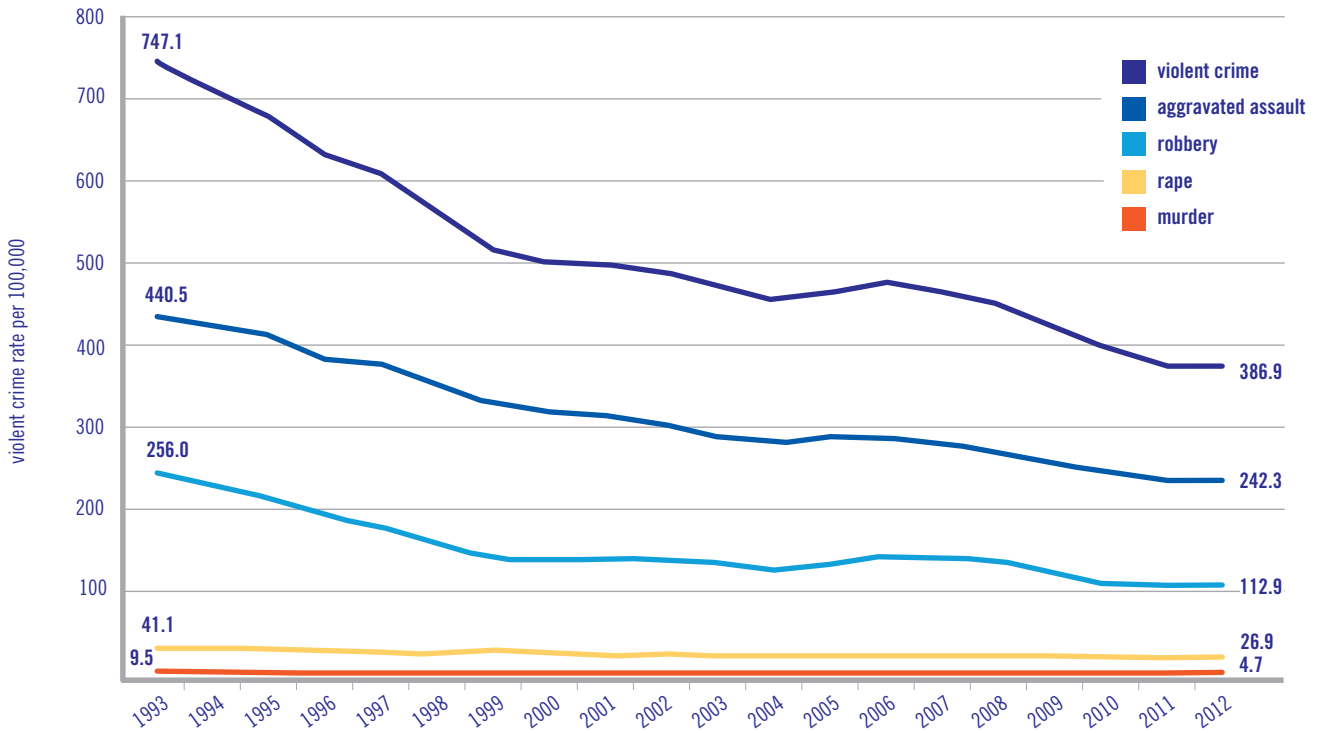
CRIME RATES REPORTED BY VICTIMS, NCVS 1993 – 2012



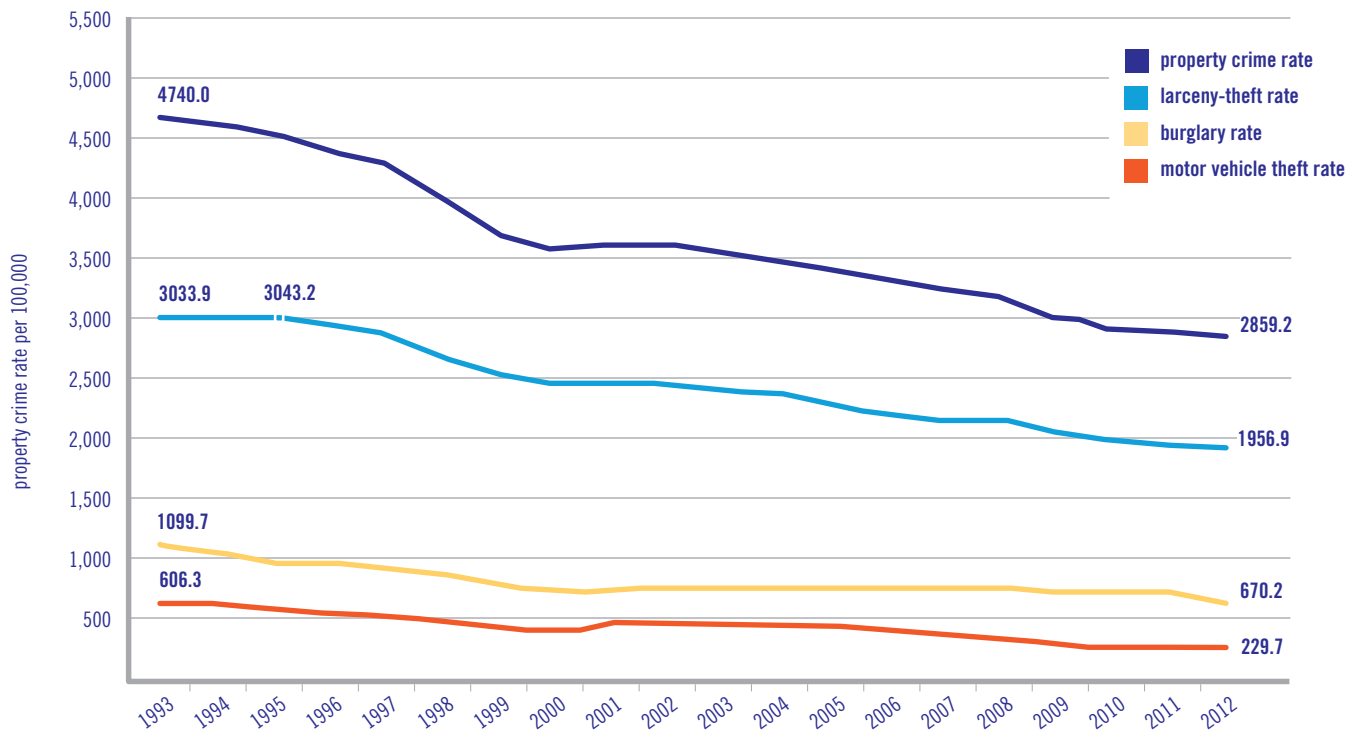
CRIME RATES KNOWN TO LAW ENFORCEMENT, UCR 1993 – 2012



VIOLENT CRIME RATES KNOWN TO LAW ENFORCEMENT, UCR 1993 – 2012



PROPERTY CRIME RATES KNOWN TO LAW ENFORCEMENT, UCR 1993 – 2012



Homicide

- Data from the UCR indicate 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 2012. The rate of murder and non-negligent manslaughter remained stable between 2011 and 2012, at 4.7 per 100,000 persons for both years.⁷
- The number of incidents referred to, variously, as “Active Shooter Events,” “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 rare events make up a small percentage of the national murder rate.⁸

Rape

- The rate of rape/sexual assault reported by victims through 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. A 44.4 percent increase between 2011 and 2012 is observed with 130 per 100,000 persons age 12 or older reporting rape/sexual assault to the NCVS in 2012.⁹

- Using a different definition, the FBI’s UCR data report the rate of forcible rapes known to law enforcement was 33.1 per 100,000 persons in 2002 and down to 26.9 per 100,000 persons in 2012.¹⁰
- Rape and sexual assault crimes are challenging to collect under both the NCVS and UCR because of the different methodologies and definitions utilized. Additionally, we know that rape and sexual assault are underreported because of the stigma associated with these types of victimization. According to the NCVS in 2012, only 28 percent of the respondents who were classified as victims of rape or sexual assault reported their victimization to the police.¹¹ Moreover, it is not possible to know the number of victims who are surveyed as part of the NCVS who choose not to identify as a victim of rape or sexual assault.¹²
- A 2013 National Research Council Report suggests that the incidence of rape and sexual assault has been significantly undercounted by the NCVS due in part to its role as an omnibus survey designed to provide annual estimates and trend data for a variety of violent and property crimes.¹³

⁷ “Crime—National or State Level Data with One Variable,” *Uniform Reporting Statistics*, (U.S. Department of Justice, 2010), *retrieved through tool*, accessed August 7, 2014, <http://bjs.gov/ucrdata/Search/Crime/State/TrendsInOneVar.cfm>.

⁸ 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 Martaindale, “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 November 1, 2014, <http://alerrt.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 November 1, 2014, <http://www.nyc.gov/html/nypd/downloads/pdf/courterterrorism/ActiveShooter.pdf>.

⁹ 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, which 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 includes such things as grabbing and fondling. Sexual assault also includes verbal threats. Bureau of Justice Statistics, *NCVS Victimization Analysis Tool*.

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, 2012*, (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2013), Table 1, accessed August 7, 2014, <http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/crime-in-the-u.s./2012/crime-in-the-u.s.-2012>.

¹¹ *Criminal Victimization, 2012*, Table 4.

¹² Michael R. Rand and Callie Marie Rennison, “Bigger Is Not Better: An Analysis of Violence Against Women Estimates from the National Crime Victimization Survey and the National Violence Against Women Survey,” *Journal of Quantitative Criminology* 21, no. 3 (2005): 267-91, accessed September 5, 2014. For additional information regarding the underreporting of rape victimization please also see James Lynch and Lynn Addington, *Understanding Crime Statistics: Revisiting the Divergence of the NCVS and UCR*, (New York: Cambridge University Press, 2007).

¹³ National Research Council, *Estimating the Incidence of Rape and Sexual Assault*, (Washington DC: The National Academies Press, 2013), accessed September 11, 2014, http://www.nap.edu/openbook.php?record_id=18605&page=R5.

- Estimates of rape and sexual assault vary depending upon the definition used. Since its implementation in the 1930s, the UCR defined forcible rape as only involving female victims and requiring force.¹⁴ In early 2012, the FBI changed its definition of “forcible rape” to one of “rape,” which now includes victims of either gender and removes the force requirement.¹⁵ As this change did not go into effect until January 1, 2013, the FBI has not yet issued any national data using this new definition.

Assault

- The rate of aggravated assault reported by victims through the NCVS has declined in the last 10 years, going from 580 per 100,000 persons age 12 or older in 2002 to 380 per 100,000 persons age 12 or older in 2012.¹⁶
- The FBI’s UCR data also indicated a decline with the rate of aggravated assault known to law enforcement, going from 309.5 per 100,000 persons in 2002 down to 242.3 per 100,000 persons in 2012.¹⁷
- 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 1,810 per 100,000 persons age 12 or older in 2012.¹⁸

Robbery

- The rate of robbery reported by victims through the NCVS has increased slightly in the last 10 years, going from 270 per 100,000 persons age 12 or older in 2002 to 280 per 100,000 persons age 12 or older in 2012.¹⁹
- Data from the UCR, however, reflected a decline in the rate of robbery known to law enforcement in 2002, going from 146.1 per 100,000 persons to 112.9 per 100,000 persons in 2012.²⁰

Weapon-Related Violent Crime

- As reported by victims through the NCVS, from 2002 to 2012 the rate of serious violent crimes involving weapons declined from 6.9 per 1,000 persons age 12 or older to 5.4 persons age 12 or older.²¹
- Between 2002 and 2012, the percentage of all violent victimizations reported by victims through the NCVS that were committed with firearms remained stable between 7 and 8 percent.²²

Property Crime

- The FBI’s UCR data show 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 2,859.2 per 100,000 persons in 2012.²³

14 Ibid.

15 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 11, 2014, <http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/recent-program-updates/new-rape-definition-frequently-asked-questions>.

16 Calculated from Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Rate of Aggravated Assaults, 1993-2012*, generated using the NCVS Victimization Analysis Tool, accessed August 7, 2014, <http://www.bjs.gov/index.cfm?ty=nvat>.

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

18 Calculated from Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Rate of Simple Assaults, 1993-2012*, generated using the NCVS Victimization Analysis Tool, accessed August 7, 2014, <http://www.bjs.gov/index.cfm?ty=nvat>.

19 Calculated from Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Rate of Robberies, 1993-2012*, generated using the NCVS Victimization Analysis Tool, accessed August 7, 2014, <http://www.bjs.gov/index.cfm?ty=nvat>.

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

21 Serious violent victimization are defined as rape/sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault. Calculated from Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Rate of Serious Violent Victimization by Weapon Use, 1993-2012*, generated using the NCVS Victimization Analysis Tool, accessed August 7, 2014, <http://www.bjs.gov/index.cfm?ty=nvat>.

22 Calculated from Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Rate of Serious Violent Victimization by Weapon Category, 1993-2012*, generated using the NCVS Victimization Analysis Tool, accessed August 7, 2014, <http://www.bjs.gov/index.cfm?ty=nvat>.

23 Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 2012*, Table 1.

- As reported by victims through the NCVS, between 2002 and 2012 the property crime victimization rate declined 7.4 percent (from 168.2 per 1,000 households to 155.8 per 1,000 households).²⁴
- In 2012, the NCVS indicated that 34 percent of property crimes were reported to the police. Over the past 10 years, this percentage has remained fairly stable.²⁵
- 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 120.9 per 1,000 households.³⁰ ★

Burglary, Motor Vehicle Theft, and Theft

- The rate of household burglary reported by victims through the NCVS has remained fairly constant in the last 10 years with the 2002 and 2011 rates being approximately 29.9 per 1,000 households.²⁶
- Data from the UCR report 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 670.2 per 100,000 persons in 2012.²⁷
- Data from the UCR indicate 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 229.7 per 100,000 persons in 2012.²⁸
- The FBI's UCR data report 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 1,959.3 per 100,000 persons in 2012.²⁹

²⁴ Calculated from Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Rate of Property Victimization, 1993-2012*, generated using the NCVS Victimization Analysis Tool, accessed August 7, 2014, <http://www.bjs.gov/index.cfm?ty=nvat>.

²⁵ Calculated from Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Rate of Property Victimization by Reporting to the Police, 1993-2012*, generated using the NCVS Victimization Analysis Tool, accessed August 7, 2014, <http://www.bjs.gov/index.cfm?ty=nvat>.

²⁶ Calculated from Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Rate of Household Burglaries, 1993-2012*, generated using the NCVS Victimization Analysis Tool, accessed August 7, 2014, <http://www.bjs.gov/index.cfm?ty=nvat>.

²⁷ Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Crime—National or State Level Data with One Variable."

²⁸ Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 2012*, Table 1.

²⁹ Ibid. Larceny-theft is defined by the UCR as the unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another. Examples are thefts of bicycles, thefts of motor vehicle parts and accessories, shoplifting, pocket-picking, or the stealing of any property or article that is not taken by force and violence or by fraud.



³⁰ Calculated from Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Rate of Thefts, 1993-2012*, generated using the NCVS Victimization Analysis Tool, accessed August 7, 2014, <http://www.bjs.gov/index.cfm?ty=nvat>.

ASSAULT

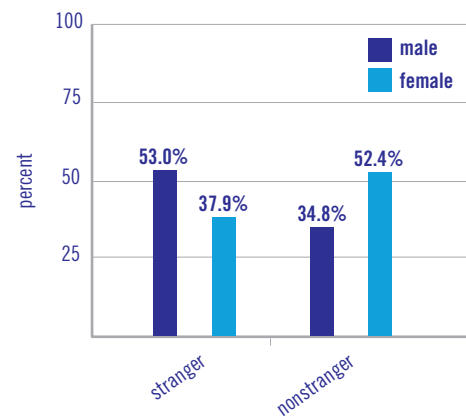
National statistics are collected on two types of assault: aggravated and simple. Completed, attempted, or threatened aggravated assault is defined as an attack with a weapon, an attack that causes serious bodily harm, or threatened assault with a weapon.¹ Completed or threatened simple assault is defined as an unlawful attack or threat of an attack that does not cause seriously bodily harm.² Both forms of assault share similarities with regard to trends and characteristics. Assault victimization varies in important ways, both by sex and by ethnicity. Males experience more assaults by strangers, while females experience more assaults by intimate partners and other people known to them. However in recent years, females have experienced an increase in assaults by strangers.³ American Indian or Alaska Natives, blacks, and Hispanics experience higher rates of assault than whites or Asian or Pacific Islanders.⁴ Another important group of assault victims are those assaulted in the line of duty, including emergency room nurses and law enforcement officers.

Aggravated Assault

- The percentage of aggravated assault victimizations reported to the police in 2012 was 62 percent.⁵ During the same period of time, 54 percent of all serious violent crimes were reported to the police.⁶
- From 2003 to 2012, the rate of aggravated assault reported to the police by victims against persons age 12 years or older declined by 25 percent. The rate in 2012 had declined to 2.4 incidents per 1,000 persons; in 2003 it was 3.2 per 1,000 persons.⁷

- In cases in 2012 where victims indicated their relationship to the offender, males experienced aggravated assault by a nonstranger (including intimate partner, other relative, and friend/acquaintance) in 34.8 percent of cases and by a stranger in 53.0 percent. Females experienced aggravated assault by a nonstranger in 52.4 percent of cases and by a stranger in 37.9 percent.⁸

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT CASES BY SEX AND VICTIM/OFFENDER RELATIONSHIP, 2012



- 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 4.9 percent of incidents, whereas females reported an intimate partner offender in 23.0 percent of cases.⁹
- As reported by victims in 2012, the rate of aggravated assault against people of two or more races was 5.6 per 1,000 people. American Indians or Alaska Natives were assaulted at a rate of 8.6, blacks (non-Hispanic) at a rate of 5.6, whites (non-Hispanic) at a rate of 3.1, Hispanics at a rate of 5.3, and Asian or Pacific Islanders at a rate of 2.7 per 1,000 people.

1 Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Violent Crime*, accessed June 18, 2014, http://www.bjs.gov/index.cfm?ty=tp&tid=31#terms_def.

2 Ibid.

3 Calculated from Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Number of Aggravated Assaults by Victim-Offender Relationship and Sex, 2012*, generated using the NCVS Victimization Analysis Tool, accessed June 3, 2014, <http://www.bjs.gov/index.cfm?ty=nvat>.

4 It should be noted that for American Indian or Alaska Natives and Asian or Pacific Islanders there are often less than 10 cases reported, resulting in data that should be interpreted with caution.

5 Ibid.

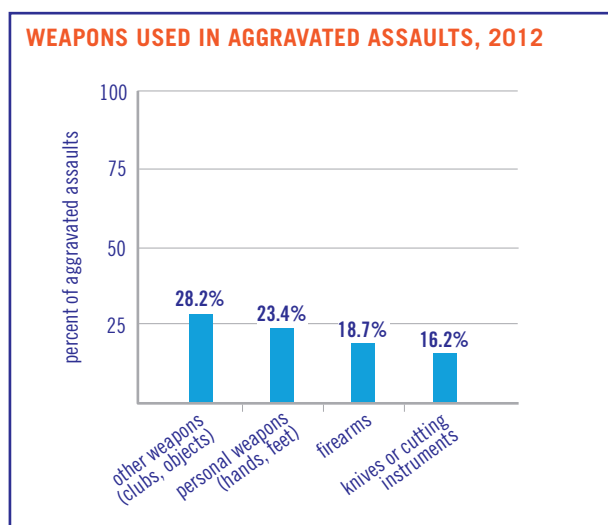
6 Jennifer L. Truman, Lynn Langton, and Michael Planty, *Criminal Victimization, 2012*, (Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Department of Justice, 2013), Table 4, accessed June 3, 2014, <http://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/cv12.pdf>.

7 Ibid.

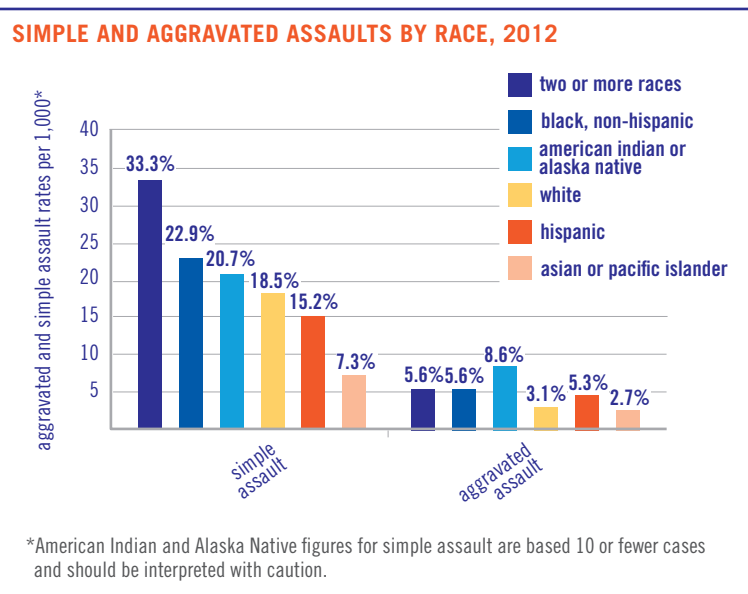
8 Calculated from Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Number of Aggravated Assaults by Victim-Offender Relationship and Sex, 2012*, generated using the NCVS Victimization Analysis Tool, accessed June 3, 2014, <http://www.bjs.gov/index.cfm?ty=nvat>.

9 Ibid.

- Victims experienced 996,106 aggravated assaults in 2012. Of these incidents, 5.2 percent did not involve a weapon, and 94.8 percent involved a weapon, including firearms (24.1 percent of all incidents), knives (23.8 percent), other weapons (36.2 percent), and unidentified weapons (10.7 percent).¹⁰
- In 2012, the types of weapons used during aggravated assaults known to law enforcement included: personal weapons such as hands, fists, and feet at 23.4 percent; firearms at 18.7 percent; and knives or other cutting instruments at 16.2 percent. Other weapons, such as clubs or blunt objects, were used in 28.2 percent of aggravated assaults.¹¹



- The rate of aggravated assault incidences in 2012 known to law enforcement in metropolitan counties was 250.2 per 100,000 inhabitants, and the rate in non-metropolitan counties was 139.7 per 100,000.¹²



- In 2012, 301,065 total arrests were made on aggravated assault charges, a rate of 123.9 per 100,000 inhabitants.¹³
- Of the 668,457 aggravated assaults known to law enforcement in 2012, 55.8 percent were cleared by arrest. In cities with more than 250,000 citizens, 47.7 percent were cleared by arrest. The percentage was 63.3 percent in cities with a population under 10,000 and 62.1 percent in suburban areas.¹⁴

Simple Assault

- The percentage of simple assault victimizations reported to the police in 2012 was 40 percent.¹⁵ From 2011 to 2012, the rate of violent crime reported by victims decreased by 15.5 percent. Simple assault rates increased by 18.2 percent.¹⁶

¹⁰ Ibid.

¹¹ Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 2012*, (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2013), Table 15, accessed June 3, 2014, http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/crime-in-the-u.s./2012/crime-in-the-u.s.-2012/tables/15tabledatadecpdf/table_15_additional_information_selected_offenses_2011_2012.xls.

¹² Ibid., Table 2, accessed June 3, 2014, http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/crime-in-the-u.s./2012/crime-in-the-u.s.-2012/tables/2tabledatadecviewpdf/table_2_crime_in_the_united_states_by_community_type_2012.xls.

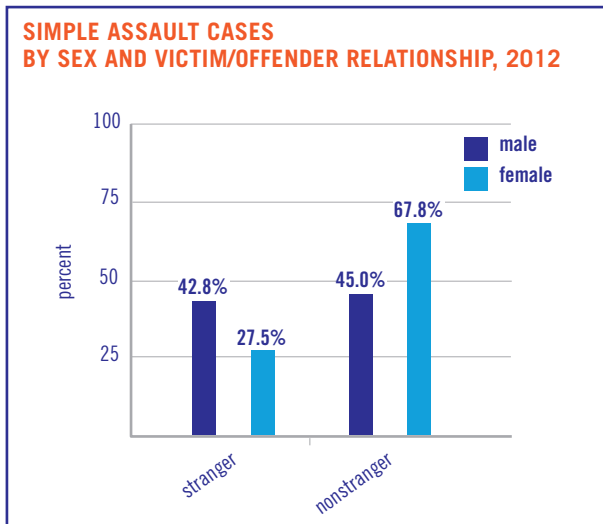
¹³ Ibid., Table 31, accessed September 30, 2014, <http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/crime-in-the-u.s./2012/crime-in-the-u.s.-2012/tables/31tabledatadecpdf>.

¹⁴ Ibid., Table 25, accessed June 3, 2014, <http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/crime-in-the-u.s./2012/crime-in-the-u.s.-2012/tables/table25>.

¹⁵ Ibid.

¹⁶ Truman, Langton, and Planty, *Criminal Victimization, 2012*, calculated using Table 1.

- From 2003 to 2012, the rate of simple assault reported by victims against persons age 12 years or older declined by 17.6 percent. The rate of simple assault in 2012 was 18.2 incidents per 1,000 persons; in 2003 it was 22.1 per 1,000 persons.¹⁷
- For simple assault, in cases where the victims indicated their relationship to the offender, males were victimized by a nonstranger in 45.0 percent of cases and by a stranger in 42.8 percent of cases. Females experienced simple assault by a nonstranger in 67.8 percent of cases and by a stranger in 27.5 percent of cases.¹⁸



- In simple assault cases reported by victims, 3.2 percent of males were victimized by an intimate partner, compared to 20.4 percent of females.¹⁹
- As reported by victims in 2012, the rate of simple assault against people of two or more races was 33.3 per 1,000 people. American Indians or Alaska Natives were assaulted at a rate of 20.7, Hispanics at a rate of 15.2, blacks (non-Hispanic) at a rate of 22.9, whites (non-Hispanic) at a rate of 18.5, and Asian or Pacific Islanders at a rate of 7.3 per 1,000 people.²⁰

- In 2012, 930,210 arrests were made for simple assault, a rate of 382.9 per 100,000 inhabitants.²¹

Assault Against Emergency Responders

- The rate of law enforcement officers assaulted in the line of duty was 10.2 assaults per 100 officers in 2012.²²
- Of all the officers who were assaulted in 2012, 32.5 percent were assaulted while responding to disturbance calls, 15.2 percent while attempting other arrests, and 13.6 percent while handling or transporting prisoners.²³
- In 2012, 80.2 percent of law enforcement officers who were assaulted were attacked with personal weapons (e.g., hands, fists, or feet), and 4.3 percent were assaulted with firearms. Of law enforcement officers who were assaulted, 27.7 percent sustained injuries.²⁴
- The largest percentage of assaults on officers in 2012, 15.2 percent, occurred between 12:01 a.m. and 2:00 a.m. This percentage is consistent with those in the previous 13 years.²⁵
- Of the officers who were assaulted in 2012, 64.1 percent were assigned to one-officer vehicle patrols, and 16.0 percent were assigned to two-officer vehicle patrols.²⁶

¹⁷ Ibid.

¹⁸ Calculated from Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Number of Simple Assaults by Victim-Offender Relationship and Sex, 2012*, generated using the NCVS Victimization Analysis Tool, accessed June 3, 2014, <http://www.bjs.gov/index.cfm?ty=nvat>.

¹⁹ Ibid.

²⁰ Ibid.

²¹ Ibid., Table 31, accessed November 5, 2014, http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/crime-in-the-u.s./2012/crime-in-the-u.s.-2012/tables/31tabledatadecpdf/table_31_number_and_rate_of_arrests_by_population_group_2012.xls.

²² Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 2012*, (Washington, DC; U.S. Department of Justice, 2013), Table 65, accessed September 30, 2014, http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/leoka/2012/tables/table_65_leos_asltd_region_and_geographic_division_2012.xls.

²³ Ibid., Table 68, accessed November 5, 2014, http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/leoka/2012/tables/table_68_leos_asltd_circum_at_scene_of_incident_by_population_group_and_percent_cleared_2012.xls.

²⁴ Ibid., Table 73, accessed November 5, 2014, http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/leoka/2012/tables/table_73_leos_asltd_circum_at_scene_of_incident_by_type_of_weapon_and_percent_distribution_2012.xls.

²⁵ Ibid., Table 67, accessed November 5, 2014, http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/leoka/2012/tables/table_67_leos_asltd_time_of_incident_by_number_of_assaults_and_percent_distribution_2003-2012.xls.

²⁶ Ibid., Table 69, accessed November 5, 2014, http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/leoka/2012/tables/table_69_leos_asltd_circum_at_scene_of_incident_by_type_of_assignment_and_percent_distribution_2012.xls.

- 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.²⁷
- 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.²⁸ ★



²⁷ Emergency Nurses Association, *Emergency Department Violence Surveillance Study*, (Des Plaines, IL: 2011), 16, accessed October 3, 2014, <http://www.ena.org/practice-research/research/Documents/ENAEDVSRReportNovember2011.pdf>.

²⁸ Ibid.

BURGLARY, ROBBERY, AND THEFT

Robbery, burglary, and theft all involve the loss of valuable items. However, these crimes differ: Robbery, a violent crime involving the loss of property, occurs when the victim is present and a theft or attempted theft occurs. The offender can use force or threaten force, with or without a weapon or injury to the victim.¹ Burglary, a property crime, is when a theft occurs from a dwelling or structure that may or may not be inhabited at the time of the crime.² (If someone is present in the structure when it is entered, then the victimization is defined as a robbery.) Theft, often known as larceny theft, occurs when there is an unlawful taking of property, by stealth and without force.³ Since 2003, the overall occurrence of household property crimes (household burglaries, motor vehicle thefts, and thefts) has decreased by 10 percent and robberies have decreased by approximately 7 percent. 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.⁴

Burglary

- In 2012, 2,103,787 burglaries were reported to the police in the United States, at a rate of 670.2 per 100,000 inhabitants.⁵
- Between 2011 and 2012, the volume of burglary known to police in the United States decreased by 3.7 percent, and the rate per 100,000 people decreased by 4.4 percent.⁶

1 Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Robbery*, accessed June 18, 2014, <http://www.bjs.gov/index.cfm?ty=tp&tid=313>.

2 Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Burglary*, accessed June 18, 2014, <http://www.bjs.gov/index.cfm?ty=tp&tid=321>.

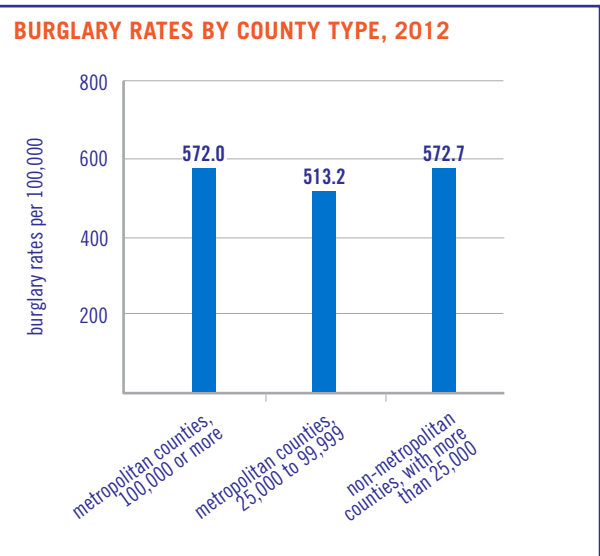
3 Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Property Crime*, accessed June 18, 2014, http://www.bjs.gov/index.cfm?ty=tp&tid=32#terms_def.

4 Bureau of Justice Statistics, "Criminal Victimization in the United States, 2007," (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, report update 1), Table 82, accessed October 7, 2014, <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.

5 Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 2012*, (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2014), Table 1, accessed October 7, 2014, http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/crime-in-the-u.s/2012/crime-in-the-u.s.-2012/tables/1tabledatadecoverviewpdf/table_1_crime_in_the_united_states_by_volume_and_rate_per_100000_inhabitants_1993-2012.xls.

6 Ibid., Table 1A, http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/crime-in-the-u.s/2012/crime-in-the-u.s.-2012/tables/1tabledatadecoverviewpdf/table_1_crime_in_the_united_states_by_volume_and_rate_per_100000_inhabitants_1993-2012.xls.

- Burglaries occurred at a rate of 572.0 per 100,000 inhabitants in metropolitan counties of more than 100,000 in 2012. The number of burglaries known was 245,668.⁷ Metropolitan counties with populations between 25,000 and 99,999 recorded 119,087 known burglaries, or a rate of 513.2 per 100,000 inhabitants. In non-metropolitan counties with more than 25,000 inhabitants, burglaries occurred at a rate of 572.7 per 100,000; the number of known burglaries was 60,352.⁸



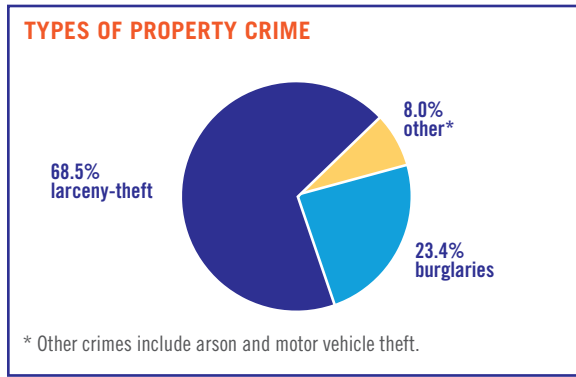
- The number of known burglaries by forcible entry was 1,111,849 or 410.2 per 100,000 population in 2012. The number of burglaries by unlawful entry known to law enforcement was 631,788 or 233.1 per 100,000 population.⁹
- In 2012, 536,729 burglaries known to police were committed at nonresidential (store, office, etc.) locations; 1,567,058 burglaries known to police occurred in residences in the United States. Of those residential burglaries, 428,411 occurred at night (24.2 percent) and 830,518 occurred during the day (47.0 percent).¹⁰

7 Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 2012*, Table 14, accessed June 5, 2014, http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/crime-in-the-u.s/2012/crime-in-the-u.s.-2012/tables/14tabledatadecpdf/table_14_crime_trends_by_metropolitan_nonmetropolitan_counties_2011_2012.xls.

8 Ibid.

9 Ibid., table 19, accessed June 5, 2014, http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/crime-in-the-u.s/2012/crime-in-the-u.s.-2012/tables/19tabledatadecpdf/table_19_rate_by_selected_offenses_2012.xls.

10 Ibid., Table 7, accessed June 5, 2014, http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/crime-in-the-u.s/2012/crime-in-the-u.s.-2012/tables/7tabledatadecpdf/table_7_



Robbery

- Between 2011 and 2012, the rate of robberies known to the police in the United States decreased 0.8 percent.¹¹ Larceny-theft crimes known to the police decreased 0.7 percent.¹² The rate of overall property victimization known to the police decreased 1.6 percent during this time.
- The robbery victimization rate was 2.8 per 1,000 households in 2012. The rate of theft victimization was 120.9 per 1,000 households. The rate of motor vehicle theft was 5.0 per 1,000 households.¹³
- Between 2011 and 2012, the rate of robbery victimization increased by 22.3 percent. The estimated number of motor vehicle theft victimization decreased 2.0 percent; theft victimization increased 16 percent.¹⁴
- As reported by victims in 2012, 47.6 percent of robberies of male victims were committed by a stranger, and 13.3 percent of robberies of female victims were committed by a stranger.¹⁵

- As reported by victims in 2012, 37.3 percent of robberies involved no weapons. Firearms were used in 29.4 percent of robberies, and a knife was used in 11.8 percent of robberies.¹⁶
- The rate of robberies per 100,000 inhabitants known to police in metropolitan counties with over 100,000 inhabitants was 74.0 in 2012, while the same rate for the most densely populated non-metropolitan counties (with 25,000 or more residents) was 16.0.¹⁷
- Of all reported robbery cases, 122,174 involved a firearm, and 126,600 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).¹⁸
- The rate of reported robbery cases involving a firearm was the highest (25.0 per 100,000 inhabitants) in metropolitan counties. However, the rate of robberies known to the police involving a strong-arm was highest in suburban areas (24.5 per 100,000 inhabitants).¹⁹

Theft

- There were an estimated 7,820,909 larceny-thefts known to police nationwide or 3,033.9 per 100,000 population in 2012.²⁰
- In metropolitan counties with over 100,000 inhabitants in 2012, there were 600,680 cases of larceny-theft known to police, which is a rate of 1,447.7 per 100,000 inhabitants.²¹

[offense_analysis_united_states_2008-2012.xls](#).

11 Ibid.

12 Ibid.

13 Jennifer L. Truman, Lynn Langton, and Michael Planty, *Criminal Victimization, 2012*, (Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Department of Justice, 2013), Table 3, accessed June 3, 2014, <http://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/cv12.pdf>.

14 Calculated from Jennifer L. Truman, Lynn Langton, and Michael Planty, *Criminal Victimization, 2012*, (Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Department of Justice, 2013), Table 3, accessed June 3, 2014, <http://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/cv12.pdf>.

15 Calculated from Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Number of Robberies by Sex and Victim-Offender Relationship, 2012*, generated using the NCVS Victimization Analysis Tool, accessed June 5, 2014, <http://www.bjs.gov/index.cfm?ty=nvat>.

16 Calculated from Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Percent of Robberies by Weapon Use and Weapon Category, 2012*, generated using the NCVS Victimization Analysis Tool, accessed June 5, 2014, <http://www.bjs.gov/index.cfm?ty=nvat>.

17 Ibid., Table 14, http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/crime-in-the-u.s/2012/crime-in-the-u.s.-2012/tables/14tabledatadecpdf/table_14_crime_trends_by_metropolitan_nonmetropolitan_counties_2011_2012.xls.

18 Ibid., Table 19, http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/crime-in-the-u.s/2012/crime-in-the-u.s.-2012/tables/19tabledatadecpdf/table_19_rate_by_selected_offenses_2012.xls.

19 Ibid.

20 Ibid., Table 1, http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/crime-in-the-u.s/2012/crime-in-the-u.s.-2012/tables/1tabledatacoverviewpdf/table_1_crime_in_the_united_states_by_volume_and_rate_per_100000_inhabitants_1993-2012.xls.

21 Ibid., Table 18, http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/crime-in-the-u.s/2012/crime-in-the-u.s.-2012/tables/18tabledatadecpdf/table_18_rate_by_counties_2012.xls.

Burglary, Robbery, and Theft

- Property crime decreased 0.9 percent from 2011 to 2012. The five-year trend showed a 8.2 percent decrease between 2008 and 2012.²²
- Of all property crimes in 2012, 64.0 percent were larceny-theft and 23.2 percent were burglaries.²³
- Victims reported a rate of property crime victimizations of 155.8 per 1,000 households in 2012.²⁴
- Of thefts known to police, thefts from motor vehicles accounted for 24.0 percent of all thefts in 2012. Shoplifting accounted for 18.6 percent.²⁵
- Victims reported 34 percent of property crimes to police in 2012. Law enforcement received reports on 55 percent of burglaries, 79 percent of motor vehicular thefts, and 26 percent of thefts.²⁶ ★

²² Ibid., Table 1, http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/crime-in-the-u.s/2012/crime-in-the-u.s.-2012/tables/1tabledatacoverviewpdf/table_1_crime_in_the_united_states_by_volume_and_rate_per_100000_inhabitants_1993-2012.xls.

²³ Ibid.

²⁴ Truman, Langton, and Planty, *Criminal Victimization, 2012*, Table 5.

²⁵ Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 2012*, "Larceny-theft." http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/crime-in-the-u.s/2012/crime-in-the-u.s.-2012/tables/larceny-theft_table-larceny-theft_percent_distribution_within_region_2012.xls.

²⁶ Truman, Langton, and Planty, *Criminal Victimization, 2012*, Table 4.



CHILD, YOUTH, AND TEEN VICTIMIZATION

Children, youth, and teens experience high levels of victimization. Crimes against young people can range from abuse and neglect to assaultive violence and homicide. A majority of children and adolescents have experienced some form of physical assault in their lifetime. Teenagers, in particular, experience high levels of assault, maltreatment, and property victimization. In addition to direct victimization, large percentages of children, youth, and teens are exposed to physical and emotional violence in their homes, schools, and neighborhoods. Children, youth, and teens are victimized in many ways, and a number of youth experience multiple forms of violence (polyvictimization). In addition, exposure to violence increases the chances a youth will also experience other types of violence, and these effects can be cumulative and extremely damaging over time. The exposure to violence also increases the probability of future victimization.¹ Given the amount of time that youth and teens spend at school, victimizations in this particular location constitute an important subset of crime and are addressed in the section devoted to [School Crime](#).

Assaults Against Young Children and Teens

The NCVS only collects information on household members over age 12. Other sources of data must be considered to identify patterns and trends for children under the age of 12. The following section relies on data from the National Survey of Children's Exposure to Violence (NatSCEV).

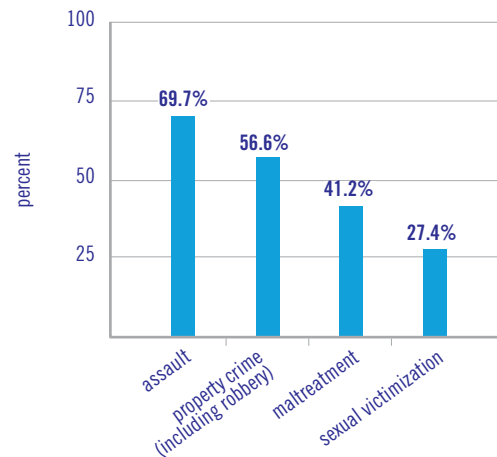
- Of children age 0 to 17 years in 2011, 41.2 percent were physically assaulted in the previous 12 months.²
- Of the U.S. population of 14- to 17-year-olds, 69.7 percent had been assaulted, 56.6 percent had experienced a property victimization (including robbery), 41.2 percent had been maltreated, and 27.4 percent had been sexually victimized at some point in their lifetime.³

1 David Finkelhor, *Polyvictimization: Children's Exposure to Multiple Types of Violence, Crime and Abuse*, (Washington, DC: Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, Office of Justice Programs, 2011), 2, accessed October 28, 2014, <https://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/ojjdp/235504.pdf>.

2 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 October 7, 2014, <http://archpedi.jamanetwork.com/article.aspx?articleid=1686983&resultClick=3>.

3 Ibid., 616-18.

LIFETIME VICTIMIZATION OF TEENS, AGES 14 – 17, BY TYPE, 2011*



*Note: "Maltreatment" is maltreatment by a caregiver.

- 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

Child Maltreatment

The data for the following section was obtained from the official reports in each state to a child protection agency and refer to abuse or neglect by a caregiver.⁶

- There were 686,000 child maltreatment victims or 9.2 per 1,000 children in 2012.⁷
- In 2012, just under one-half (44 percent) of all child victims of maltreatment were white, 21 percent were African American, and 21.8 percent were Hispanic.⁸

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.

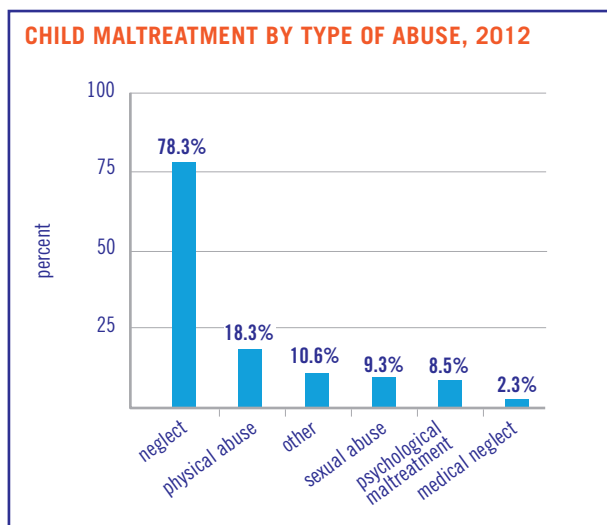
5 Ibid.

6 *Child Maltreatment 2012*, (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau, 2013), accessed October 7, 2014, <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/cb/research-data-technology/statistics-research/child-maltreatment>.

7 Ibid., Table 3-4.

8 Ibid., Table 3-7.

- Of those children who were victims of maltreatment in 2012, in 36.6 percent the mother was the perpetrator, in 18.7 percent of the cases the father was the perpetrator, and in 12.0 percent of the cases someone other than the parent was the perpetrator.⁹
- During 2012, 78.3 percent of child maltreatment victims experienced neglect, 18.3 percent were physically abused, 9.3 percent were sexually abused, 8.5 percent were psychologically maltreated, and 2.3 percent were medically neglected. In addition, 10.6 percent of child victims experienced other types of maltreatment.¹⁰



- Of those who were defined as having been a victim of abuse in 2012, 21.9 per 1,000 children were less than 1 year of age. With each additional year of age, the risk of victimization decreased. With the exception of the teen years (ages 13, 14, and 15), there is a slight increase.¹¹
- In 2012, for neglect victims (29.7 percent) and physical abuse victims (24.6 percent), children two years old and younger have the highest percent of victimization. Teen's ages 12 to 14 have the highest risk of sexual abuse (26.3 percent).¹²

- In 2012, girls are most often victims of abuse at a rate of 9.5 per 1,000 children. Boys were victims of abuse at a rate of 8.7 per 1,000 children.¹³
- An estimated 1,593 children died as a result of maltreatment, or 2.2 per 100,000 children in 2012. Forty-four percent of these children were under a year old. Eighty percent of child fatalities were caused by the child's parents, and 27.1 percent of fatalities were caused by the mother alone.¹⁴

Polyvictimization

- NatSCEV found that 38.7 percent of children surveyed reported more than one type of direct victimization in the previous year.¹⁵
- Of those who reported any direct victimization 64.5 percent reported multiple types of victimization.¹⁶
- Almost 11 percent or more than 1 in 10 children reported being directly exposed to five or more different types of violence with just over one percent reporting 10 or more victimizations.¹⁷
- A disproportionate number of youth who have been polyvictimized experienced the most serious types of victimizations, including sexual assault and parental maltreatment.¹⁸
- The survey identified four pathways or prior circumstances affecting polyvictimization, including living in a violent family, living in a distressed or chaotic family, living in a violent neighborhood and having preexisting psychological symptoms.¹⁹

⁹ Ibid., Table 3-13.

¹⁰ Ibid., Table 3-8.

¹¹ Ibid., Table 3-C.

¹² Ibid., Table 3-E.

¹³ Ibid., Table 3-6.

¹⁴ Ibid., Tables 4-2, 4-4.

¹⁵ 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), 1, accessed October 25, 2014, <https://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/ojjdp/227744.pdf>.

¹⁶ Ibid.

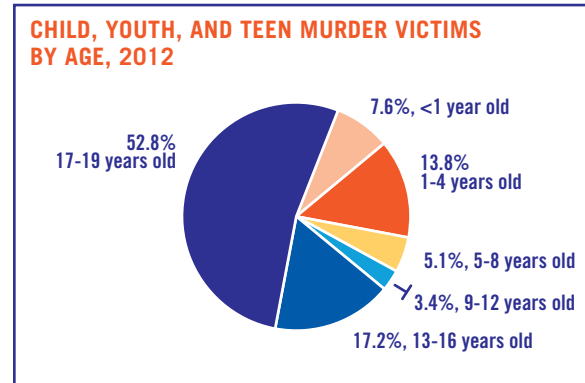
¹⁷ David Finkelhor, *Polyvictimization: Children's Exposure to Multiple Types of Violence, Crime and Abuse*, (Washington, DC: Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, Office of Justice Programs, 2011), 1, accessed October 28, 2014, <https://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/ojjdp/235504.pdf>.

¹⁸ Ibid., 2.

¹⁹ Ibid.

- Polyvictims are slightly more likely to be boys (54 percent) than girls (46 percent).²⁰
- African American youth, as well as youth living in single-parent and stepparent families, displayed higher rates of polyvictimization.²¹
- Youth who are polyvictimized have a far greater level of additional lifetime adversities and distress, including illnesses, accidents, family unemployment, parental substance abuse, and mental illness.²²
- Polyvictims exhibit much higher levels of distress, such as anxiety, depression, anger, and PTSD. They also display higher levels of distress than children who experienced frequent victimizations of a single type.²³

- Of the 1,893 homicide victims ages 0 to 19, 7.6 percent (144) were infants under age one, 13.8 percent (261) were children 1 to 4 years of age, 5.1 percent (96) were children 5 to 8 years of age, 3.4 percent (65) were children 9 to 12 years of age, 17.2 percent (326) were youth 13 to 16 years of age, and 52.8 percent (1,001) were teens age 17 to 19.²⁶



Fatal Violence Against Children and Youth

- The data on fatal violence against children and youth is obtained from the Federal Bureau of Investigations, and therefore, only accounts for violence that has been reported to the police through law enforcement agencies.²⁴
- In 2012, 8.6 percent (1,101) of all homicide victims were children and youth under 18 years of age. Of total homicides, 5.8 percent (736) were males under the age of 18, and 2.9 percent (364) were females under the age of 18. (The sex of one victim was unknown.) Of homicide victims under the age of 18 whose race was known, 46.7 percent (514) were black and 50.3 percent (554) were white. (The race of 33 victims was either “other” or “unknown.”)²⁵

Exposure to Violence²⁷

- In 2011, 22.4 percent of children stated they witnessed an act of violence in their homes, schools, or communities within the previous year, and 3.4 percent stated they had indirect exposure to violence.²⁸
- 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.²⁹

²⁰ Ibid., 5.

²¹ Ibid.

²² Ibid.

²³ Ibid.

²⁴ Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 2012*, (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2012), accessed October 25, 2014, <http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/crime-in-the-u.s>.

²⁵ Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 2012*, (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2012), calculated from Expanded Homicide Data Table 2, http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/crime-in-the-u.s/2012/crime-in-the-u.s.-2012/offenses-known-to-law-enforcement/expanded-homicide/expanded-homicide_data_table_2_murder_victims_by_age_sex_and_race_2012.xls.

²⁶ Ibid.

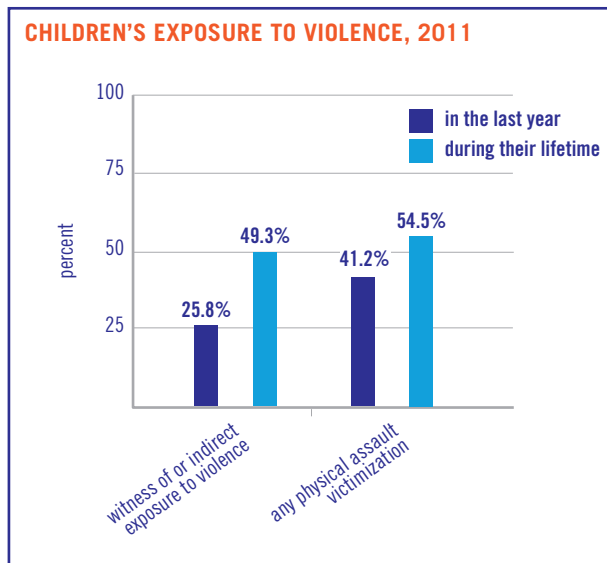
²⁷ The information on exposure to violence was obtained via telephone surveys of children ages 10 to 17 years of age in the United States. This was conducted as part of the NatSCEV. David Finkelhor, *Children's Exposure to Violence: A Comprehensive National Survey*, (Washington, DC: Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, Office of Justice Programs, 2009), 3, accessed October 25, 2014, <https://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/ojjdp/227744.pdf>.

²⁸ “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 October 7, 2014, <https://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/ojjdp/227744.pdf>.

²⁹ David Finkelhor et al., “Violence, Crime, and Abuse Exposure in a National Sample of Children and Youth: An Update,” Table 5.

Child, Youth, and Teen Victimization

- 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.³⁰



- 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.³¹
- 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.³² ★

³⁰ Ibid., Table 1.

³¹ Finkelhor, "Violence, Crime, and Abuse Exposure," Table 5.

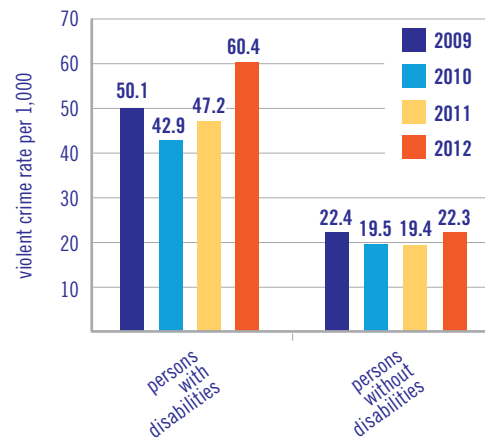
³² Ibid., Tables 1–3.

CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

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. 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 cognitive or physical disabilities or mental illness. In addition to violent victimization and property offenses, crimes against persons with disabilities can also constitute a subset of hate crimes. As described more fully in the subsection devoted to hate crimes, these crimes are defined by being motivated by the offender's bias against victims of a particular group, such as those with disabilities. A majority of the information in this section relies on findings from the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), which only includes those 12 and older with disabilities living among the general population in household settings. As a result, this may contribute to an underestimation of the level of violence experienced by people with disabilities as it does not take into account people living in institutions, people who are homeless or children under 12. The section concludes with several data points, compiled from a variety of other sources, about violence against children with disabilities as they are at a substantially greater risk than their non-disabled peers of being victimized.¹

- The age-adjusted violent victimization rate for persons with disabilities (60.4 violent victimizations per 1,000) was more than twice the rate among persons without disabilities (22.3 violent victimizations per 1,000) in 2012.²
- From 2009 to 2012, the age-adjusted rate of violent crime increased by 20.6 percent from 50.1 per 1,000 to 60.4 per 1,000. By comparison, the rate of violent crime against persons without disabilities decreased by 0.4 percent from 22.4 per 1,000 in 2009 to about 22.3 per 1,000 in 2012.³

VIOLENT CRIME AGAINST PERSONS WITH AND WITHOUT DISABILITIES



- In 2012, 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 59.0 per 1,000, compared to 25.1 per 1,000 for males without disabilities; for females with disabilities, the rate was 61.8 per 1,000, compared to 19.5 per 1,000 for females without disabilities.⁴
- The rate of aggravated assault reported against persons with disabilities in 2009 was 6.6 per 1,000. That number increased to 10 in 2012. From 2011 to 2012, the aggravated assault rate decreased slightly from 10.5 to 10.0.⁵
- Simple assault (34.1 per 1,000 persons) was the most common form of violence utilized on persons with disabilities in 2012.⁶
- In 2012, those with cognitive disabilities had the highest unadjusted violent victimization rate (63.3 per 1,000 persons), simple assault rate (39.7 per 1,000 persons), and serious violent victimization rate (23.6 per 1,000 persons). This is also true for both male and female victims with disabilities.⁷

1 Lisa Jones et al., "Prevalence and Risk of Violence against Children with Disabilities: A Systematic Review and Meta-analysis of Observational Studies," *Lancet* 380, no. 9845 (2012): 899.

2 Erika Harrell, *Crime Against Persons with Disabilities, 2009 – 2012-Statistical Tables*, (Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Department of Justice, 2014), Table 1, accessed June 6, 2014, <http://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/capd0912st.pdf>.

3 Ibid., calculated from Tables 3 and 4.

4 Ibid., Table 5.

5 Harrell, *Crimes Against Persons with Disabilities, 2009-2012*, Table 3.

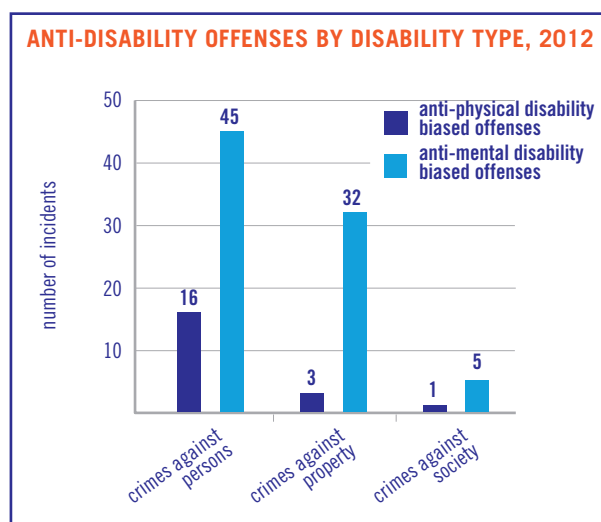
6 Ibid., Table 7.

7 Ibid., Tables 7, 8, and 9.

Crimes Against Persons with Disabilities

- Between 2009 and 2012, reported instances of rape/sexual assault against persons with a disability increased from 1.7 in 2009 to 3.6 in 2012.⁸
- Intimate partner violence accounted for 13 percent of violence against persons with disabilities in 2010, similar to the percentage of violence against persons without disabilities, which is 14 percent.⁹
- Offenders were strangers to the victim in 33 percent of violent victimizations against persons with disabilities in 2010, compared to 41 percent of violent victimizations against persons without disabilities.¹⁰
- 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 2010.¹¹ 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 2010.¹²
- About 41 percent of the violent victimizations against persons with disabilities were reported to police in 2010, compared to about 53 percent of victimizations against persons without disabilities.¹³
- Persons with disabilities reported to the police 39 percent of robberies and 40 percent of aggravated assaults in 2010. Persons without disabilities reported much higher percentages of these crimes: 63 percent of robberies and 65 percent of aggravated assaults.¹⁴
- Crimes against disabled persons can constitute a form of hate crime. In 2007, about 19 percent of violent crime victims with a disability said they believed they had been victimized because of their disability.¹⁵

- A total of 92 anti-disability hate crimes were reported to the police in 2012. Of these, 18 were motivated by bias against persons with physical disabilities and 74 by bias against those with mental disabilities.¹⁶
- In 2012, 52.1 percent of violent crimes against people with a disability were against those with multiple disabilities, down from 56.9 percent in 2010 and up from 41.4 percent in 2009.¹⁷
- Anti-disability-biased incidents involving 102 total victims were reported to police in 2012. Of the 102 victims, 61 experienced crimes against persons, 35 experienced crimes against property, and 6 experienced a crime against society.¹⁸



- Of the 20 reported offenses against those with physical disabilities in 2012, 4 were aggravated assault, 9 simple assault, 3 intimidation, 1 larceny/theft, 1 motor vehicle theft, 1 classified as “other” crimes against property, and 1 classified as crimes against society.¹⁹

⁸ Ibid., Table 1.

⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰ Harrell, *Crimes Against Persons with Disabilities, 2008-2010*, (Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Department of Justice, 2011), Table 4, accessed October 6, 2014, <http://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/capd10st.pdf>.

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

¹² Ibid.

¹³ Ibid., 5.

¹⁴ Ibid., 11.

¹⁵ Michael R. Rand and Erika Harrell, *Crimes Against People with Disabilities, 2007*, (Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Department of Justice, 2009), 4, accessed October 6, 2014, <http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/content/pub/pdf/capd07.pdf>.

¹⁶ Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Hate Crime Statistics, 2012*, (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2012), Table 1, accessed June 6, 2014, http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/hate-crime/2012/tables-and-data-declarations/1tabledatadecpdf/table_1_incidents_offenses_victims_and_known_offenders_by_bias_motivation_2012.xls.

¹⁷ Harrell, *Crimes Against Persons with Disabilities, 2009-2013*, Table 6.

¹⁸ Federal Bureau of Investigation, *2012 Hate Crime Statistics*, Table 7, accessed June 6, 2014, http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/hate-crime/2012/tables-and-data-declarations/7tabledatadecpdf/table_7_victims_offense_type_by_bias_motivation_2012.xls. Crimes against society include drug-related offenses, prostitution, and animal cruelty.

¹⁹ Ibid., Table 7.

- Of the 82 offenses against those with mental disabilities, 15 were aggravated assault, 24 simple assault, 5 intimidation, 1 classified as “other” crimes against persons, 1 robbery, 3 burglary, 12 larceny/theft, 11 destruction of property/vandalism, 5 classified as “other” crimes against property, and 5 crimes against society.²⁰
- Between 2004 and 2012, victims identified disability as the perceived offender motivation in hate crimes 11 percent of the time, down from 22 percent in 2011, and the same as 2004 (11 percent).²¹
- 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 included verbal-emotional (87.2 percent), physical (50.6 percent), sexual (41.6 percent), neglect (37.3 percent), and financial (31.5 percent).²²
- 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.²³
- In 2012, 3.2 percent of child victims of abuse and neglect had reported a behavioral problem disability, 2.5 percent had an emotional disturbance disability, 1.1 percent reported a learning disability, 1.0 percent a visual or hearing impairment, 0.7 percent a physical disability, 0.5 percent an intellectual disability, and 4.3 percent other medical disability.²⁵
- In a review of the literature, it was estimated approximately 1 in 4 or 26.7 percent of disabled children will be a victim of violence. Of those, 20.4 percent will be victims of physical violence and 13.7 percent victims of sexual violence.²⁶
- In the same study, it was observed that children with psychological or intellectual disabilities are significantly more likely to be victims of sexual assault, compared to children with physical disabilities.²⁷
- In a study of 4,155 students in special education, children with attention deficient hyperactive disorder (ADHD) experienced the greatest risk of victimization compared to children with other disabilities. Children with emotional disturbance were the second group of disabled children most likely to experience bully victimization.²⁸ ★

Crimes Against Children with Disabilities

- In 2012, 13.3 percent of child victims of abuse or neglect had a reported disability based on data collected by the Department of Health and Human Services.²⁴

²⁰ Ibid.

²¹ Meagan Meuchel, *Hate Crime Victimization, 2004-2012--Statistical Tables*, (Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Department of Justice, 2014), Table 2, accessed June 8, 2014, <http://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/hcv0412st.pdf>.

²² 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 October 6, 2014, <http://www.disabilityandabuse.org/survey/findings.pdf>.

²³ Ibid.

²⁴ *Child Maltreatment 2012*, (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau), Table 3-9, accessed October 6, 2014, <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/cb/resource/child-maltreatment-2012>.

²⁵ Ibid., Table 3-9.

²⁶ Lisa Jones et al., “Prevalence and Risk of Violence against Children with Disabilities: A Systematic Review and Meta-analysis of Observational Studies,” *Lancet* 380, no. 9845 (2012): 899.

²⁷ Ibid.

²⁸ Jamilia J. Blake et al., “Predictors of Bully Victimization in Student with Disabilities: A Longitudinal Examination Using a National Data Set,” *Journal of Disability Policy Studies* (2014): accessed October 19, 2014, <http://dps.sagepub.com/content/early/2014/05/30/1044207314539012.abstract>.

DNA

DNA, or deoxyribonucleic acid, is the fundamental building block for an individual's entire genetic makeup and each person's DNA is different from every other individual's, except for identical twins. It is a component of virtually every cell in the human body, but only one-tenth of a single percent of DNA (about 3 million bases) differs from one person to the next. Scientists can use these variable regions to generate a DNA profile of an individual, using samples from blood, bone, hair, and other body tissues and products. Recent advancements and innovations in DNA technology are enabling law enforcement to solve cases previously thought to be unsolvable and providing the criminal justice field with a powerful tool for convicting the guilty and exonerating the innocent.

Physical evidence is any tangible object that can connect an offender to a crime scene. Biological evidence, which contains DNA, is a type of physical evidence. All biological evidence can be subjected to DNA testing and the resulting profile can then be compared with DNA profiles from convicted offenders and arrestees; DNA recovered from other crimes; and DNA obtained from a suspect. Further, DNA does more than just identify the source of the sample - it can place a known individual at a crime scene, in a home, or in a room where the suspect claimed not to have been. It can refute a claim of self-defense and put a weapon in the suspect's hand. It can change a story from an alibi to one of consent. However, several factors can affect the DNA left at a crime scene, including environmental factors (e.g., heat, sunlight, moisture, bacteria, and mold). Therefore, not all DNA evidence will result in a usable DNA profile.

- The DNA Identification Act of 1994 authorized the creation of the National DNA Index System (NDIS). All 50 states, the District of Columbia, the federal government, the U.S. Army Criminal Investigation Laboratory, and Puerto Rico participate in NDIS.¹
- NDIS is the national level component of the Combined DNA Index System (CODIS) and was created by the FBI in October of 1998.² NDIS contains DNA profiles contributed by federal, state, and local participating forensic laboratories.

1 Federal Bureau of Investigations. *Frequently Asked Questions on the CODIS Program and the National DNA Index System*, accessed August 5, 2014, <http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/lab/biometric-analysis/codis/codis-and-ndis-fact-sheet>.

2 Ibid.

- CODIS is the software that connects NDIS with state and local databases that contain DNA profiles from known criminal offenders (and arrestees, where applicable) and DNA evidence from crime scenes.³ CODIS routinely compares DNA profiles from crime scenes against the DNA profiles of known offenders, searching for matches or “hits” and generating leads for law enforcement to investigate. As of August 2014, the NDIS contains more than 11 million (11,175,266) offender profiles, almost 2 million (1,987,174) arrestee profiles, and 596,263 forensic profiles.⁴
- As of August 2014, CODIS has produced more than 257,921 hits, assisting in more than 246,334 investigations.⁵
- All 50 states require the collection of DNA from felony convicts. In addition, 29 states and the federal government have adopted laws which authorize the collection of DNA from persons arrested for certain crimes.⁶

Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners or SANE are employed in some hospitals and are the nurses who handle sexual assault cases and gather evidence through sexual assault kits.

- One study looking at the effectiveness of SANE programs found that the probability of a sexual assault case being prosecuted and an offender being convicted increases when a SANE collects the forensic evidence, despite victim and assault characteristics.⁷

3 Ibid.

4 Federal Bureau of Investigation, *CODIS-NDIS Statistics*, accessed October 15, 2014, <http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/lab/biometric-analysis/codis/ndis-statistics>.

5 Ibid.

6 DNA Saves. “29 States Have Passed the Law,” accessed October 15, 2014, <http://dnasaves.org/states.php>.

7 Rebecca Campbell, Debra Patterson, Deborah Bybee, and Emily R. Dworkin, “Predict Sexual Assault Prosecutions Outcomes: The Role of Medical Forensic Evidence Collected by Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners,” *Criminal Justice and Behavior* 36, no. 7 (2009): accessed August 5, 2014, http://responsesystemspanel.whs.mil/public/docs/meetings/20131107/Background_Materials/Rebecca_Campbell/Predicting_Sx_Asslt_Cases_Outcomes_2009.pdf.

- Another study of 530 sexual assault cases from three jurisdictions, indicated that SANE and SART (Sexual Assault Response Team) programs were beneficial in investigation and prosecutions of sexual assault cases because DNA collection by SANEs is more effective.⁸

Municipalities across the United States are working to identify untested sexual assault kits (SAKs) in law enforcement evidence storage. There is no current national count of how many untested SAKs there are, however, several major U.S. cities have reported having thousands.⁹

- New York City (NYC) was the first city to discover a large number of untested sexual assault kits. In 1999, the city had approximately 17,000 untested SAKs. However, by 2003, NYC was able to eliminate the backlog and 200 sexual assault offenders were arrested.¹⁰
- After the success of the backlog reduction program in NYC, the city adopted a policy of testing every sexual assault kit booked into evidence, and the arrest rate for rape subsequently increased from 40 to 70 percent.¹¹
- In one government study that looked at forensic evidence submission, researchers found that evidence was not submitted in 18 percent of unsolved sexual assaults, 14 percent of unsolved homicides, and 23 percent of unsolved property crimes.¹²

- In May 2014, Cuyahoga County, Ohio, prosecutor's office announced its 100th indictment resulting from the county's efforts to eliminate its rape kit backlog. Out of the 100 indictments, 30 percent involved serial rapists. In 70 percent of the cases, the attacker was a stranger to the victim.¹³
- Some progress has been made in preventing backlogs of SAK kits in the future. For instance, in 2010, Illinois passed the Sexual Assault Evidence Submission Act. The act requires law enforcement officials to submit sexual assault evidence kits to the Illinois State Police within 10 days of receiving the kits, and requires the Illinois State Police to analyze these kits within 10 days.¹⁴
- In 2011, Texas passed a similar law, and in 2013 Colorado did as well.^{15,16} California became the fourth state to pass a mandatory SAK testing law on September 30, 2014.¹⁷

DNA is effective in helping to solve property crimes.

- A pilot study in New York City, the Biotracks program, found that using DNA in burglary cases was effective in identifying suspects and generating leads.¹⁸ As part of the NYC Biotracks program, over 3,430 crime scenes were processed and 6,391 items of DNA related evidence were collected.¹⁹ As of April 2008, 1,558 CODIS-eligible profiles were generated, leading to 692 case-to-offender matches to 548 offenders.²⁰

8 M. Elaine Nugen-Borakove et al., *Testing the efficacy of SANE/SART Program: So they make a difference in sexual assault arrest and prosecutions outcomes?* (Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice, NIJ Award Number 2003-WG-BX-1003), accessed August 5, 2014, <https://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/214252.pdf>.

9 Currently there is little government and academic research on this issue. As a result, data for this section is compiled from a variety of sources including Think Tanks, media organizations, and advocacy groups.

10 EndTheBacklog. *The Backlog: New York City*, 1, accessed August 5, 2014, <http://endthebacklog.org/New-York-City>.

11 Ibid.

12 Kevin J. Strom et al., *The 2006 Survey of Law Enforcement Evidence Processing*. (Washington DC: National Institute of Justice, NCJ 228415), vii, accessed November 1, 2014, <https://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/228415.pdf>.

13 Timonth J. McGinty, *100th Indictment for DNA Cold Case Task Force Targets Murder and Serial Rapist*, (May 2, 2014), accessed August 6, 2014, <https://www.documentcloud.org/documents/1151566-100th-dna-cold-case-indictment-release-5-2-2014.html>.

14 Illinois General Assembly, *Sexual Assault Evidence Submission Act § 725 ILCS 202/5*, accessed October 15, 2014, <http://www.ilga.gov/legislation/ilcs/ilcs3.asp?ActID=3240&ChapterID=54>.

15 Texas Government Code § 420.041-.043, .0735.

16 Colorado General Assembly, *Colorado Revised Statute § 24-33.5-113*, accessed October 15, 2014, http://www.leg.state.co.us/clics/clics2013a/csl.nsf/fsbillcont/81D352C1BB84F08587257AEE00570221?Open&file=1020_enr.pdf

17 State of California, "An act to amend Section 680 of the Penal Code, relating to DNA evidence," accessed November 5, 2014, http://www.leginfo.ca.gov/pub/13-14/bill/asm/ab_1501-1550/ab_1517_bill_20140930_chaptered.pdf.

18 Joseph Blozis. "Using DNA to Fight Property Crime", *Evidence Technology Magazine*: accessed August 8, 2014, http://www.evidencemagazine.com/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=1031.

19 Ibid.

20 Lisa Calandro, Lynne Burley, Joseph Blozis, Lisa Lane Shade, "Property Crime Sample Processing: Law Enforcement Experiences and Crime Laboratory Efficiencies," *Forensic Magazine*: accessed August 8, 2014, <http://www.forensicmag.com/articles/2010/08/property-crime-sample-processing-law-enforcement-experiences-and-crime-laboratory-efficiencies>.

- An NIJ funded study in five communities focused on using DNA in high-volume crimes (e.g., burglary and automobile theft). According to the study, DNA is five times as likely to result in identifying the suspect compared to fingerprints.²¹
- The same study also found that more than twice as many suspects were identified in property crime cases where DNA evidence was used and entered into CODIS compared to traditional investigations.²²
- Another NIJ study demonstrated that analyzing DNA from property crimes can be useful to police. Miami-Dade County Police, New York City Police and the Palm Beach County Sheriff's office all used DNA analyses and were successful in solving high-volume property crimes.²³
- In Palm Beach County, analysis on DNA profiles from 572 property crimes was uploaded to CODIS and 40 percent matched a suspect.²⁴
- In a similar study, Denver experienced a 41 percent match rate in the CODIS database for property crimes.²⁵
- The eight offenders in Chicago accumulated a total of 21 felony arrests before law enforcement officials were finally able to convict them of violent crimes.²⁸
- By November 2012, just few years after California began collecting DNA from felony arrestees, the clearance and investigations aided rate rose to 67.9 percent, up from 35 percent when the State database program included only convicted offenders.²⁹
- A California Department of Justice study examined 100 cases in which a person's DNA was taken upon felony arrest and was linked to a violent crime, including murder, rape, and robbery. In the majority of these cases, the qualifying crime (for taking DNA upon arrest) was for DUI, fraud, property crimes, and drug offenses.³⁰

DNA can also be used to exonerate those who were wrongfully convicted.

- According to the Innocence Project, 316 people in 36 states have been exonerated through DNA testing in the United States; 249 exonerations since the year 2000.³¹
- In almost half of these cases, the real perpetrator has been identified by DNA.³²
- In Capital cases (death penalty), dating back to 1973, there have been 18 people exonerated because of DNA evidence.³³ ★

Collecting DNA upon arrest can solve and prevent crime.²⁶

- A City of Chicago study in 2005 found that taking DNA upon arrest can prevent crime. Reviewing the criminal history of eight convicted felons uncovered that 60 violent crimes, including 22 murders and 30 rapes, could have been prevented had DNA been collected for a prior felony arrest and compared against the DNA database, thereby identifying and potentially apprehending offenders sooner.²⁷

²¹ John K. Roman et al., *The DNA Field Experiment: Cost-Effectiveness Analysis of the Use of DNA in the Investigation of High-Volume DNA Crimes*, (Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice, NCJ 22318), 4, accessed August 8, 2014, <https://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/222318.pdf>.

²² Ibid.

²³ Edwin Zedlewski and Mary B. Murphy, *DNA Analysis For "Minor" Crimes: A Major Benefit for Law Enforcement*, (Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice), accessed August 8, 2014, http://www.nij.gov/journals/253/Pages/dna_analysis.aspx.

²⁴ Ibid.

²⁵ Simon Ashikhmin et al., "Using DNA To Solve High-Volume Property Crimes In Denver: Saving Money, Lowering Crime Rates and Making Denver Safer," *The Prosecutor* 42, no. 3 (2008): 34 – 43, accessed August 8, 2014, http://www.denverda.org/DNA_Documents/Denver%20Burg%20Project%20NDAA.pdf.

²⁶ Supreme Court of the United States, *Maryland v. King*, 12-207, S (2013), accessed October 31, 2014, http://www.supremecourt.gov/opinions/12pdf/12-207_d18e.pdf. The Supreme Court decided 5-4 in favor of allowing police to collect DNA when a suspect is arrested for certain serious crimes.

²⁷ City of Chicago. "Chicago's Study on Preventable Crimes," accessed October 14,

2014, <http://dnasaves.org/files/ChicagoPreventableCrimes.pdf>.

²⁸ Ibid.

²⁹ California Office of the Attorney General, "Effects of the All Adult Arrestees Provision," accessed October 8, 2014, <http://oag.ca.gov/bfs/prop69/faqs>.

³⁰ California Office of the Attorney General, "Arrestee Hits to Violent Crimes: Qualifying Offenses for DNA Collection," accessed October 4, 2014, http://oag.ca.gov/sites/all/files/agweb/pdfs/bfs/arrestee_2013.pdf.

³¹ The Innocence Project. "DNA Exoneree Case Profiles," accessed August 14, 2014. <http://www.innocenceproject.org/known/>.

³² Ibid.

³³ Death Penalty information Center, *Innocence Database*, accessed August 8, 2014, http://www.deathpenaltyinfo.org/innocence?inno_name=&exonerated=&state=innocence=All&race=All&dna=1.

DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE

Driving under the influence (DUI) can include impairment due to alcohol, drugs, or both. The majority of statistics in this area, though, concern driving under the influence of alcohol. For alcohol-related DUIs, the level of alcohol is measured using the Blood Alcohol Concentration or BAC.¹ In 2012, all 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico had a law that defined impaired driving at the threshold BAC of 0.08 or higher.² The number of alcohol-impaired driving fatalities has declined over the past decade. The following section provides information on DUIs involving both alcohol and other drugs. The statistics in this section rely on data collected by the United States Department of Transportation, the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, and the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

The United States Department of Transportation (DOT) provides annual statistics for alcohol-impaired traffic fatalities. DOT information is based on the National Automotive Sampling System (NASS), which takes a random sample of police car crash reports. The statistics also include information from special crash investigations, the large truck crash causation study, the national motor vehicle crash causation survey, and the crash injury research and engineering network.³

- In 2012, 10,322 people died in vehicle crashes involving alcohol-impaired driving, a 4.6 percent increase from 2011 when there were 9,865 fatalities.⁴
- Of all the traffic fatalities in 2012, 31 percent were the result of impaired drivers.⁵

1 U.S. Department of Transportation, "Alcohol-Impaired Driving," *Traffic Safety Facts 2012 Data*, 1, accessed August 4, 2014, <http://www-nrd.nhtsa.dot.gov/Pubs/811870.pdf>.

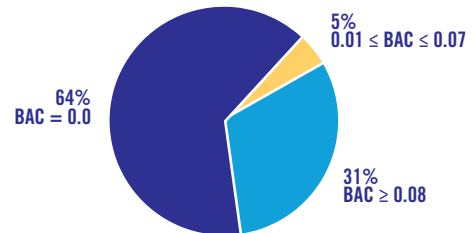
2 Ibid.

3 National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, *National Automotive Sampling System Brochure*, 1, accessed October 5, 2014, <http://www.nhtsa.gov/NASS>.

4 U.S. Department of Transportation, "Alcohol-Impaired Driving," 1.

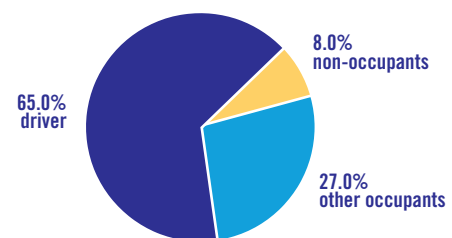
5 Ibid.

BAC LEVEL OF DRIVERS IN FATAL VEHICLE CRASHES, 2012



- Of the 10,322 people who died in alcohol-impaired driving crashes, 65 percent were the drivers with a BAC of 0.08 or higher. The remaining fatalities involved occupants of any motor vehicle, whether it was being driven by the impaired driver or not (27 percent), and non-occupants (8 percent).⁶

DEATHS IN ALCOHOL-IMPAIRED DRIVING, 2012



- With regard to the non-driver occupants, 16 percent were passengers in a car driven by an individual with a BAC of 0.08 or higher and 11 percent were occupants of other vehicles in 2012.⁷
- Since 2003, alcohol-impaired driving fatalities have decreased 21 percent from 13,096 in 2003 to 10,322 in 2012, despite the slight increase in deaths from 2011 to 2012.⁸
- In 2012, 1,168 children age 14 and younger were killed in any motor vehicle traffic crashes. Of those child fatalities, 20 percent occurred in crashes involving alcohol-impaired driving.⁹

6 Ibid.

7 Ibid., Table 1.

8 Ibid., 2.

9 Ibid.

- Of the children age 14 and younger killed in alcohol-impaired crashes, 52 percent were occupants of a vehicle with a driver who had a BAC level of 0.08 or higher, and 38 percent were pedestrians struck by drivers with a BAC level of 0.08 or higher.¹⁰
- From 2003 to 2012, there was a 1 percent decrease in single-vehicle fatal car crashes and a 1 percent increase in multiple-vehicle fatal car crashes where a driver had a BAC of 0.08 or higher.¹¹
- Eighteen percent of single-vehicle crashes where a driver had a BAC of 0.08 were during the daytime, and 46 percent were at night in 2012.¹²
- Six percent of multiple-vehicle crashes where a driver had a BAC of 0.08 or higher were during the daytime, and 22 percent were at night in 2012.¹³
- In 2012, 32 percent of drivers who both were involved in a fatal crash and age 21 to 24 had a BAC of 0.08 or higher, followed by drivers ages 25 to 34 (29 percent) and 35 to 44 (25 percent).¹⁴

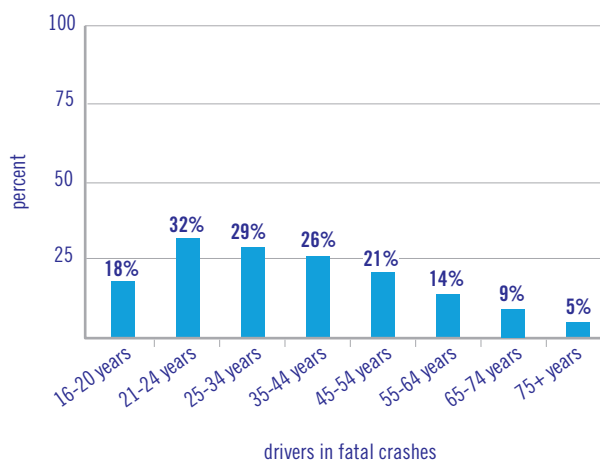
- In 2012, of the alcohol-related vehicle fatalities, 23 percent involved passenger cars, 22 percent involved light trucks, 27 percent involved motorcycles, and 2 percent involved large trucks.¹⁶
- In 2012, drivers with a BAC of 0.08 or higher involved in fatal crashes were 7 times more likely to have previously been convicted for a DUI compared to drivers in fatal crashes where there was no alcohol involved.¹⁷

The Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services

Administration provides self-reported statistics related to impaired driving. This information is collected from survey respondents who admit to having driven under influence of alcohol, drugs, or both forms of impairment.¹⁸

- An estimated 10.3 million persons in 2012 reported driving under the influence of illicit drugs during the past year, or 3.9 percent of the population age 12 or older.¹⁹
- Overall self-reported driving under the influence of illicit drugs decreased 4.7 percent from 2002 to 2012. Between 2011 and 2012, though, an increase of 3.7 percent was observed.²⁰
- In 2012, 18- to 25-year-olds had the highest self-report of driving under the influence of illicit drugs with 11.9 percent admitting to having driven under the influence of illicit drugs at least once in the past 12 months.²¹
- In 2012, an estimated 11.2 percent of persons age 12 or older drove under the influence of alcohol in the past year based on self-reported data. This percentage translates to approximately 29.1 million persons.²²

DRIVERS IN FATAL VEHICLE CRASHES WITH A BAC ≥ 0.8, BY AGE



- Of the fatal vehicle crashes where a driver had a BAC of 0.08 or higher, 24 percent were male drivers, and 14 percent were female drivers.¹⁵

¹⁰ The other 10 percent is unknown information. Ibid.

¹¹ Ibid., Table 2.

¹² Of the data available figures do not total 100%. Ibid.

¹³ Of the data available figures do not total 100%. Ibid.

¹⁴ Ibid., 4, Table 3.

¹⁵ Of the data available figures do not total 100%. Ibid.

¹⁶ Of the data available figures do not total 100%. Ibid.

¹⁷ Ibid., 5.

¹⁸ The data sample for the survey is based on the U.S. population age 12 or older.

¹⁹ Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *Results from the 2012 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Summary of National Findings*, (Washington, DC: 2013), 29, accessed August 4, 2014, <http://media.samhsa.gov/data/NSDUH/2012SummNatFindDetTables/NationalFindings/NSDUHresults2012.pdf>.

²⁰ Ibid.

²¹ Ibid.

²² Ibid., 37.

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) provide statistics for policies aimed at reducing the amount of drivers under the influence on the roads. These data come from multiple sources compiled by the CDC.

- According to the CDC, sobriety checkpoints may reduce alcohol-related crashes by 9 percent. Sobriety checkpoints are traffic stops where law enforcement officers assess the level of alcohol impairment of drivers.²³
- Ignition interlocks are believed to decrease arrests for impaired driving by 70 percent. Ignition interlocks are devices installed in the vehicle of individuals who have already been convicted of impaired driving. The driver must blow into the device and register a BAC less than 0.02 or 0.04 for the car's ignition to start.²⁴
- Over 1.4 million drivers were arrested for driving under the influence of alcohol or narcotics in 2010. This number represents only 1 percent of the self-reported episodes of alcohol-impaired driving among U.S. adults.²⁵
- Eighteen percent of motor vehicle driver deaths were the result of drivers being under the influence of drugs other than alcohol.²⁶

The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration provides estimates of the annual cost of DUI's in the United States. The data are obtained from police reports as part of the National Highway Traffic Safety Administrations General Estimates System.

- In 2010, estimates of DUIs from alcohol cost the United States approximately \$199 billion a year.²⁷ Cost measurements are based on medical costs, work-loss costs, and selected ancillary costs.

- It is estimated that driving under the influence of alcohol costs each U.S. adult approximately \$800 per year.²⁸

The FBI provides official arrest data on DUIs in the United States each year as part of their annual Crime in the United States report.

- In 2012, 1,282,958 people were arrested for driving under the influence, or 10.5 percent of all arrests in 2012 were for driving under the influence.²⁹
- In 2012, 406.4 per 100,000 persons were charged with driving under the influence.³⁰
- Between 2008 and 2012, there was a 17.4 decrease in the number of arrests for driving under the influence.³¹
- Of those arrested for driving under the influence in 2012, 75.3 percent were males, and 24.7 percent were females.³² ★

²³ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, "Impaired Driving: Get the Facts," *Injury Prevention & Control: Motor Vehicle Safety*, page 1, accessed August 4, 2014, http://www.cdc.gov/motorvehicledsafety/impaired_driving/impaired_drv_factsheet.html.

²⁴ Ibid.

²⁵ Ibid.

²⁶ Ibid.

²⁷ National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, *The Economic and Societal Impact of Motor Vehicle Crashes, 2010*, 1, accessed August 4, 2014, <http://www-nrd.nhtsa.dot.gov/Pubs/812013.pdf>.

²⁸ Ibid.

²⁹ Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 2012*, Table 29, accessed August 4, 2014, <http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/crime-in-the-u.s/2012/crime-in-the-u.s.-2012/tables/29tabledatadec.pdf>.

³⁰ Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 2012*, Table 30, accessed August 4, 2014, <http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/crime-in-the-u.s/2012/crime-in-the-u.s.-2012/tables/30tabledatadec.pdf>.

³¹ Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 2012*, Table 35, accessed August 4, 2014, <http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/crime-in-the-u.s/2012/crime-in-the-u.s.-2012/tables/35tabledatadecoverview.pdf>.

³² Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 2012*, Table 42, accessed August 4, 2014, <http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/crime-in-the-u.s/2012/crime-in-the-u.s.-2012/tables/42tabledatadecoverview.pdf>.

ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL CRIME

Economic and financial crimes cost American individuals and businesses billions of dollars every year. Official sources of U.S. crime data from the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) and the Uniform Crime Report (UCR) primarily focus on traditional property crimes such as burglary and theft. The NCVS property crimes include burglary, property theft, and motor vehicle theft that occur against household residents age 12 and older. The UCR property crimes include the NCVS crimes as well as arson and include individuals of all ages as well as non-individual victims such as commercial entities. Bank robberies constitute another form of traditional property crime for which the FBI collects information. Various forms of fraud—including mortgage, health care, mass marketing, and securities and commodities fraud—can generate massive losses to individual and corporate victims. It is widely believed by researchers that financial crime is underreported, and these crimes can be difficult to investigate and prosecute. Successfully prosecuted fraud cases, however, can 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 can use a wide variety of Internet-based tools such as spyware, malicious codes, viruses, worms, and malware to commit fraud, scams, identity theft, and other crimes.

- According to the NCVS in 2012, 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 (253.5 and 233.3 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 (149.4 and 148.1 per 1,000 households, respectively).⁴

Bank Robberies

- The FBI reported a total of 5,014 bank robberies in 2011. Of these, 4,495 were commercial banks, 105 savings and loan associations, 398 credit unions, and 16 mutual savings banks.⁵
- Eighty-nine 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 instruments⁶ were taken, law enforcement agencies reported full or partial recovery of these losses in 21 percent of cases (973 incidents out of 4,534).⁷
- A total of \$38,343,502 was taken in these incidents of bank robbery in 2011. Of this amount, law enforcement reported \$8,070,887 in recovered money/negotiable instruments.⁸

Property Crimes

- Property crimes reported to police in 2012 resulted in an estimated \$15.5 billion in losses.¹
- According to the FBI, of all property crimes in 2012, larceny-theft accounted for 68.5 percent.²
- In 2012, the average dollar loss due to arson reported to police was \$12,796.³

1 Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 2012*, "Property Crime," (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2014), accessed June 17, 2014, <http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/crime-in-the-u.s/2012/crime-in-the-u.s.-2012/property-crime/property-crime>.

2 Ibid.

3 Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 2012*, "Arson," (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2014), accessed June 17, 2014, <http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/crime-in-the-u.s/2012/crime-in-the-u.s.-2012/arson/arson>.

[u.s.-2012/property-crime/arson](http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/crime-in-the-u.s/2012/crime-in-the-u.s.-2012/property-crime/arson).

4 Generated from Bureau of Justice Statistics NCVS Victimization Analysis Tool, accessed June 17, 2014, <http://www.bjs.gov/index.cfm?ty=navt>.

5 Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Bank Crime Statistics (BCS)," (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2012), accessed June 17, 2014, <http://www.fbi.gov/stats-services/publications/bank-crime-statistics-2011/bank-crime-statistics-2011>.

6 Money/negotiable instruments include cash, securities, checks, food stamps, and other property.

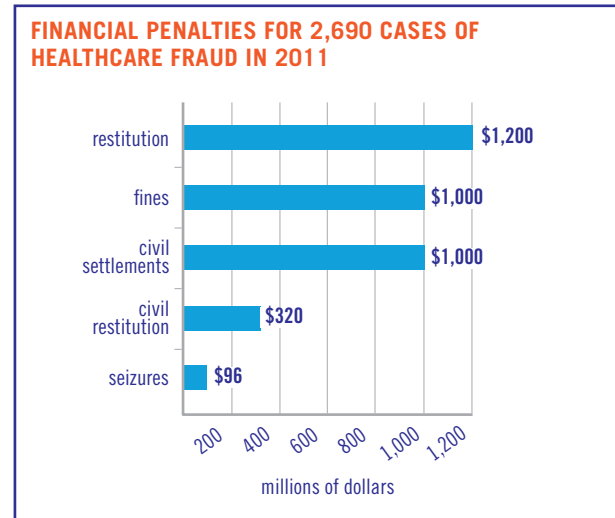
7 Ibid.

8 Ibid.

Fraud

- During 2011, an estimated⁹ 10.8 percent of adults (25.6 million people) were victims of one or more types of fraud for a total of 37.8 million estimated incidents of fraud.¹⁰
- In a survey of 3,638 adults age 18 and over in 2011, respondents who had experienced a serious negative life event¹¹ in the last two years were more than 2.5 times as likely to have experienced fraud as those who did not suffer such an event.¹²
- In 2013, consumers reporting fraud to the Federal Trade Commission lost a total of more than \$1.6 billion dollars.¹³
- In 2011, corporate crime cases investigated by the FBI resulted in 242 indictments filed and 241 individuals convicted of corporate crimes.¹⁴ These cases resulted in \$2.4 billion in restitution orders and \$16.1 million in fines from corporate criminals.¹⁵

- 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.¹⁶ 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.¹⁷



- In the first 10 months of the fiscal year 2013, the FBI filed 2,001 prosecutions of white-collar crime. Of the prosecutions filed, 17.7 percent (355 cases) were financial institution fraud, 17 percent (341 cases) were defined as “other” fraud, 12 percent (240 cases) were mortgage fraud, 11 percent (221 cases) were healthcare fraud, and 4.8 percent (97 cases) were securities fraud.¹⁸
- 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 3,129.¹⁹

⁹ The estimate is based on a 2011 survey of 3,638 adults age 18 and older.

¹⁰ Keith B. Anderson, “Consumer Fraud in the United States, 2011: The Third FTC Survey,” (Washington, DC: 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.

¹¹ 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.

¹² Ibid., v.

¹³ Federal Trade Commission, *Consumer Sentinel Network Data Book for January–December 2013*, (Washington, DC: 2014), 8, accessed June 17, 2014, <http://www.ftc.gov/sentinel/reports/sentinel-annual-reports/sentinel-cy2012.pdf>.

¹⁴ 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*.

¹⁵ Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Financial Crimes Report to Public: Fiscal Years 2010–2011*, (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2012), 7, accessed November 1, 2014, <http://www.fbi.gov/stats-services/publications/financial-crimes-report-2010-2011/financial-crimes-report-2010-2011.pdf>.

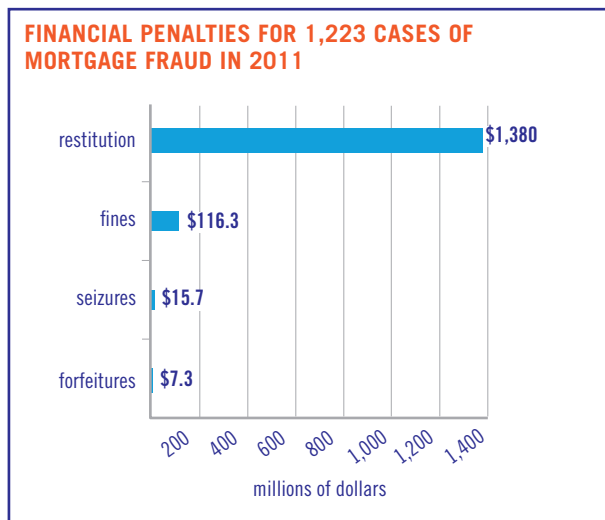
¹⁶ Healthcare fraud includes billing for services not rendered, upcoding of services, upcoding of items, duplicate claims, unbundling, excessive services, medically unnecessary services, and kickbacks. For more details, see pages 19–21 of the FBI’s *Financial Crimes Report to the Public, Fiscal Years 2010–2011*.

¹⁷ Ibid., 18.

¹⁸ Transactional Records Access Clearinghouse, *Slump in FBI White Collar Crime Prosecutions*, Table 2, accessed June 18, 2014, <http://trac.syr.edu/tracreports/crim/331/>.

¹⁹ Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Financial Crimes Report to Public: Fiscal Years 2010–2011*, 24.

- 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.²⁰ 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.²¹



- In Fiscal Year 2013, the Justice Department opened 1,013 new criminal healthcare fraud investigations involving 2,041 potential defendants. A total of 718 defendants were convicted of healthcare fraud-related crimes and nearly \$2.3 billion in taxpayer dollars was recovered.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

- Prosecutions of white-collar criminals recommended by the FBI are down substantially. From Fiscal Year 2012 to 2013, there was a 6.8 percent decrease in the number of white-collar crime prosecutions. There was a 1.2 percent decrease from 5 years ago and a 45.2 percent decrease in the past 10 years (since 2003).²⁷
- In 2010, the Mortgage Fraud Working Group, comprising federal agencies, conducted a national operation known as Operation Stolen Dreams. In this record-breaking sweep, there were 1,500 criminal defendants and 400 civil fraud defendants that resulted in the recovery of nearly \$200 million dollars.²⁸

Identity Theft

*The definition of identity theft includes the following incidents: unauthorized use or attempted use of an existing account, such as a credit or debit card, checking, savings, telephone, online, or insurance account.*²⁹

- Approximately 16.6 million people, or 7 percent of persons age 16 or older, were victims of identity theft in 2012.³⁰

²⁰ 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*.

²¹ Ibid., 26.

²² Department of Health and Human Services and Department of Justice, "Health Care Fraud and Abuse Control Program Annual Report for Fiscal Year 2013," (2014), 87-88, accessed June 17, 2014, <http://oig.hhs.gov/publications/docs/hcfac/FY2013-hcfac.pdf>.

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

²⁴ Ibid., 31.

²⁵ Securities and commodities fraud includes 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 Transactional Records Access Clearinghouse, *Slump in FBI White Collar Crime Prosecutions*, Table 1, accessed June 18, 2014, <http://trac.syr.edu/tracreports/crim/331/>.

²⁸ Financial Fraud Enforcement Task Force, *First Year Report, 2010*, 3.5, accessed June 18, 2014, <http://www.stopfraud.gov/docs/FFETF-Report-LR.pdf>.

²⁹ Bureau of Justice Statistics, *National Crime Victimization Survey, Identity Theft Supplement, 2012: Victims of Identity Theft*, (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, December 2013), accessed September 25, 2014, <http://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/vit12.pdf>.

³⁰ Ibid.

- Eighty-five percent of theft incidents involved the fraudulent use of existing account information, such as credit card or bank account information.³¹
- Victims who had personal information used to open a new account or for other fraudulent purposes were more likely than victims of existing account fraud to experience financial, credit, and relationship problems.³²
- The level of emotional distress victims experienced was related to the length of time spent resolving problems. Forty-seven percent of identity theft victims who spent six months or more resolving financial and credit problems experienced severe emotional distress as a result of the theft.³³
- Persons in households with higher annual incomes (\$75,000 or more) were more likely to experience identity theft than persons in lower-income households.³⁴
- Fewer than 1 in 10 (about 9 percent) of identity theft victims reported the incident to police in 2012.³⁵
- Direct and indirect losses from identity theft totaled \$24.7 billion in 2012.³⁶
- 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.³⁹
- In 2013, the Internet Crime Complaint Center (“IC3”) received 262,813 consumer complaints. Of the filed complaints, 119,457 reported a financial loss. The total estimated loss is \$781.8 million.⁴⁰ The median dollar loss in 2013 was \$510, down slightly from \$600 in 2012.⁴¹
- According to IC3, from 2012-2013, there was a 48.8 percent increase in reported loss as a result of computer crimes.⁴²
- The most common type of complaints according to IC3 are auto-auction fraud—when criminals attempt to sell vehicles they do not own—with 14,169 or 5.4 percent of the complaints. The next most common complaint are real estate rental scams, with 10,384 or 4 percent of the complaints.⁴³
- According to IC3, in 2013 the most costly Internet scams were romance scams (costing approximately \$81.8 million). The next most costly were the auto-auction fraud (costing approximately \$51.6 million).⁴⁴
- According to IC3, the age groups reporting the most computer crimes in 2013 were the 40- to 49-year-olds (21.2 percent of cases) and the 50-59 year olds (21.1 percent).⁴⁵
- IC3 received about 47 complaints per day in 2012 about spam e-mails purportedly sent from the FBI. Victims reported losing more than \$6,600 to this type of scam every day.⁴⁶

Internet-Based Financial Crimes

- A projected 58.2 million American adults had at least one malware infection that affected their home computer in 2012.³⁷ The overall cost of repairing these damages was nearly \$4 billion. In comparison, American adults incurred \$1.2 billion in damages from spyware in 2010.³⁸

31 Ibid.

32 Ibid.

33 Ibid., Figure 9.

34 Ibid.

35 Ibid., Figure 10.

36 Ibid.

37 Consumer Reports, “Consumer Reports Survey: How Safe is Your Home Computer?,” *Consumer Reports Magazine* (May 2013), accessed November 1, 2014, <http://www.consumerreports.org/cro/news/2013/05/consumer-reports-survey-how-safe-is-your-home-computer/index.htm>.

38 Consumer Reports, “State of the Net, 2010,” *Consumer Reports Magazine* (June 2010), accessed November 1, 2014, <http://www.consumerreports.org/cro/magazine-archive/2010/june/electronics-computers/social-insecurity/state-of-the-net-2010/index.htm>.

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

40 Internet Crime Complaint Center, *2013 Internet Crime Report*, (National White Collar Crime Center, 2014), 5, accessed June 17, 2014, http://www.ic3.gov/media/annualreport/2013_ic3report.pdf.

41 Ibid., 5.

42 Ibid., 3.

43 Ibid., 8,11.

44 Ibid., 8-9

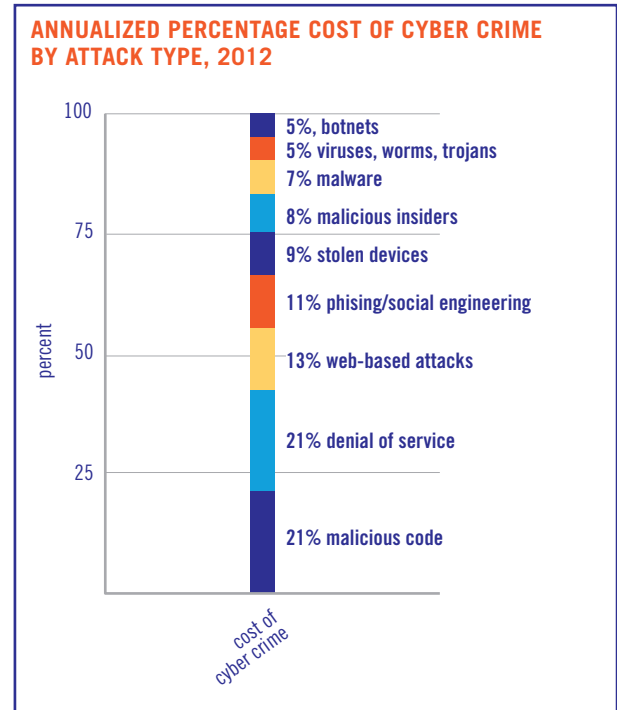
45 Ibid., 6.

46 Consumer Reports, “Consumer Reports Survey: How Safe is Your Home Computer?,” 9.

Economic and Financial Crime

- The Internet was the source of information about fraudulent offers in approximately 33 percent of incidents in 2011, compared to approximately 20 percent in 2005.⁴⁷
- 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.⁴⁸
- According to a 2013 industry-sponsored report, the average annual cost of cyber crime for a sample of 60 large corporations was \$11.6 million, with a range from \$1.3 million to \$58 million per company.⁴⁹ This amount is up from \$8.9 million in 2012 or a 26 percent increase equivalent to \$2.6 million.⁵⁰
- Sixty companies reported approximately 122 successful cyber attacks a week, or 2.0 per company per week. This figure is up from the 2012 report, in which companies reported 102 successful attacks a week.⁵¹

- The costs attributed to these cyber crimes can be divided as follows: 21 percent were due to malicious code attacks; 21 percent were due to denial of service attacks; 13 percent were due to web-based attacks; 11 percent were due to phishing and social engineering; 9 percent were due to stolen devices; 8 percent due to malicious insiders; 7 percent were due to malware; 5 percent were due to viruses, worms, and trojans; and 5 percent were due to botnets.⁵²



- According to the 60 companies surveyed, the most costly form of Internet crime in 2013 was denial of services, which cost approximately \$243,913. The second most costly was malicious insiders, which cost approximately \$198,769.⁵³ ★

⁴⁷ Anderson, *Consumer Fraud in the United States, 2011*, iii.

⁴⁸ "Financial Fraud and Fraud Susceptibility in the United States: Research Report from a 2012 National Study," (New York: Applied Research & Consulting LLC, 2013), 3, accessed November 1, 2014, http://www.finrafoundation.org/web/groups/sai/@sai/documents/sai_original_content/p337731.pdf?utm_source=MM&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=Foundation_News_091213_FINAL.

⁴⁹ Ponemon Institute, *2013 Cost of Cyber Crime Study: United States*, (2013), 1, accessed June 17, 2014, http://media.scmagazine.com/documents/54/2013_us_ccc_report_final_6-1_13455.pdf.

⁵⁰ Cyber crimes are defined here as criminal activity conducted via the Internet. *Ibid.*, 1.

⁵¹ *Ibid.*, 1.

⁵² *Ibid.*, Figure 9.

⁵³ *Ibid.*, Figure 10.

ELDER VICTIMIZATION

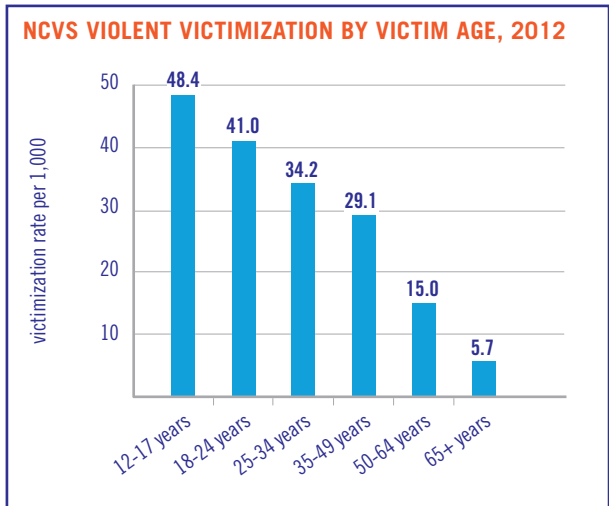
As the U.S. population ages, crimes against older Americans are gaining greater attention by researchers, policymakers, and the general public. Despite this increased interest, one initial—and unresolved—issue is how to best define the age group typically identified by the term “elderly.” While age 65 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.

Currently, Uniform Crime Report (UCR) data do not provide victim age information on a national level with the exception of certain homicide statistics. Certain incident-based police data do provide age of victim details. As such, 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. In contrast, victimization data from the National Criminal Victimization Survey (NCVS) provide national rates of non-fatal crimes involving elderly victims. NCVS data shows 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.

The UCR and NCVS do not provide information regarding certain crimes against the elderly such as elder abuse and financial exploitation. These incidents are of particular interest for victim service providers and policymakers, and data are available from studies outside of the UCR and NCVS. Isolation, reliance on caregivers, and decreased physical or mental capacity can increase older people’s exposure and vulnerability 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.

Violent Crime

- In 2012, people 65 years and older made up 13.9 percent of the U.S. population.¹ This age group experienced the lowest rate of non-fatal violent victimization reported to the NCVS at 5.7 victimizations per 1,000 persons, compared to 12- to 17-year-olds who experienced the most violent victimizations reported to the NCVS at 48.4 per 1,000 persons.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

1 Calculated from U.S. Census Bureau, *Current Population Survey, 2012*, generated using the CPS Table Creator, accessed June 24, 2014, <https://www.census.gov/cps/data/cpstablecreator.html>.

2 Jennifer L. Truman, Lynn Langton, and Michael Planty, *Criminal Victimization, 2012*, (Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Department of Justice, 2013), Table 5, accessed June 3, 2014, <http://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/cv12.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.

- 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
- According to the FBI in 2012 in the United States, 612 people age 65 or older were murdered, or 4.8 percent of all murder victims whose ages are known.⁶
- Of those 612 homicide victims age 65 or older, 284 (or 46.4 percent) were female. For homicide victims of all ages only 22.2 percent are females.⁷
- Of all victims of non-fatal violent crime in 2012, 3.5 percent were age 65 and older. 1.6 percent were males victims age 65 and older, and 1.9 percent were females age 65 or older.⁸
- In 2012, 3.2 percent of serious non-fatal violent crime victimizations (includes rape/sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault) were age 65 or older. Half of the victims were males age 65 or older, and half female age 65 or older.⁹
- Of all of the simple assault victimizations in 2012, 3.6 percent of simple assault victimizations were age 65 or older. 1.6 percent of those were males age 65 or older, and 2.0 percent females age 65 or older.¹⁰
- In 2012, of those age 65 and older who were victims of simple assault, 1.8 percent said the offender was well known or an acquaintance, and 1.2 percent said the offender was a stranger.¹¹

Elder Abuse

Abuse at Assisted Living Facilities

- A nationally representative study of abuse by staff in assisted living centers estimates that 50 per 1,000 residents experienced aggressive behavior from staff; 41 per 1,000 residents experienced pushing, grabbing, or pinching by staff; and 35 per 1,000 residents experienced a staff member hurting another resident.¹² The most frequent form of abuse experienced was threatening remarks from staff (127 per 1,000 residents).¹³

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 4, 2014, 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 4, 2014, <http://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/vcerlem0509.pdf>.

6 Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 2012*, (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2013), Expanded Homicide Data Table 2, accessed September 4, 2014, http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/crime-in-the-u.s/2012/crime-in-the-u.s.-2012/offenses-known-to-law-enforcement/expanded-homicide/expanded_homicide_data_table_2_murder_victims_by_age_sex_and_race_2012.xls.

7 Ibid.

8 Calculated from Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Percent of Violent Crime Victimization by Age and Sex, 2012*, generated using the NCVS Victimization Analysis Tool, accessed June 24, 2014, <http://www.bjs.gov/index.cfm?ty=nvat>.

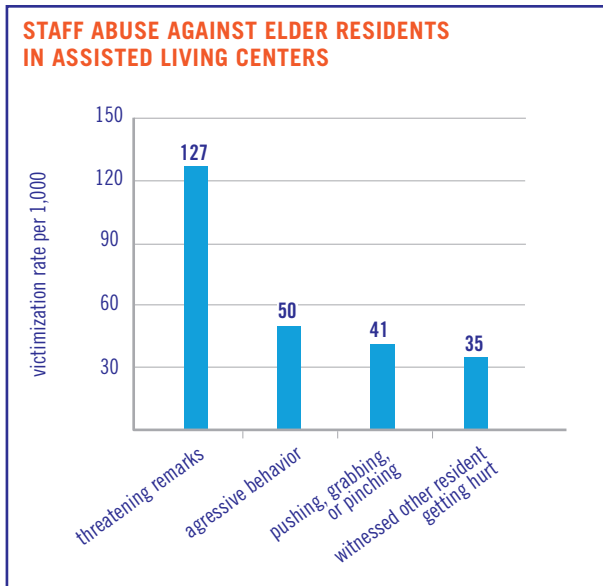
9 *Calculated from* Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Percent of Serious Violent Victimization by Age and Sex, 2012*, generated using the NCVS Victimization Analysis Tool, accessed June 24, 2014, <http://www.bjs.gov/index.cfm?ty=nvat>.

10 *Calculated from* Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Percent of Simple Assault Victimization by Age and Sex, 2012*, generated using the NCVS Victimization Analysis Tool, accessed June 24, 2014, <http://www.bjs.gov/index.cfm?ty=nvat>.

11 Calculated from Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Percent of Simple Assault Victimization by Age and Victim Offender Relationship, 2012*, generated using the NCVS Victimization Analysis Tool, accessed June 24, 2014, <http://www.bjs.gov/index.cfm?ty=nvat>.

12 Nicholas Castle, *An Examination of Resident Abuse in Assisted Living Facilities*, (National Institute of Justice), 27-28, accessed June 24, 2014, <https://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/241611.pdf>.

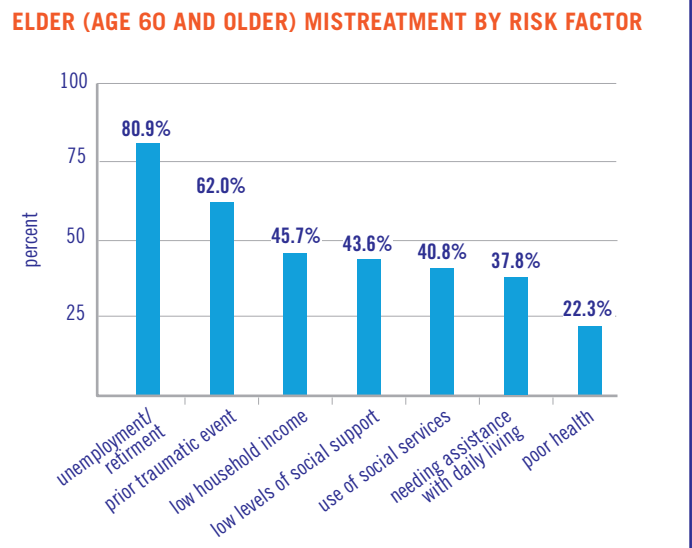
13 Ibid.



Elder Abuse in Non-institutional Settings

- 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.¹⁸
- In the same nationally representative survey of adults' age 60 and older, the contextual factors associated with risk were found to vary based on the type of abuse. These factors included 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).¹⁹

- In the same study, the overall conclusion is that abuse from staff is relatively uncommon in assisted living centers.¹⁴
- According to the National Center on Elder Abuse, 50 percent of nursing home staff admitted to physical violence, mental abuse, or neglect of older patients.¹⁵
- According to the National Center on Elder Abuse, of the type of abuse complaints for elders in nursing homes in the United States, 29 percent were physical abuse, 22 percent resident to resident abuse, 21 percent psychological abuse, 14 percent gross neglect, 7 percent sexual abuse, and 7 percent financial exploitation.¹⁶
- According to the National Ombudsman Reporting System, in 2012 there were a total of 190,376 complaints filed against nursing homes in the United States and Washington, DC. Of those complaints, 13,616 (7.1 percent) were for abuse, gross neglect, or exploitation of nursing home residents.¹⁷



¹⁴ Ibid., 37-38.

¹⁵ National Center on Elder Abuse. "Abuse of Residents of Long Term Care Facilities," (Administration on Aging, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2013), 1, accessed October 25, 2014, http://www.ncea.aoa.gov/Resources/Publication/docs/NCEA_LTCF_ResearchBrief_2013.pdf.

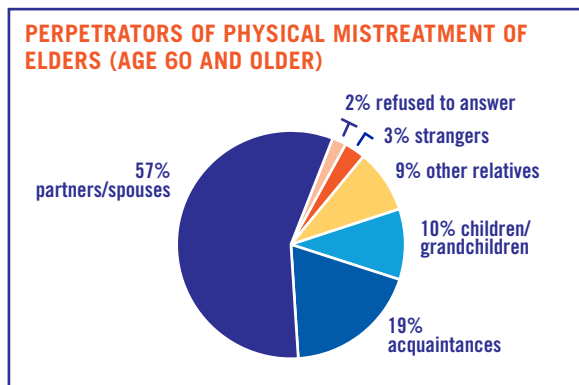
¹⁶ Ibid., 2.

¹⁷ Calculated using Aging Integrated Database, Administration on Aging, accessed October 25, 2014, <http://www.agid.acl.gov/CustomTables/NORS/Complaints/Results/>.

¹⁸ Ron Acierio et al., "National Elder Mistreatment Study," (U.S. Department of Justice grant report, NCJ 226456, March 2009), 5, accessed September 4, 2014, <https://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/226456.pdf>.

¹⁹ Social services include senior centers or day programs, physical rehabilitation, meal services, and social services or health services provided in home visits. Ibid.

- According to this study, 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.²⁰



- 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.²¹
- According to this same 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 70.²²
- 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.²³
- According to the 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.²⁴

Local and State-Level Studies of Elder Abuse

- In a localized study of adults age 65 and older who reported suspected physical elder abuse to Adult Protective Services in one county in California, 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.²⁵
- In a recent study of New York State, adults age 60 and older were interviewed regarding whether they experienced a form of abuse in the past year. 76 per 1,000 residents age 60 and older reported being a victim of one of the forms of abuse. Of the residents of New York age 60 and older, 42.1 per 1,000 residents age 60 and older experienced financial exploitation, 22.5 per 1,000 residents age 60 and older experienced physical and/or sexual abuse, 18.3 per 1,000 residents age 60 and older experienced neglect, and 16.4 per 1,000 residents age 60 and older experienced emotional abuse.²⁶
- The study also found that the self-report of elder abuse by those age 60 and older is higher than the documented rates of elder abuse.²⁷
- Of self-reported abuse, 20.3 percent occurred among those age 60 to 64; 38.0 percent for those age 65 to 74; 29.1 percent for those age 75 to 84; and 12.7 percent for those age 85 and older.²⁸
- Additionally, 35.8 percent of the self-reported abuse victims are males; and 64.2 percent are females.²⁹

²⁰ Ibid., 9.

²¹ Ibid., 9, 46.

²² Ibid., 8.

²³ Ibid., 38.

²⁴ Ibid., 7.

²⁵ Aileen Wiglesworth 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, 2014, <http://www.pekdadvocacy.com/documents/eldercare/Bruising.pdf>.

²⁶ Mark Lachs et al., *Under the Radar: New York State Elder Abuse Prevalence Study. Self-Reported Prevalence and Documented Case Surveys*, (May 2011), Table 18, accessed June 24, 2014, <http://www.lifespan-roch.org/documents/UndertheRadar051211.pdf>.

²⁷ Ibid., 53.

²⁸ Ibid., Table 20.

²⁹ Ibid.

Financial Crime

- A 2010 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.³⁰ However, the same study a year later found little change in the age groups that filed complaints between 2010 and 2011.³¹ The 2012 Internet Crime Complaint Center also observed little change between the 2011 and 2012 reports of Internet crime.³²
- Of those who reported both crimes and their age to the Federal Trade Commission in 2013, people 60 and older made 26 percent of fraud complaints compared to 25 percent in 2012, 22 percent in 2011, and 15 percent in 2010.³³ Those 60 and older made 20 percent of the identity theft complaints in 2013, compared to the 19 percent in 2012, 15 percent in 2011, and 13 percent in 2010.³⁴
- 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.³⁵
- In a study of adults' age 60 and older in Arizona and Florida, 14 percent of the sample were victims of fraud in the past year.³⁶
- In the same study, almost 60 percent of the sample was targeted as a potential victim of fraud, but only 14 percent actually became victims.³⁷
- Of the three types of financial fraud targeting studied, 10.8 percent of the respondents were targeted by a defrauder who said they could pay to improve their finances, 8.8 percent were targeted by a phony business opportunity, and 16.4 percent were tricked into giving financial information in the past year.³⁸ However, less than 1 percent actually fell victim to these types of fraud.³⁹ ★

³⁰ Internet Crime Complaint Center, *2010 Internet Crime Report*, (National White Collar Crime Center, 2011), 6, accessed September 4, 2014, www.ic3.gov/media/annualreport/2010_IC3Report.pdf.

³¹ Internet Crime Complaint Center, *2011 Internet Crime Report*, (National White Collar Crime Center, 2012), 9, accessed September 4, 2014, http://www.ic3.gov/media/annualreport/2011_IC3Report.pdf.

³² Internet Crime Complaint Center, *2012 Internet Crime Report*, (National White Collar Crime Center, 2013), 7, accessed September 4, 2014, http://www.ic3.gov/media/annualreport/2012_ic3report.pdf.

³³ Federal Trade Commission, *Consumer Sentinel Network Data Book for January–December 2013*, (Washington, DC, 2014), 10, accessed June 17, 2014, <http://www.ftc.gov/sentinel/reports/sentinel-annual-reports/sentinel-cy2012.pdf>.

³⁴ Ibid., 14.

³⁵ “Financial Fraud and Fraud Susceptibility in the United States: Research Report from a 2012 National Study,” (New York: Applied Research & Consulting LLC, 2013), 3, accessed September 4, 2014, http://www.finrafoundation.org/web/groups/sai@sai/documents/sai_original_content/p337731.pdf?utm_source=MM&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=Foundation_News_091213_FINAL.

³⁶ Kristy Holtfreter, Michael D. Reisig, Daniel P. Mears, and Scott E. Wolfe, *Financial Exploitation of the Elderly in a Consumer Context*, (U.S. Department of Justice, March 2014), accessed October 25, 2014, <https://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/245388.pdf>.

³⁷ Ibid., 55.

³⁸ Ibid., 61.

³⁹ Ibid., Table 13.

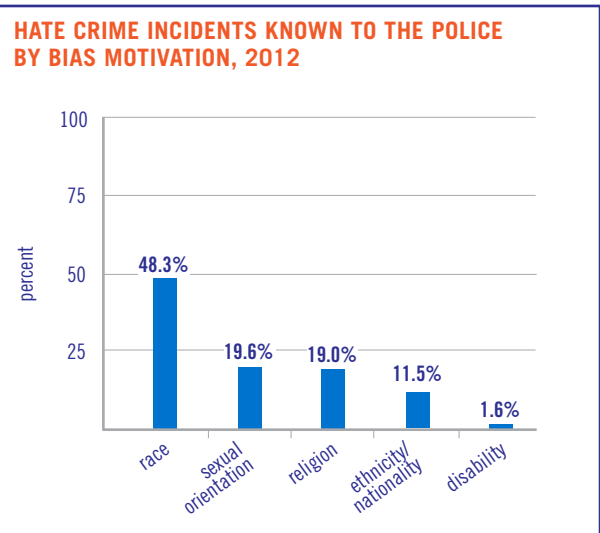
HATE AND BIAS CRIME

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.” No matter what definition is used, hate crime statutes share in the recognition that these 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 this bias motivation. Both U.S. 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 2012, 5,796 hate crime incidents involving 6,718 offenses and 7,164 victims were known to the police.²
- In the same year, 3,258 incidents of hate crimes against persons (as opposed to property) were known to the police. Of these, 41 percent were simple assault, 37.8 percent were intimidation, and 19.8 percent were aggravated assault. Hate crimes involving serious violence are rare. In 2012, five murders and 15 forcible rapes were also reported as hate crimes.³

- The 2012 report indicates the race of 6,718 offenders of bias-motivated crimes was known to the police. The majority of these offenders were white (41.6 percent), 14.8 percent were black, 8.5 percent were of unknown race, and 4.8 percent were of other or multiple race groups. In 2,042 of the offenses, or 30.4 percent of the cases, the offender was unknown.⁴
- Racial bias motivated 48.3 percent of single-bias hate crime incidents known to law enforcement; bias based on sexual orientation motivated 19.6 percent; bias based on religious beliefs motivated 19.0 percent; bias based on ethnicity or nationality motivated 11.5 percent; and bias based on disability motivated 1.6 percent.⁵



- There were 667 ethnicity motivated single-bias incidents known to the police in 2012, 57.6 percent were motivated by anti-Hispanic bias.⁶

1 Federal Bureau of Investigation, “Hate Crime—Overview,” (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2012), accessed September 24, 2014, 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, 2013), Table 1, accessed July 22, 2014, www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/hate-crime/2012.

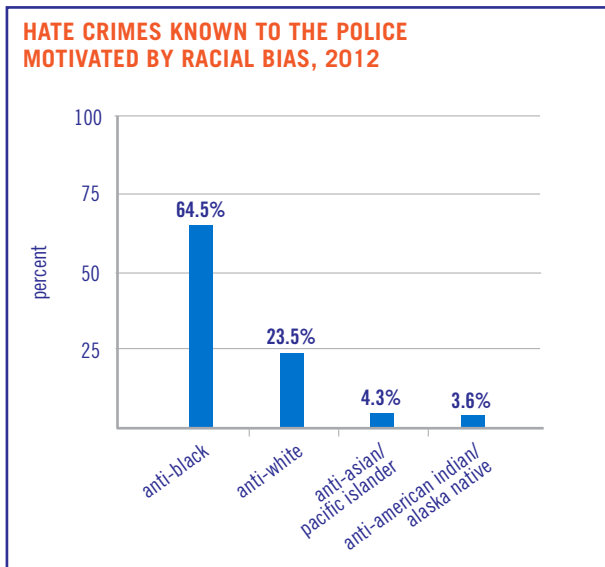
3 The FBI’s definition of forcible rape presented here is “the carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will. Attempts or assaults to commit rape by force or threat of force are also included; however, statutory rape (without force) and other sex offenses are excluded.” This definition was 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.

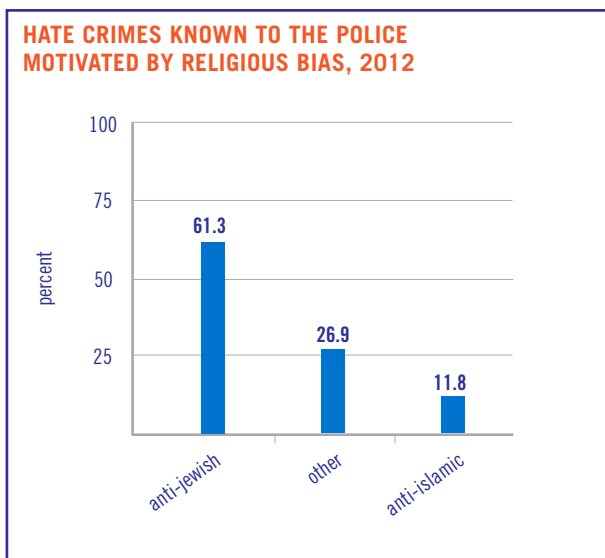
5 Ibid., calculated from data in Table 1.

6 Ibid.

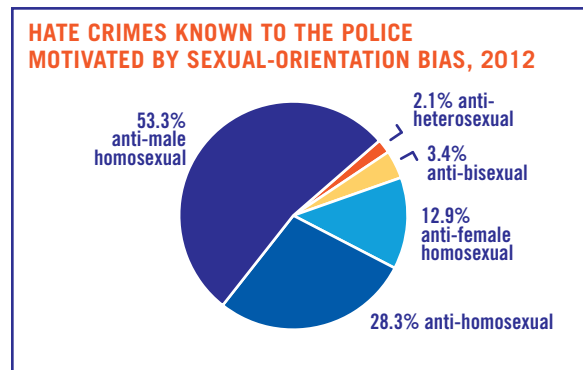
- According to the FBI's analysis of 2,797 race motivated single-bias incidents known to the police in 2012, 64.5 percent were motivated by anti-black bias, 23.5 percent were motivated by anti-white bias, 4.3 percent were motivated by anti-Asian/Pacific Islander bias, and 3.6 percent were motivated by anti-American Indian/Alaska Native bias.⁷



- Of the 1,099 incidents involving religious bias-related incidences known to the police, 61.3 percent were incidents of an anti-Jewish bias and 11.8 percent were of an anti-Islamic bias.⁸



- Of the 1,135 incidents of sexual-orientation bias known to the police in 2012, 53.3 percent were categorized as a bias against male homosexuals, 28.3 percent were categorized as a bias against all homosexuals in general, 12.9 percent were categorized as a bias against female homosexuals, 3.4 percent were categorized as a bias against bisexuals, and 2.1 percent were categorized as anti-heterosexual bias.⁹



- According to the FBI in 2012, 34.4 percent of sexual-orientation bias crimes reported to law enforcement were categorized as simple assault, 19.9 percent as intimidation, 16 percent as aggravated assault, 18.9 percent as property destruction/damage/vandalism, and 3.8 percent as robbery.¹⁰

Victimization-Based Statistics

- From 2004 to 2012, the rate of violent hate crime victimization reported to the NCVS in the United States was 1.0 per 1,000 persons age 12 or older, with little year-to-year variation.¹¹ The year 2004 constitutes one of the first years for which the NCVS reported hate crime data.
- From 2004 to 2012, hate crime victimizations accounted for approximately one percent of the total victimizations captured by the NCVS.¹²

⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰ Ibid., calculated from data in Table 4.

¹¹ Meagan Meuchel Wilson, *Hate Crime Victimization, 2004–2012*, (Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Department of Justice, 2013), Table 1, accessed July 22, 2014, <http://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/hcv0412st.pdf>.

¹² Ibid., Table 1.

⁷ Ibid.

⁸ Ibid.

- In 2004, victims of hate crimes reported to the NCVS that police were notified of fewer than half (45 percent) of all hate crime victimizations. This number decreased to 25 percent reporting victimization to police in 2011 and 34 percent reporting victimization to the police in 2012.¹³
- In 2004, victims reported to the NCVS that they knew the offender in about 51 percent of violent hate crimes. In 2011, 61 percent reported knowing the offender. In 2012, 53 percent of the victims of violent hate crimes reported knowing the offender.¹⁴
- In 2012, 51 percent of victims of hate crimes reported to the NCVS that the offender was motivated by ethnic prejudice, 46 percent reported the offender was motivated by racial prejudice, 28 percent reported the offender was motivated by religious prejudice, 26 percent reported the offender was motivated by gender prejudice, and 13 percent reported that the offender was motivated by sexual orientation 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 in 2012, 34 percent of perpetrators of violent hate crimes were white, 32 percent were black, 11 percent had unknown race, 6 percent were of various races (in the case of multiple offenders of different races), and 17 percent were other races.¹⁷

LGBTQH Victimization-Based Statistics

- In 2012, 2,016 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 4 percent decrease of incidents compared to 2011.¹⁸
- LGBTQH people of color were 1.82 times as likely to experience physical violence from anti-LGBTQH hate violence compared to white LGBTQH survivors.¹⁹
- Gay men were three times more likely to report incidents of hate violence to police compared to LGBTQH victims who were not gay men.²⁰
- The most common place in which hate crime victimization occurred according to LGBTQH individuals was private residences (38.6 percent). The second common location was the street (24.8 percent).²¹ NCAVP documented 25 anti-LGBTQH murders in 2012. The highest yearly total recorded in a decade, is 30 people murdered in 2011. The second highest yearly total recorded in a decade is 22 people murdered in 2008.²²
- The age group that reported the most victimization in 2012 among LGBTQH individuals was the 19-29 age group with 35.8 percent of the victimizations. The next highest was the 30-39 age group with 25.4 percent of victimizations.²³ ★

¹³ Ibid., Table 5.

¹⁴ Ibid., Table 7.

¹⁵ Ibid., Table 2.

¹⁶ Ibid., Table 8.

¹⁷ Other races, multiple races, and unknown races were based on 10 or fewer cases, and therefore, data should be interpreted with caution. Ibid., Table 7.

¹⁸ National Coalition of Anti-Violence Programs, *Hate Violence Against Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer, and HIV-Affected Communities in the United States in 2012*, (New York: New York City Gay & Lesbian Anti-Violence Project, Inc., 2013), 8, accessed July 22, 2014, http://www.avp.org/storage/documents/ncavp_2012_hvreport_final.pdf.

¹⁹ Ibid., 9.

²⁰ Ibid.

²¹ Ibid., 10.

²² Ibid., 21.

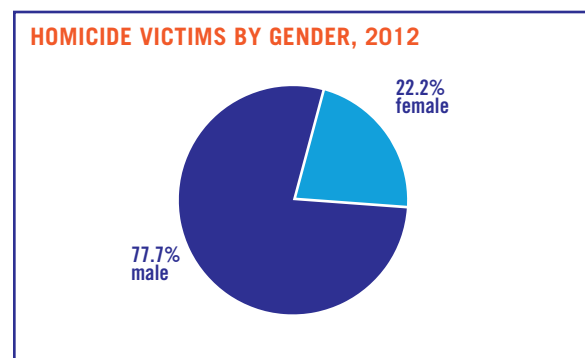
²³ Ibid., 28.

HOMICIDE

Police recorded 14,827 homicides in the United States during 2012, the most recent year for homicide data. While this rate of 4.7 homicides per 100,000 people is a slight increase from the previous two years, it constitutes a decrease from 2009 (5.0 per 100,000 people) and is down substantially from 1993 when the homicide rate was about twice as high.¹ Overall, homicide victims are primarily male (77.7 percent of victims)² as are homicide perpetrators (64.6 percent of offenders).³ Minorities are disproportionately affected by homicide. Although only 12.9 percent of the U.S. population is black,⁴ nearly half of homicide victims are black.⁵ Homicide also disproportionately affects younger people; young adults (ages 20 to 24) constitute the largest percentage of victims in 2012.⁶ Homicides generally are perpetrated by someone known to the victim.⁷ Almost 10 percent of all homicides were known to have been perpetrated by an intimate partner.⁸

Additionally, children under four years of age who died as a result of child abuse or neglect represented a disproportionate number of homicide victims.⁹ More than 60 percent of the murders that occurred in 2012 were solved by arrest or exceptional means.^{10,11} Mass shootings constitute a small subset of homicide but have garnered a great deal of media attention, particularly in recent years. Given the interest in these crimes, a separate section is devoted to [Mass Casualty Shootings](#).

- 1 Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 2012*, (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2014), Table 1, accessed June 5, 2014, http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/crime-in-the-u.s./2012/crime-in-the-u.s.-2012/tables/1tabledataoverviewpdf/table_1_crime_in_the_united_states_by_volume_and_rate_per_100000_inhabitants_1993-2012.xls.
- 2 Ibid., Table 2, accessed June 18, 2014, http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/crime-in-the-u.s./2012/crime-in-the-u.s.-2012/offenses-known-to-law-enforcement/expanded-homicide/expanded_homicide_data_table_2_murder_victims_by_age_sex_and_race_2012.xls.
- 3 Ibid., Table 3, accessed June 18, 2014, http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/crime-in-the-u.s./2012/crime-in-the-u.s.-2012/offenses-known-to-law-enforcement/expanded-homicide/expanded_homicide_data_table_3_murder_offenders_by_age_sex_and_race_2012.xls.
- 4 Calculated from United States Census Bureau, *Current Population Survey, 2012*, generated using the CPS Table Creator, accessed June 23, 2014, <https://www.census.gov/cps/data/cpstablecreator.html>.
- 5 Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 2012*, (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2014), Table 2, accessed June 18, 2014, http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/crime-in-the-u.s./2012/crime-in-the-u.s.-2012/offenses-known-to-law-enforcement/expanded-homicide/expanded_homicide_data_table_2_murder_victims_by_age_sex_and_race_2012.xls.
- 6 Ibid.
- 7 Ibid., Table 10, accessed June 18, 2014, http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/crime-in-the-u.s./2012/crime-in-the-u.s.-2012/offenses-known-to-law-enforcement/expanded-homicide/expanded_homicide_data_table_10_murder_circumstances_by_relationship_2012.xls.
- 8 Ibid., *calculated from data in* Expanded Homicide Data, Table 10, accessed June 18, 2014, http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/crime-in-the-u.s./2012/crime-in-the-u.s.-2012/offenses-known-to-law-enforcement/expanded-homicide/expanded_homicide_data_table_10_murder_circumstances_by_relationship_2012.xls.



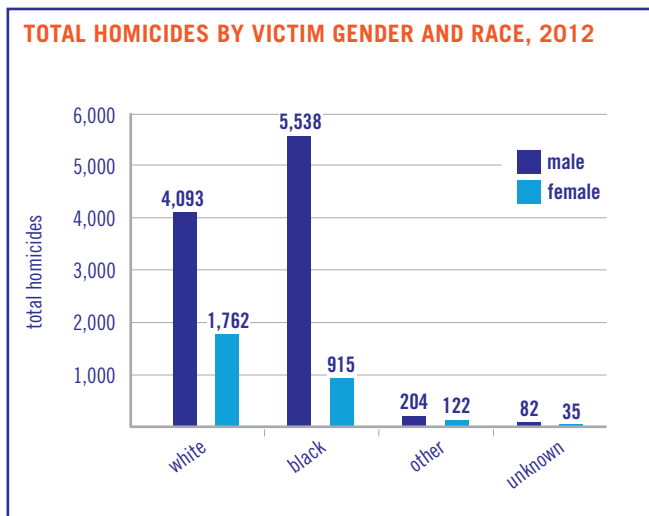
- In 2012, 77.7 percent of murder victims were male and 22.2 percent female.¹²

- 9 U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau, *Child Maltreatment 2012*, Table 4-3, accessed June 6, 2014, <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/cb/research-data-technology/statistics-research/child-maltreatment>.
- 10 For the complete requirements of what qualifies a cleared or closed offense for the purpose of the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program, see Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 2012, Clearances*, accessed October 27, 2014, http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/crime-in-the-u.s./2012/crime-in-the-u.s.-2012/tables/25tabledataoverviewpdfs/table_25_percent_of_offenses_cleared_by_arrest_or_exceptional_means_by_population_group_2012.xls;
- 11 Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 2012*, Table 25, accessed June 5, 2014, http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/crime-in-the-u.s./2012/crime-in-the-u.s.-2012/tables/25tabledataoverviewpdfs/table_25_percent_of_offenses_cleared_by_arrest_or_exceptional_means_by_population_group_2012.xls.
- 12 Ibid., *calculated from data in* Expanded Homicide Data Table 2, accessed June 18, 2014, http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/crime-in-the-u.s./2012/crime-in-the-u.s.-2012/offenses-known-to-law-enforcement/expanded-homicide/expanded_homicide_data_table_2_murder_victims_by_age_sex_and_race_2012.xls.

- The sex of the offender was unknown in 27.8 percent of homicides in 2012. Among those cases, 64.6 percent of offenders were male and 7.5 percent were female.¹³



- An estimated 14,827 persons were murdered nationwide in 2012, constituting a 1.1 percent increase from 2011 and a 10.3 percent decrease from 2003.¹⁴
- In 2012, 45.9 percent of homicide victims were white and 50.6 percent were black. For 3.6 percent of victims, race was classified as “other” or “unknown.”¹⁵



- In 2012, homicide was generally intra-racial in cases where the race of both the victim and offender were known: white victims made up 84 percent of those murdered by white offenders and black victims made up 91 percent of those murdered by black offenders.¹⁶
- For homicides in which the age of the victim was known in 2012, 8.6 percent of homicide victims were under 18; 33.5 percent were between the ages of 20 and 29; 20.3 percent were between the ages of 30 and 39; 13.5 percent were between 40 and 49; 12.4 percent were between 50 and 64; and 4.8 percent were age 65 and older.¹⁷
- In 2012, in the majority of homicide cases in which the age of the offender was known, most offenders (62.4 percent) were 18 or older. Of the homicides committed by offenders 18 or older, 28.5 percent of the homicide offenders were between the ages 20 and 29.¹⁸
- For homicides in which the type of weapon was known in 2012, 69.4 percent were committed with firearms. Of the homicides committed with firearms, 71.9 percent were committed with a handgun; 3.6 percent with rifles; 3.4 percent with shotguns, 1.2 percent with other guns; and 19.8 percent with an unknown firearm type.¹⁹

¹³ Ibid., calculated from data in Expanded Homicide Data Table 3, accessed June 18, 2014, http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/crime-in-the-u.s./2012/crime-in-the-u.s.-2012/offenses-known-to-law-enforcement/expanded-homicide/expanded_homicide_data_table_3_murder_offenders_by_age_sex_and_race_2012.xls.

¹⁴ Ibid., Table 1A.

¹⁵ Ibid., Expanded Homicide Data Table 2, accessed June 18, 2014, http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/crime-in-the-u.s./2012/crime-in-the-u.s.-2012/offenses-known-to-law-enforcement/expanded-homicide/expanded_homicide_data_table_2_murder_victims_by_age_sex_and_race_2012.xls.

¹⁶ Ibid., calculated from data in Expanded Homicide Data Table 6, accessed June 18, 2014, http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/crime-in-the-u.s./2012/crime-in-the-u.s.-2012/offenses-known-to-law-enforcement/expanded-homicide/expanded_homicide_data_table_6_murder_race_and_sex_of_victim_by_race_and_sex_of_offender_2012.xls.

¹⁷ Ibid., calculated from data in Expanded Homicide Data Table 2, accessed June 18, 2014, http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/crime-in-the-u.s./2012/crime-in-the-u.s.-2012/offenses-known-to-law-enforcement/expanded-homicide/expanded_homicide_data_table_2_murder_victims_by_age_sex_and_race_2012.xls.

¹⁸ Ibid., calculated from data in Expanded Homicide Data, Table 3, accessed June 18, 2014, http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/crime-in-the-u.s./2012/crime-in-the-u.s.-2012/offenses-known-to-law-enforcement/expanded-homicide/expanded_homicide_data_table_3_murder_offenders_by_age_sex_and_race_2012.xls.

¹⁹ Ibid., calculated from data in Expanded Homicide Data, Table 8, accessed June 18, 2014, http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/crime-in-the-u.s./2012/crime-in-the-u.s.-2012/offenses-known-to-law-enforcement/expanded-homicide/expanded_homicide_data_table_8_murder_victims_by_weapon_2008-2012.xls.

- Knives or cutting instruments were used in 12.4 percent of murders; personal weapons (e.g., hands, fists, feet) were used in approximately 5.3 percent of murders; 4.1 percent of murders were committed with blunt objects (e.g., clubs and hammers); and 8.8 percent of murders were committed with other weapons (e.g., poison, fire, strangulation, and explosives).²⁰
- In 2012, 45.1 percent of homicides had an unknown victim-offender relationship; 21.3 percent of homicide victims were killed by an acquaintance; 12.2 percent were killed by a stranger; 9.8 percent were killed by an intimate partner (husband, wife, boyfriend, or girlfriend); 7.9 percent were killed by a family member; 2.7 percent were killed by a friend; and 1.0 percent were killed by someone else (neighbor, employer, or employee).²¹
- In 2012, homicides occurred in connection with another felony (such as rape, robbery, or arson) in at least 14.4 percent of incidents.²²
- Of the homicides that occurred in connection with another felony, 5.1 percent of murder victims in 2012 were robbed in conjunction with being killed.²³
- Law enforcement cleared (by arrest or exceptional means) 62.5 percent of the murders that occurred nationwide in 2012.²⁴

Special Cases of Homicide Involving Children

- An estimated 1,315 children died in 2012 due to child abuse or neglect, according to data from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Approximately three-quarters (75.7 percent) of these children were younger than four years of age. Of the children who died due to child abuse or neglect, 44.4 percent were less than 1 years of age.²⁵ ★

²⁰ Ibid.

²¹ Ibid., *calculated from data in* Expanded Homicide Data, Table 10, accessed June 18, 2014, http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/crime-in-the-u.s/2012/crime-in-the-u.s.-2012/offenses-known-to-law-enforcement/expanded-homicide/expanded-homicide_data_table_10_murder_circumstances_by_relationship_2012.xls.

²² Ibid.

²³ Ibid.

²⁴ Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 2012*, Table 25, accessed June 5, 2014, http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/crime-in-the-u.s/2012/crime-in-the-u.s.-2012/tables/25tabledataoverviewpdfs/table_25_percent_of_offenses_cleared_by_arrest_or_exceptional_means_by_population_group_2012.xls.

²⁵ U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, *Child Maltreatment 2012*, Table 4-3, accessed June 6, 2014, <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/cb/research-data-technology/statistics-research/child-maltreatment>.

HUMAN TRAFFICKING

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, 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 Trafficking Victims Protection Act (TVPA) 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 Within the United States, multiple agencies investigate and prosecute human trafficking cases at the federal and state levels.

Limited reliable data are 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 the exact number of trafficking victims in the United States is unknown. 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.

- According to the U.S. Department of State, in 2013, 44,758 victims of human trafficking were identified internationally by foreign governments.⁴
- According to the same report, in 2013, within the Western Hemisphere (which includes the United States and South America), 7,818 victims were identified.⁵

Human Trafficking Investigations

- The U.S. Department of State, the U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, Homeland Security Investigations (ICE HSI) reported 1,025 investigations involving human trafficking in 2014. This number represents an increase from the 894 in 2012.⁶
- The FBI formally opened 220 human trafficking investigations with adult and foreign child victims, a decrease from the 306 in 2012.⁷
- The U.S. Department of State's Diplomatic Security Services Human Trafficking Unit reported investigating 159 human trafficking-related cases worldwide in 2013.⁸

Human Trafficking Prosecutions

- According to the U.S. Department of State, in 2013, there were 5,766 convictions out of the 9,460 known prosecutions of human trafficking internationally.⁹
- According to the same report, there were 1,182 known prosecutions with 446 convictions involving human trafficking of adults and minors in the Western Hemisphere in 2013.¹⁰

1 Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons, *Trafficking in Persons Report 2013*, (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of State, 2013), 381, accessed September 8, 2014, <http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/210742.pdf>; Polaris Project, *Wyoming Becomes 50th State to Outlaw Human Trafficking* (Washington, DC: Polaris Project, 2013), accessed September 8, 2014, <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*, 381.

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 September 8, 2014, http://www.iom.edu/-/media/Files/Report%20Files/2013/Sexual-Exploitation-Sex-Trafficking/sextraffickingminors_rb.pdf.

4 Data is submitted by foreign governments to the Department of State on trafficking investigations, prosecutions, convictions, and sentences in order to be considered in full compliance with the TVPA's minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking (Tier 1). Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons. *Trafficking in Persons Report 2014*, (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of State, 2014), 45, accessed July 21, 2014, <http://www.state.gov/j/tip/rls/tiprpt/2014/index.htm>.

5 Ibid., 64.

6 Ibid., 398.

7 Ibid.

8 Ibid.

9 Ibid., 45.

10 Ibid., 64.

- The Department of Justice prosecuted 161 federal human trafficking cases in 2013, charging 253 defendants. Of the 253 defendants, 222 were sex traffickers, and 31 were forced labor traffickers. Often defendants participated in both.¹¹
- The U.S. Department of Justice Civil Rights Division initiated 71 prosecutions for forced labor or sex trafficking in 2013. Of these cases, 53 involved sex trafficking and 18 labor trafficking. Again, most cases included both forms of trafficking.¹²
- In 2013, the Department of Justice convicted 174 traffickers for forced labor and sex trafficking of adults and children. This is a slight increase from 2012, in which there were 138 convictions.¹³
- Of the 174 cases with convictions, 113 were for sex trafficking, and 25 were for labor trafficking. Many of these cases included both sex and labor trafficking. These totals do not include child sex trafficking cases.¹⁴
- In 2013, 16 of the Department of Justice-funded task forces reported 828 investigations with 717 suspects in human trafficking. This number is an increase from the 753 cases, with 736 suspects from 2012.¹⁵
- During Fiscal Year 2012, the Department of Justice filed 128 cases of human trafficking involving labor and sex trafficking of adults and minors, charged a total of 200 defendants in these cases, and convicted 138 individuals.¹⁶
- Of the 200 defendants, 38 were charged with forced labor, and 162 were charged with adult sex trafficking. This number represents a decrease from the previous year (2011), in which, of the 263 defendants, 50 were charged with forced labor, and 213 were charged with adult sex trafficking.¹⁷

- Of the 138 individuals convicted of human trafficking in 2012, 33 were convicted for forced labor, and 105 were convicted for adult sex trafficking.¹⁸
- The U.S. Department of Homeland Security Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) investigations initiated 894 cases in Fiscal Year 2012, which is a 24 percent increase from the previous year. Of the 894 cases, there were 967 criminal arrests, 559 indictments, and 381 convictions.¹⁹

Benefits and Services for Foreign National Victims

- During Fiscal Year 2012, 469 certification/eligibility letters were issued to adult and child victims of human trafficking. This number reflects a decrease from the 564 issued for Fiscal Year 2011. These letters allow victims of trafficking who are not U.S. citizens to acquire assistance from federal or state programs, much like a refugee.²⁰
- Of these letters in 2012, 366 (78 percent) were issued to adults. Of the adult victims who received certification, 37 percent were male, a decrease from 2011. Of the child victims who received eligibility, 39 percent were female.²¹
- Of those who received letters in 2012, 67 percent were labor trafficking victims, 25 percent were sex trafficking victims, and 7 percent were both labor and sex trafficking victims.²²
- Of the child victims who received letters, 25 percent were sex trafficking victims, 72 percent were labor trafficking victims, and 3 percent were both labor and sex trafficking victims.²³

¹¹ Ibid.

¹² Ibid., 398

¹³ Ibid.

¹⁴ Ibid.

¹⁵ Ibid., 399.

¹⁶ *Attorney General's Annual Report to Congress and Assessment of U.S. Government Activities to Combat Trafficking in Persons, Fiscal Year 2012*, (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2013), 47-48, accessed November 5, 2014, <http://traffickingresourcecenter.org/sites/default/files/2012%20AG%20Report.pdf>.

¹⁷ Ibid.

¹⁸ Ibid.

¹⁹ Ibid., 42.

²⁰ A "certification letter" is issued to an adult and an "eligibility letter" is issued to a child. Ibid., 15.

²¹ Ibid.

²² Ibid.

²³ Ibid., 15-16.

- Of the adult victims who received certification letters, 13 percent listed the Philippines as their country of origin, 17 percent listed Thailand as their country of origin, and 24 percent listed Mexico. Of the child victims who received eligibility letters, 28 percent listed Mexico as their country of origin, 32 percent listed Honduras, and 14 percent listed Guatemala.²⁴

Child Victims

- The FBI's 2003 Innocence Lost National Initiative resulted in the creation of 69 Child Exploitation Task Forces to address sex trafficking of children in the United States. Through June 2013, these task forces recovered more than 2,700 missing children, resulting in more than 1,300 convictions of sex traffickers.²⁵
- In Fiscal Year 2012, the FBI investigated 363 cases, made 1,769 arrests, filed 187 indictments, and obtained 302 convictions for offenses related to the commercial sexual exploitations of children, as part of the Innocence Lost National Initiative.²⁶
- In 2012, 547 children victims were identified or located as part of the Innocence Lost National Initiative.²⁷



- The FBI investigated 514 child sex trafficking cases in 2013, an increase from the 440 in 2012.²⁸

Trafficking of Migrant Laborers

- One localized study of unauthorized migrant laborers estimated that 31 percent had experienced at least one incident that met the legal definition for human trafficking.²⁹
- 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).³⁰ ★

²⁴ Ibid., 16.

²⁵ Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Innocence Lost*, (Washington, DC: Federal Bureau of Investigation, 2013), accessed September 8, 2014, http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/investigate/vc_majorthefts/cac/innocencelost/.

²⁶ Ibid.

²⁷ Ibid.

²⁸ Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons, *Trafficking in Persons Report 2013*, 398.

²⁹ Given the lack of victim-based data concerning human trafficking, this local study provides unique insights. While the findings cannot be generalized beyond the jurisdiction studied, they can 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), 8, 11, accessed September 8, 2014, <https://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/240223.pdf>.

³⁰ 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,¹ where one partner asserts power and control over the other. While legal definitions vary by state, IPV can include physical, sexual, and 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.

- Violent crimes by intimate partners (both male and female) accounted for almost 11.9 percent of violent crimes reported to the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) in 2012 (total 810,790).²
- From 2002 to 2011, 66.6 percent of female victims reported being physically attacked by an intimate partner. Of these victims, 44.6 percent were hit, slapped, or knocked down; 36.1 percent were grabbed, held, tripped, jumped, or pushed; 8.2 percent were attacked sexually; 5.4 percent were hit by an object or knocked down; and 3.8 percent were shot at, stabbed, or hit with a weapon.³
- In that same time frame, 64.6 percent of men reported having been physically attacked by an intimate partner. Of these victims, 43.3 percent were hit, slapped, or knocked down; 19.3 percent were hit by an object held in a hand or thrown; 14.0 percent were grabbed, held, tripped, jumped, or pushed; and 8.2 percent were shot at, stabbed, or hit with a weapon.⁴

- From 2002 to 2011, almost 50 percent of women who reported being physically assaulted by an intimate partner reported an injury. Of those women, 45.7 percent reported bruises, cuts, or other injuries; and 13.0 percent reported a serious injury (sexual violence, gun shot, knife wounds, internal injuries, unconsciousness, and broken bones).⁵
- From 2002 to 2011, 43.5 percent of men who reported being physically assaulted by an intimate partner reported an injury. Of those men 40.7 percent reported they sustained bruises, cuts, or other injuries; and 5.4 percent reported a serious injury.⁶
- According to the same source, of women who reported being physically attacked by an intimate partner, 17.6 percent reported there was a weapon present; 4.7 percent reported a firearm present; 6.2 percent reported a knife present; and 6.7 percent reported another weapon was present (e.g., broken bottles, cookware, household objects, and unknown weapon types).⁷
- Of men who reported being physically attacked by an intimate partner, 27.0 percent reported a weapon was present. For those men, 11.1 percent reported the weapon was a knife, and 15.1 percent reported another weapon was present.⁸
- According to the FBI in 2011, there were 2,283 women murdered by men in single victim/single offender incidents.⁹
- In 2011, 82.6 percent of female homicide victims (1,885 out of 2,283) were murdered by a male perpetrator they knew.¹⁰
- 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.¹¹

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, Lynn Langton, and Michael Planty, *Criminal Victimization, 2012*, (Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Department of Justice, 2013), Table 1, accessed July 9, 2014, <http://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/cv12.pdf>.

3 Ibid., Table 3.

4 Ibid.

5 Ibid., Table 5.

6 Ibid.

7 Ibid., Table 4.

8 Ibid.

9 Calculated from Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, *Year of Incident by Sex of Victim for United States*, generated using *Easy Access to the FBI's Supplementary Homicide Reports: 1980-2011*, (Washington, DC: Violence Policy Center, 2013), 3, accessed July 9, 2014, http://ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/ezashr/asp/vic_display.asp.

10 Ibid.

11 Violence Policy Center, *When Men Murder Women: An Analysis of 2011 Homicide Data*, (Washington, DC: Violence Policy Center, 2013), 3, accessed September 24, 2014, <http://www.vpc.org/studies/wmmw2013.pdf>.

Intimate Partner Violence

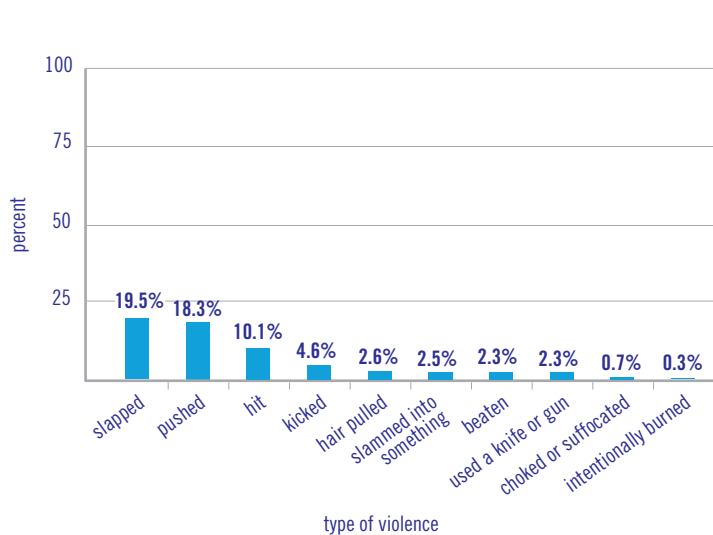
- According to the FBI in 2011, for homicides in which the weapon could be determined and there was one male offender and a female victim (2,283), more female homicides were committed with firearms (51 percent) than with any other weapon.
- Of the homicides committed with firearms, 73 percent were committed with handguns.¹²
- Knives and other cutting instruments accounted for 18 percent of all murders of women, bodily force 11 percent, and murder by blunt object 6 percent.¹³

- 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.¹⁴

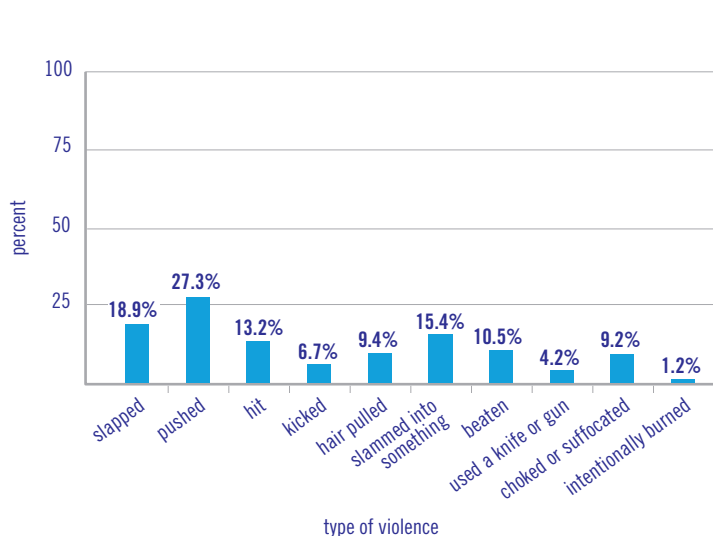
The National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey 2011 gives important lifetime prevalence data.

- The lifetime prevalence of physical violence by an intimate partner is 31.5 percent for women, with 22.3 percent of women experiencing at least one act of severe physical violence by an intimate partner in their lifetime.¹⁵
- The lifetime prevalence of physical violence by an intimate partner is 27.5 percent for men, with 14.0 percent experiencing at least one act of severe physical violence by an intimate partner in their lifetime.¹⁶
- The most common form of intimate partner violence experienced by both men (25.5 percent) and women (29.7 percent) is having been slapped, pushed, or shoved by an intimate partner at least once in their lifetime. Men are more likely to be slapped (18.3 percent), and women are more likely to be pushed and shoved (27.3 percent).¹⁷
- For severe physical violence by intimate partners, men are more likely to be hit with a fist or something hard (10.1 percent), and women are more likely to have been slammed against something (15.4 percent).¹⁸
- Of women who experienced at least one act of intimate partner violence in their lifetime:
 - » 23.7 percent reported they were fearful;
 - » 20.7 percent reported they were concerned for their safety;

MEN'S LIFETIME PREVALENCE OF INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE



WOMEN'S LIFETIME PREVALENCE OF INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE



¹² Ibid.

¹³ Calculated from Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, *Year of Incident by Sex of Victim for United States*, 3.

¹⁶ Ibid.

¹⁷ Ibid.

¹⁸ Ibid.

¹⁴ 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 24, 2014, <http://bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/bcft10st.pdf>.

¹⁵ Matthew J. Breidling et al., *Prevalence and Characteristics of Sexual Violence, Stalking, and Intimate Partner Violence Victimization—National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey, United States, 2011*, (Atlanta, GA: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2014), Table 6, accessed September 15, 2014, <http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/pdf/ss/ss6308.pdf>.

- » 20.0 percent experienced one or more PTSD symptom(s);
 - » 9.1 percent missed at least one day of work;
 - » 8.8 percent needed legal services;
 - » 3.6 percent needed housing services;
 - » 3.3 percent needed victim advocate services;
 - » 2.8 percent had contacted a crisis hotline;
 - » 1.7 percent became pregnant as a result of the violence experienced by an intimate partner;
 - » 1.3 percent contracted a sexual transmitted infection.¹⁹
- Of men who experienced at least one act of intimate partner violence in their lifetime:
 - » 6.9 percent of men were fearful;
 - » 5.2 percent were concerned for their safety;
 - » 5.2 percent experienced one or more PTSD symptoms;
 - » 4.8 percent missed at least one day of work or school;
 - » 4.0 percent needed legal services;
 - » 3.5 percent were physically injured.²⁰
 - According to a CDC survey of youth risk behavior in 2013, approximately 10.3 percent of high school students reported being hit, slapped, or physically hurt on purpose by a boyfriend or girlfriend in the 12 months before being surveyed. Of those who reported being hit, slapped, or physically hurt, 13.0 percent were female, and 7.4 percent were male.²¹
 - More than a third of all adult victims compensated by victim compensation programs were domestic violence victims. These claims represented half of all assault claims.²²

Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender (LGBT) Victims of Intimate Partner Violence

- Lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender people (LGBT) reported 2,679 incidents of intimate partner violence to local anti-violence programs in 2012. Twenty-one of these incidents resulted in murder.²³
- Of LGBT people killed by their intimate partner in 2012, 47.6 percent were men, and 28.6 percent were women.²⁴
- Of LGBT intimate partner violence victims who reported to local anti-violence programs in 2012, 32.6 percent were women, and 24.5 percent were men.²⁵
- In cases where the age of the victims was recorded when victims reported to local anti-violence programs, 40.3 percent of LGBT intimate partner violence victims were 19 to 29 years of age, and 1.6 percent were 60 or older.²⁶
- In 2012, 3.7 percent of LGBT intimate partner violence victims sought access to domestic violence shelters. Of those who sought shelter, 14.3 percent were denied access.²⁷
- There was an increase of police arrest of abusive partners in LGBT intimate partner violence cases from 28.4 percent in 2011 to 44 percent in 2012.²⁸ ★

<http://www.nacvcb.org/index.asp?bid=14>.

²³ National Coalition of Anti-Violence Programs, *Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer, and HIV-Affected Intimate Partner Violence 2012*, (New York: 2013), 8, accessed July 9, 2014, http://www.avp.org/storage/documents/ncavp_2012_ipvreport.final.pdf.

²⁴ Ibid.

²⁵ Ibid., 9.

²⁶ Ibid.

²⁷ Ibid., 21.

²⁸ Ibid.

¹⁹ Ibid., 11.

²⁰ Ibid.

²¹ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, *Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System* online analysis tool, accessed July 9, 2014, <http://nccd.cdc.gov/youthonline/App/QuestionsOrLocations.aspx?CategoryId=C1>.

²² National Association of Crime Victim Compensation Boards, "Crime Victim Compensation: An Overview," (Alexandria, VA), accessed September, 24, 2014,

MASS CASUALTY SHOOTINGS

While mass casualty crimes are rare events, they constitute an important subset of homicides because they 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 both in terms of frequency as well as the number of people killed. 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 as well as events designated as acts of terrorism.¹ This section focuses on mass casualty shootings occurring primarily from 2000 – 2012.²

Three terms are commonly used when considering these types of events: mass murder, active shooter cases, and active shooter events. 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 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.⁵ The statistics and trends

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 The event at Columbine High School in Littleton, Colorado on April 20, 1999, where two students killed a teacher and 12 classmates, was a defining moment in the country’s analysis and response to mass casualty killings.

3 Robert J. Morton and Mark A. Hilts, eds., “Serial Murder: Multi-Disciplinary Perspectives for Investigators,” (Washington, DC: Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Department of Justice, 2005), accessed November 5, 2014, <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: New York City Police Department, 2012), 4, accessed October 7, 2014, <http://www.nyc.gov/html/nypd/downloads/pdf/counterterrorism/ActiveShooter.pdf>.

5 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 7, 2014, <http://alert.org/files/research/ActiveShooterEvents.pdf>.

related to mass casualty shootings reported in this section rely on one of these three definitions. In addition to the challenge in defining the underlying crime, the effect of these incidents is difficult to quantify. The statistics below are limited to victim fatalities. 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 larger community.

- Between 2006 and 2010, victims of mass murders constituted only about 1 percent of all murder victims in the United States based on FBI data.⁶ 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.⁷

Active Shooter Events

- According to a recent study, the number of Active Shooter Events has increased over the past 12 years.⁸ However, according to a study published by the PEW Research Center, this may not be an accurate picture of Active Shooter Events due to limitations in the data including timeliness and reliability.⁹
- From 2000 to 2008, Active Shooter Events averaged 1 event every other month or approximately 5 per year.¹⁰

6 Morton and Hilts, “Serial Murder: Multi-Disciplinary Perspectives.”

7 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, 2014, <http://www.usatoday.com/story/news/nation/2012/12/18/mass-killings-common/1778303/>.

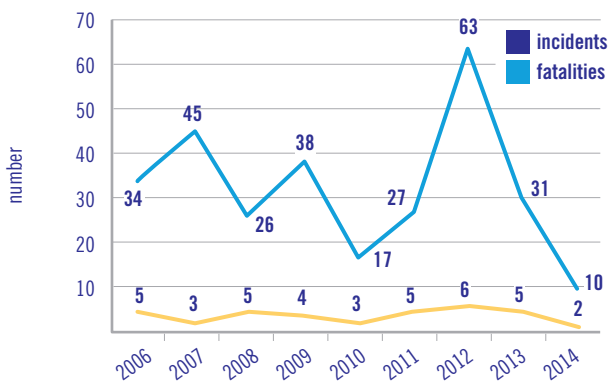
8 J. Pete Blair, M. Hunter Martindale, and Terry Nichols, “Active Shooter Events from 2000 to 2012,” paragraph 10, accessed June 27, 2014, <http://leb.fbi.gov/2014/january/active-shooter-events-from-2000-to-2012>.

9 There are differences in the methodologies between these two studies that may account for the differences in counts of Active Shooter Events/Public Mass Killings. J. Pete Blair and colleagues employed the supplemental homicide reports produced by the FBI as part of the Uniform Crime Report, as well as obtaining information via the Freedom of Information Act, and searching LexisNexis to obtain newspaper accounts of Active Shooter Events. Drew Desilver’s article used the *USA Today* database to obtain counts of Public Mass Killings. Drew Desilver, “Why Timely, Reliable Data on Mass Killings Is Hard to Find,” paragraph 2, accessed June 17, 2014, <http://www.pewresearch.org/fact-tank/2014/06/17/why-timely-reliable-data-on-mass-killings-is-hard-to-find/>.

10 J. Pete Blair, “Active Shooter Events,” paragraph 10.

- From 2009 to 2012, the average Active Shooter Events increased to at least 1 or more per month or approximately 16 per year. According to the same study, the increase continued into 2013 with approximately 15 Active Shooter Events.¹¹
- The frequency of Active Shooter Events has increased from 1 in 2000 to 15 in 2013.¹² According to a Pew Research Center tabulation of *USA Today* data, there were only five incidents of public mass killings in 2013.¹³

PUBLIC MASS KILLINGS FROM 2006 – 2014*



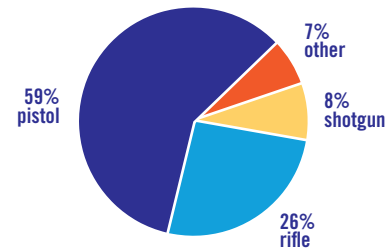
*Note: 2014 includes all incidents until June 17, 2014. Public mass killings refers to events in public settings with at least 4 victims. While shootings are the majority of the events, data also includes those killed by stabbing, blunt force trauma and smoke inhalation and burns.

- In 2013, there were 72 people shot and 39 killed in Active Shooter Events.¹⁴ According to the same Pew Research Center study there were only 31 fatalities attributed to the five incidents of public mass killings in 2013.¹⁵

Characteristics of Active Shooter Events

- According to the same recent study, between 2000 and 2012, 40 percent of active shooter events occurred at businesses, 29 percent at schools, 19 percent outdoors, and 12 percent at other places (including places like military bases and churches).¹⁶
- According to another study of Active Shooter Events in the United States from 2000 to 2012, 94 percent of shooters were male, and 6 percent were female.¹⁷
- According to another study of Active Shooter Events from 2000 to 2012, in 45 percent of events the shooter did not have a connection with the shooting location, and in 55 percent of the events the shooter had a connection with the shooting location.¹⁸
- According to a recent study of Active Shooter Events between 2000 and 2012, 59 percent of the shooter(s) used a pistol, 26 percent of the shooter(s) used a rifle, and 8 percent of the shooter(s) used a shotgun. Moreover, in one-third of cases, the shooter(s) brought multiple weapons.¹⁹

TYPE OF GUN USED IN ACTIVE SHOOTER EVENTS FROM 2000 – 2012



¹¹ Ibid.

¹² Ibid.

¹³ Drew Desilver, "Why timely, reliable data on mass killings is hard to find," Figure 1.

¹⁴ J. Pete Blair, "Active Shooter Events," paragraph 10.

¹⁵ Drew Desilver, "Why timely, reliable data on mass killings is hard to find," Figure 1.

¹⁶ Ibid.

¹⁷ J. Pete Blair, "Active Shooter Events," paragraph 14.

¹⁸ Ibid., paragraph 15.

¹⁹ Ibid., paragraph 17.

SCHOOL AND CAMPUS CRIME

Victimizations occurring at school constitute an important subset of crime, given the amount of time that youth and adolescents spend there. This section is divided in two sub-sections: [School Crime](#), including primary and secondary schooling, and [Campus Crime](#), which reviews crimes occurring in the post-secondary setting. While schools generally are relatively safe places for youth and teens overall, victimization does occur and the risk varies by context. Adolescents, for example, experience more violent victimizations at school but more serious violent victimizations outside of school (see [Child, Youth, and Teen Victimization](#)). Victimizations occurring at school negatively affect students' physical and emotional well-being as well as their learning. The statistics represented in the [School Crime](#) section are drawn from several sources including the NCVS, data from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), and research studies focusing on particular groups of victims.

School Crime

While more victimizations overall occur at school, more serious violent victimizations occurred outside of school.

- Of youth ages 12 to 18 in 2012, 52.4 per 1,000 students were victimized at school: 28.8 per 1,000 students experienced some form of violent victimization, with 3.4 per 1,000 students experiencing serious violent victimization; and 23.6 per 1,000 students were victims of theft.¹
- Of youth ages 12 to 18 in 2012, 38.0 per 1,000 students were victimized away from school, 18.1 per 1,000 students experienced theft victimization, 20.0 per 1,000 students experienced a violent victimization, and 6.5 per 1,000 students experienced a serious violent victimization.²

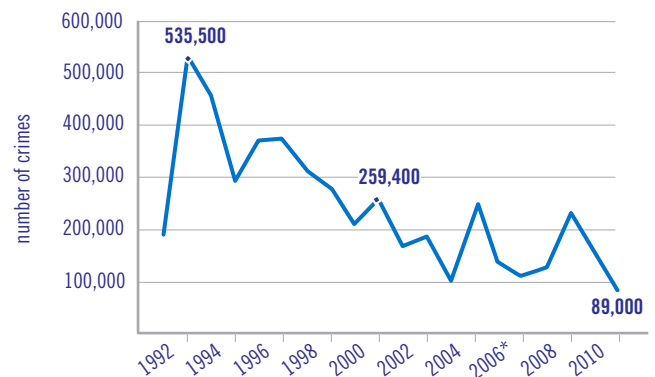
1 Simone Robers et al., *Indicators of School Crime and Safety: 2013*, (Washington, DC: National Center for Education Statistics, U.S. Department of Education, and Bureau of Justice Statistics, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice, NCES 2014-042/NCJ 243299, 2014), Table 2.1, accessed June 10, 2014, http://nces.ed.gov/programs/digest/d13/tables/dt13_228.20.asp.

2 Ibid. Table 2.2

Some form of non-fatal criminal violence occurs in nearly three-quarters of U.S. public schools; however, non-fatal serious violence at school is declining overall. Fatal school violence is extremely rare.

- Between 1992 and 2012, non-fatal victimizations at school decreased from 181 to 52 per 1,000 students.³

NON-FATAL SERIOUS VIOLENT CRIMES AT SCHOOL, AGES 12 – 18



*Note: Due to methodological changes in the 2006 survey, those estimates are not comparable with subsequent or prior years.

- In the 2009/2010 school year, 74 percent of all public schools recorded one or more 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.⁴
- During the 2009/2010 school year, 91 percent of both middle and high schools reported violent incidents at school compared to 64 percent of elementary (primary) schools.⁵
- Students age 12 to 18 were victims of 89,000 non-fatal serious violent crimes at school in 2012, which was a 64.2 percent decrease from the number of serious violent crimes in 2001 and an 84.6 percent decrease from the peak in 1993.⁶

3 Ibid., iv.

4 Ibid., 29.

5 Ibid., 31.

6 Ibid., calculated from data in Table 2.1.

- Thirty-three percent of students in grades 9 through 12 in 2011 reported they had been in a physical fight anywhere at least one time during the previous 12 months compared to 42 percent in 1993. Twelve percent said they had been in a fight on school property during the previous 12 months, compared to 16 percent in 1993.⁷
- An estimated 3.9 percent of students who were injured in a physical fight had to be treated by a nurse or doctor.⁸
- For school-age youth (age 5 to 18) in the 2010/2011 school year, there were 11 homicides at school, or 0.8 percent of homicides for those age 5 to 18 occurred at school.⁹

Bullying is one of the most common forms of non-fatal victimization at school.

- Twenty-eight percent of students age 12 to 18 in 2011 reported being bullied at school during the school year.¹⁰
- In 2011, 18.5 percent of students who reported bullying problems at school indicated that it occurred at least once or twice a month.¹¹
- Of those who were bullied at school, 39.5 percent were reported to an adult.¹²
- Six percent of those who were bullied at school were injured.¹³

Cyber-bullying is also a problem.

- Nine percent of students age 12 to 18 in 2011 reported being cyber-bullied anywhere during the school year.¹⁴

- Of those who were cyber-bullied, 71.9 percent said it occurred once or twice a school year, 19.6 percent once or twice a month, 5.3 percent once or twice a week, and 3.1 percent almost every day.¹⁵
- Of those who were cyber-bullied, 26.1 percent notified an adult.¹⁶

Victimization against students related to sexual orientation and gender expression has gained growing attention.

- An estimated 9.1 percent of students age 12 to 18 in 2011 reported being a target of hate-related words at school. Of those 9.1 percent who had been targets of hate-related words, 4.5 percent were because of race, 2.8 percent were because of ethnicity, 1.4 percent were because of religion, 1.2 percent were because of disability, 1.4 percent were because of gender, and 1.3 percent were because of sexual orientation.¹⁷
- 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.¹⁸
- Approximately 85 percent of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, or questioning (LGBTQ) high school students in 2011 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.¹⁹
- Of LGBTQ 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.²⁰

⁷ Ibid., Table 13.1.

⁸ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, “Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance—United States, 2011,” *Surveillance Summaries* 61, no. 4 (2012): 7-8, accessed October 20, 2014, <http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/pdf/ss/ss6104.pdf>.

⁹ Ibid., *calculated using* Table 1.1.

¹⁰ Ibid.

¹¹ Ibid., Table 11.4.

¹² Ibid., Table 2.1

¹³ Ibid., Table 2.3

¹⁴ Ibid.

¹⁵ Ibid., Table 3.1

¹⁶ Ibid., Table 3.1

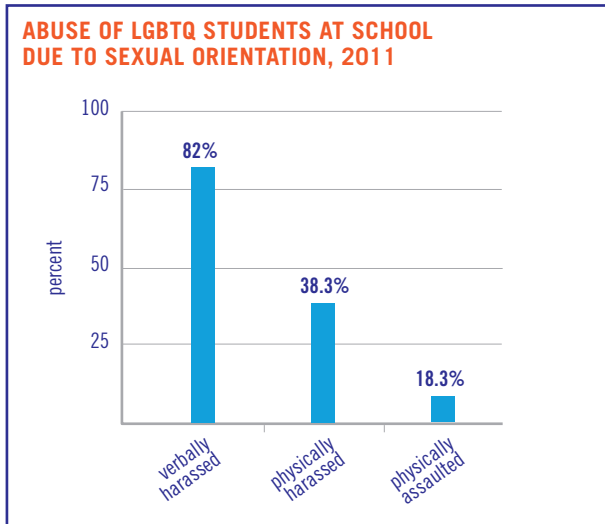
¹⁷ Ibid., Table 10.2.

¹⁸ 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), Figure 1.10, accessed October 20, 2014, <http://glsen.org/sites/default/files/2011%20National%20School%20Climate%20Survey%20Full%20Report.pdf>.

¹⁹ Ibid., xiv.

²⁰ Ibid., Figure 1.18 and Table 1.1.

- Eighty-two percent of LGBTQ youth respondents in 2011 had been verbally harassed at school because of their sexual orientation, 38.3 percent had been physically harassed (e.g., pushed or shoved), and 18.3 percent had been physically assaulted because of their sexual orientation.²¹



In addition to victimization experiences, school climate characteristics such as presence of weapons, drugs, and gangs can create a negative learning environment.

- Seventeen percent of students in grades 9 through 12 in 2011 had carried a weapon in the previous 30 days. In the same year, about 5 percent of students had carried a gun.²²
- Of the 17 percent who reported carrying a weapon to school in 2011, 7.5 percent reported carrying a weapon 6 or more days in the past 30 days, 5.6 from 2 to 5 days, and 3.5 for 1 day.²³
- Of those who carried a weapon in the past 30 days, 17.3 percent were in the 9th grade, 16.6 percent were in the 10th grade, 16.2 percent were in the 11th grade, and 15.8 percent were in the 12th grade.²⁴

- In 2011, 7.4 percent of students in grades 9 through 12 reported having been threatened or injured with a weapon on school property. Of those who said they were threatened or injured, 3.1 percent said it occurred 1 time, 1.9 percent 2 or 3 times, 1.4 percent 4 to 11 times, and 1.0 percent 12 or more times.²⁵
- In 2011, 25.6 percent of students in grades 9 through 12—including 29.2 percent of males and 21.7 percent of females—reported that drugs had been made available to them on school property during the previous 12 months.²⁶
- Of those who reported drugs had been made available to them on school property in the previous 12 months, 23.7 percent were in the 9th grade, 27.8 percent were in the 10th grade, 27.0 percent were in the 11th grade, and 23.8 percent were in the 12th grade.²⁷
- In 2011, 17.5 percent of students age 12 to 18 reported that gangs were present at their schools. From 2001 to 2011, there was a 12.9 percent decrease in students reporting gangs present in their school. Moreover, from the peak reports of gangs in the school in 2005, there is a 27.7 percent decrease.²⁸

According to a national study on the historical trends of school violence between 1992 and 2010:

- Of those who are victims of homicide between the age 5 and 18, approximately two percent are killed on school grounds or on their way to school.²⁹
- Most school-associated violence is likely to occur before or after school and during lunch.³⁰
- Firearms used in school-associated homicides are usually obtained from the perpetrator's home or from friends or relatives.³¹

²¹ Ibid., 24–25.

²² Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, "Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance—United States, 2011," 55, Table 8.

²³ Simone Roberts et al., *Indicators of School Crime and Safety: 2013*, Table 14.2.

²⁴ Ibid., Table 14.1.

²⁵ Ibid., Table 4.1.

²⁶ Ibid., Table 9.1.

²⁷ Ibid., Table 9.1.

²⁸ Ibid., *calculated from data in* Table 8.1.

²⁹ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, *School-Associated Violent Death Study*, (Atlanta, GA: 2014), accessed July 4, 2014, <http://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/youthviolence/schoolviolence/savd.html>.

³⁰ Ibid.

³¹ Ibid.

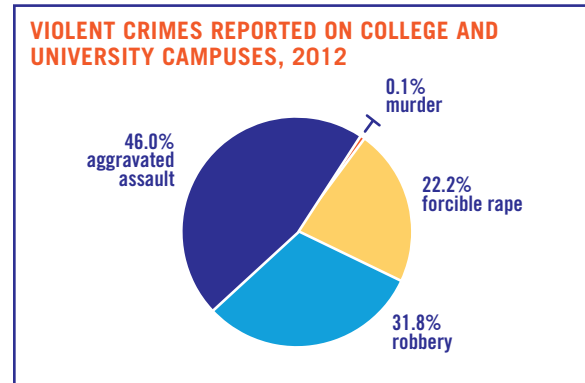
Campus Crime

While college campuses are relatively safe places, they are not immune to incidents of crime and violence. Acts of fatal violence are rare on campus. More common are violent crimes—by both known and unknown offenders—such as forcible rape,³² aggravated assault, and robbery.³³ 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.³⁴ Concerns over reporting and preventing rape and sexual assault in particular have led to greater focus by campus administrators and policy makers. The statistics represented in this section are drawn from FBI UCR data, which include reports from campus police as well as local and state law enforcement agencies, campus-specific data collected and reported as a result of the Clery Act,³⁵ and historical data that provide context for these crimes over time.

Data from the FBI showed:

- In 2012, 88,444 crimes were reported to college and university campus police. Of these reported crimes, 96.8 percent were property crimes, and 3.2 percent were violent crimes.³⁶

- Of the violent crimes reported on college and university campuses in 2012, 46.0 percent were aggravated assaults, 31.8 percent were robberies, 22.2 percent were forcible rapes, and 0.1 percent were murders or non-negligent manslaughters.³⁷
- Of property crimes reported on college and university campuses in 2012, 88.2 percent were larceny-thefts, followed by burglaries at 9.9 percent, motor vehicle thefts at 2.0 percent, and arson at 0.4 percent.³⁸



³² 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, 2012*, (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2012), Table 1, accessed October 7, 2014, <http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/crime-in-the-u.s/2012/crime-in-the-u.s.-2012>. 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>.

³³ 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), 1, 11, accessed October 7, 2014, <http://www.fbi.gov/stats-services/publications/campus-attacks/campus-attacks-pdf>.

³⁴ 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).

³⁵ 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.

³⁶ Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 2012*, (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2013), *calculated from data in Table 9*, accessed July

- UCR data for hate and bias crimes are reported for school and college campuses combined, rather than distinguishing post-secondary college campuses from K-12 school locations. Hate and bias crime data for these combined locations indicate that incidents occurring at school and college campuses made up 8.3 percent of all hate and bias crimes reported in the United States in 2012.³⁹

4, 2014.

³⁷ Ibid.

³⁸ Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 2011*, *calculated from data in Table 9*, accessed July 4, 2014, http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/crime-in-the-u.s/2012/crime-in-the-u.s.-2012/tables/9tabledatadecpdf/table_9_offenses_known_to_law_enforcement_by_state_university_and_college_2012.xls.

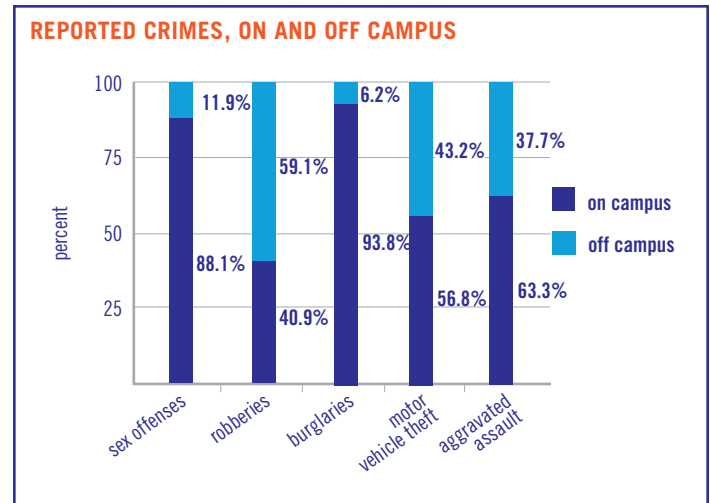
³⁹ Includes counts for "School/college," "School-college/university," and "School-elementary/secondary." Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Hate Crime Statistics, 2012*, *calculated from data in Table 10*, accessed July 4, 2014, http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/hate-crime/2012/tables-and-data-declarations/10tabledatadecpdf/table_10_incidents_bias_motivation_by_location_2012.xls.

School and Campus Crime

- Of the hate and bias crimes reported on school and college campuses in 2012, 52.0 percent were hate crimes based on race, 20.3 percent were hate crimes based on sexual orientation, 16.8 percent were hate crimes based on religion, 10.1 percent were hate crimes based on ethnicity, and 0.8 percent were hate crimes based on disability.⁴⁰

Clery Act reporting from 2012 showed:

- An estimated 81.6 percent of crimes reported to campus police in 2012 occurred on campus, and 18.3 percent occurred off campus.⁴¹
- Of aggravated assaults reported, 63.3 percent occurred on campus, and 37.7 percent occurred off campus.⁴²
- Of murders reported, 16 occurred on campus, and 21 occurred off campus.⁴³
- Of the sex offenses reported, 88.1 percent occurred on campus, and 11.9 percent occurred off campus.⁴⁴
- Of the robberies reported, 40.9 percent were on campus, and 59.1 percent were off campus. Of the burglaries, 93.8 percent were on campus, and 6.2 percent occurred off campus. Of motor vehicle thefts, 56.8 percent occurred on campus, while 43.2 percent were off campus.⁴⁵



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

- Suspects targeted one or more specifically named individuals in 73 percent of targeted violence incidents⁴⁶ on college and university campuses.⁴⁷
- A majority of incidents of targeted violence occurred on campus (79 percent), while approximately one-fifth were off campus.⁴⁸
- 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.⁴⁹ ★

⁴⁰ Ibid.

⁴¹ *The Handbook for Campus Safety and Security Reporting*, (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Education, 2011), 1, accessed July 4, 2014, <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 July 4, 2014, <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, U.S. State or Outlying Area, Any Campus Style or Outlying Area).

⁴² Ibid.

⁴³ Ibid.

⁴⁴ Includes both forcible and non-forcible sex offenses. Ibid.

⁴⁵ Ibid.

⁴⁶ 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.

⁴⁷ Ibid.

⁴⁸ Ibid.

⁴⁹ Ibid., 11, 17.

SEXUAL VIOLENCE

Sexual violence encompasses a variety of criminal acts, ranging from sexual threats to unwanted contact to rape. It is widely recognized that sexual violence is 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 rape. While 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.

In 2014, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (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 almost 23 million women in the United States have been raped in their lifetime.¹
- Approximately 1 in 71 or 1.9 million men in the United States have been raped in their lifetime.²
- Of those surveyed, 43.9 percent of all women and 23.4 percent of all men experienced some form of sexual violence during their lifetime, including being made to penetrate, sexual coercion, unwanted sexual contact, and noncontact unwanted sexual experiences.³

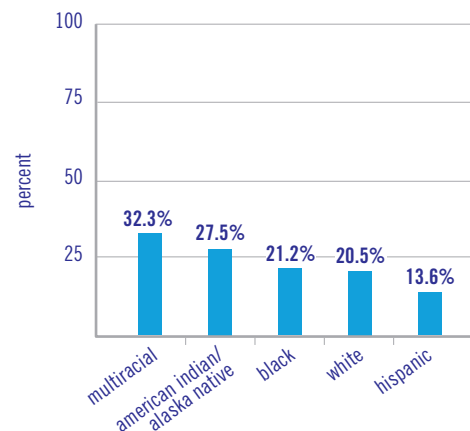
1 Matthew J. Breidling et al., *Prevalence and Characteristics of Sexual Violence, Stalking, and Intimate Partner Violence Victimization—National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey, United States, 2011*, (Atlanta, GA: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2014), Table 1, accessed September 24, 2014, <http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/pdf/ss/ss6308.pdf>.

2 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 October 24, 2014, http://www.cdc.gov/ViolencePrevention/pdf/NISVS_Report2010-a.pdf; Matthew J. Breidling, *Prevalence and Characteristics of Sexual Violence*, Table 2.

3 Matthew J. Breidling, *Prevalence and Characteristics of Sexual Violence*, Table 2. Noncontact unwanted sexual experiences include voyeurism, unwanted exposure to pornography, verbal or behavioral sexual harassment, and threats of sexual violence.

- Noncontact unwanted sexual experiences were the most common form of sexual violence experienced by both men and women; about 39 million women and 15 million men have had this experience during their lifetimes.⁴
- An estimated 32.3 percent of multiracial women, 27.5 percent of American Indian/Alaska native women, 21.2 percent of black non-Hispanic women, 20.5 percent of white non-Hispanic women, and 13.6 percent Hispanic women experienced at least one rape victimization in their lifetime.⁵

PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN RAPED DURING THEIR LIFETIME BY RACE AND ETHNICITY



- An estimated 64.1 percent of multiracial women, 55.0 percent of American Indian or Alaska Native women, 46.9 percent of white non-Hispanic women, 38.2 percent of black non-Hispanic women, 35.6 of Hispanic women, and 31.9 percent of Asian or Pacific Islander women experienced at least one act of other sexual violence in their lifetime.⁶
- An estimated 1.6 percent of non-Hispanic white men were raped during their lifetimes. Lifetime estimates of rape for men by other races/ethnicities were not statistically reliable for reporting because of a small case count.⁷

4 Ibid.

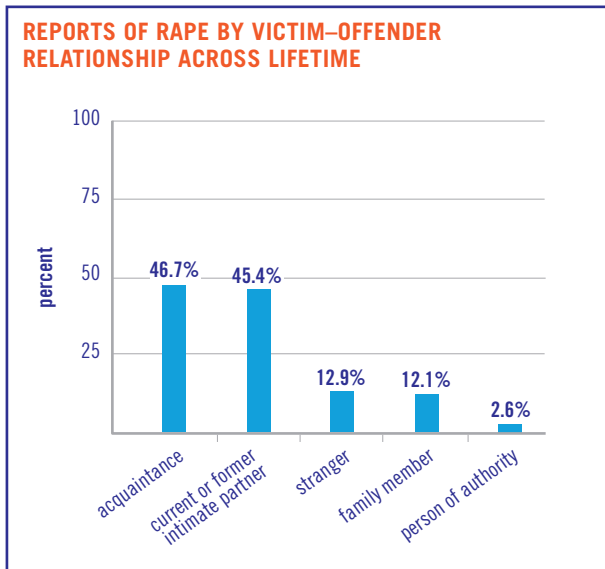
5 Ibid.

6 Ibid.

7 Ibid.

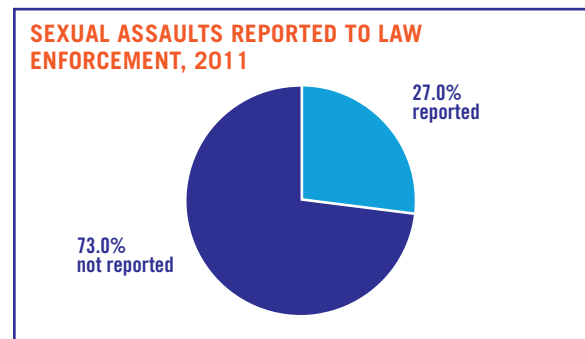
Sexual Violence

- An estimated 39.5 percent of multiracial men, 26.6 Hispanic men, 24.5 percent American Indian or Alaska Native men, 24.4 percent of black non-Hispanic men, 22.2 percent of white non-Hispanic men, and 15.8 percent of Asian or Pacific Islander men were victims of other sexual violence at least once in their lifetime.⁸
- Twenty-eight percent of male victims of rape were first assaulted when they were 10 years old or younger.⁹
- The majority of sexual assault and rape is committed by someone that the victim knows, with 46.7 percent of female rape victims reported having been raped by an acquaintance, 45.4 percent of female rape victims reporting that at least one perpetrator was a current or former intimate partner, 12.9 percent reported having been raped by a stranger, 12.1 percent reported having been raped by a family member, and 2.6 percent having been raped by a person of authority.¹⁰



- Seventy-four percent of female victims of sexual coercion reported perpetration by an intimate partner, and 26.6 percent of victims of unwanted sexual contact reported perpetration by an acquaintance.¹¹

- For many male sexual violence victims, their perpetrator was someone they knew, with 45.6 percent reporting the perpetrator was an acquaintance, 40.7 percent of male victims reported the perpetrator was current or former intimate partner, 27.2 percent reported the perpetrator was a stranger, 6.5 percent reported the perpetrator was a person of authority, and 5.5 percent reported the perpetrator was a family member.¹²
- Ninety-nine percent of female victims of sexual violence other than rape, reported their perpetrators were male. Of male victims, 79 percent reported female perpetrators.¹³
- More than three-quarters of female victims of rape (78.7 percent) were first raped before they were 25 years old and 40.4 percent were raped before the age of 18.¹⁴
- Of the women who reported rape before the age of 18, 35 percent also experienced rape as an adult.¹⁵
- Only 27 percent of rape and sexual assaults were reported to law enforcement between 2010 and 2012.¹⁶



According to FBI data, in 2012:

- Forcible rapes accounted for 6.9 percent of violent crimes reported to law enforcement.¹⁷

⁸ Ibid.

⁹ Michelle Black, *The National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey*, 25.

¹⁰ Matthew J. Bredling, *Prevalence and Characteristics of Sexual Violence*, Table 3. Totals may exceed 100 percent because of the possibility of multiple perpetrators.

¹¹ Ibid.

¹² Ibid. Totals may exceed 100 percent because of the possibility of multiple perpetrators.

¹³ Ibid., 5.

¹⁴ Ibid., 11.

¹⁵ Michelle Black, *The National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey*, 25.

¹⁶ Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Percent of Rape/Sexual Assaults by Reporting to the Police, 2010-2012*, generated using the NCVS Victimization Analysis Tool, accessed July 6, 2014, <http://www.bjs.gov/index.cfm?ty=navat>.

¹⁷ Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 2012*, calculated

- Law enforcement cleared 40.1 percent of reported forcible rapes.¹⁸
- Forcible rapes accounted for 0.1 percent of all arrests.¹⁹

The CDC maintains a database of all non-fatal injury reports to hospitals. This surveillance data indicates:

- An estimated 80,687 people (25.7 per 100,000 persons) sought medical treatment at a hospital for sexual assault in 2012. Of those, 73,009 (45.8 per 100,000 females) were women, and 7,678 (5.0 per 100,000 males) were men.²⁰ Of those victims, 14,367 were age 15 to 19, and 13,018 were age 20 to 24.²¹

Sexual assault victimization on college campuses is common.²²

- According to the Clery reports in 2012, 13.9 percent of all crimes reported by college campuses were sexual offenses.²³

- Between 2011 and 2012, there was a 17.8 percent increase in the percentage of sexual offenses reported by college campuses in the Clery report, with 11.8 percent of all crimes reported being sexual offenses.²⁴
- From 2002 to 2012, there was an 18.8 percent increase in the sexual offenses reported by college campuses in the Clery report, meaning 11.7 percent of all crimes reported in the 2002 Clery Act were sexual offenses.²⁵

Much more information about youth perpetration and sexual violence is still needed. One study showed:

- Nine percent of youth age 14 to 21 reported being the perpetrator of some type of sexual violence in their lifetime.²⁶
- Four percent of youth age 14 to 21 reported being the perpetrators of attempted or completed rape.²⁷

According to the CDC Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS):

- Of high school age children, 10.4 percent experienced sexual dating violence in 2013.²⁸ Of these victims, 14.4 percent were girls, and 6.2 percent were boys.²⁹
- The same survey of high school age children found that 7.3 percent of students reported being physically forced to have sexual intercourse.³⁰ Of these victims, 10.5 percent were girls, and 4.2 percent were boys.³¹

from data in Table 1, accessed July 6, 2014, http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/crime-in-the-u.s/2012/crime-in-the-u.s.-2012/tables/1tabledatacoverviewpdf/table_1_crime_in_the_united_states_by_volume_and_rate_per_100000_inhabitants_1993-2012.xls.

18 Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States 2012*, "Offenses Cleared," Table 25, accessed July 6, 2014, http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/crime-in-the-u.s/2012/crime-in-the-u.s.-2012/tables/25tabledatacoverviewpdf/table_25_percent_of_offenses_cleared_by_arrest_or_exceptional_means_by_population_group_2012.xls.

19 Ibid., calculated from data in Table 29, accessed July 6, 2014, <http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/crime-in-the-u.s/2012/crime-in-the-u.s.-2012/tables/29tabledatacoverviewpdf>.

20 Ibid.

21 Ibid.

22 The Campus Sexual Violence Elimination (SaVE) act is an update to the Jeane Clery Act and seeks to increase the transparency, accountability, education, and collaboration between college campuses and the U.S. Department of Justice, Education, and Health and Human Services. For more on the SaVE Act, please see: Clery Center for Security on Campus, *The Campus Sexual Violence Elimination (SaVE) Act*, accessed July 9, 2014, <http://clerycenter.org/campus-sexual-violence-elimination-save-act>.

23 *The Campus Safety and Security Data Analysis Cutting Tool*, (U.S. Department of Education), based on calculations, accessed July 9, 2014, <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).

24 Ibid.

25 Ibid.

26 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 September 24, 2014, <http://archpedi.jamanetwork.com/article.aspx?articleid=1748355>.

27 Ibid.

28 Experiencing sexual dating violence is defined as one or more times during the 12 months before the survey, includes kissing, touching or being physically forced to have sexual intercourse when they did not want to by someone they were dating or going out with among students who dated or went out with someone during the 12 months before the survey. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, *Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System* online analysis tool, accessed July 9, 2014, <http://nccd.cdc.gov/youthonline/App/QuestionsOrLocations.aspx?CategoryId=C1>.

29 Ibid.

30 Ibid.

31 Ibid.

The Department of Defense published a report on sexual assault in the military for Fiscal Year 2013. This report provided some important insight into the rates of sexual assault in the military. Some of the findings include:

- Military service members reported 5,061 sexual assaults, representing a 50 percent increase from Fiscal Year 2012. Of these reports, 3,768 were “unrestricted” reports.³²
- Of the 5,061 sexual assaults reported, 54 percent were service-member-on-service-member crimes.³³
- Of the 5,061 sexual assault reports, 10 percent occurred before the member’s military service.³⁴
- Of the 3,768 unrestricted reports of sexual assault, 649 incidents or 20.3 percent involved service members as victims, and 573 incidents or 15.2 percent involved non-service members as victims.³⁵
- The Armed Services received 1,401 “restricted” reports of sexual assault, but at the request of the victim, 208 of these were converted from “restricted” to “unrestricted” reports, which allow an official investigation.³⁶
- Of the restricted reports, 10 percent occurred before the service member had entered the military.³⁷

Rape and sexual assault occur at a high rate in our prisons and jails, although many assaults go unreported to authorities. 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 2012.³⁸
- Inmates who reported their sexual orientation as gay, lesbian, or bisexual were among those reporting the highest rates of sexual victimization in prisons and jails. Of non-heterosexual inmates, an estimated 12.2 percent of prisoners and 8.5 percent of jail inmates reported being sexually victimized by another inmate; 5.4 percent of prisoners and 4.3 percent of jail inmates reported being victimized by staff.³⁹
- 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.⁴⁰
- From 2005 to 2011, there was a 39 percent increase in the reports of sexual victimization in prisons.⁴¹
- Of the 8,763 cases of sexual victimization reported in 2011, 34.1 percent were inmate-on-inmate nonconsensual sexual acts, 16.9 percent were inmate-on-inmate abusive sexual contacts, 32.0 percent were staff sexual misconduct, and 17.1 percent were staff sexual harassment.⁴²

³² 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 2013*, (Arlington, VA: Department of Defense, 2015), 2, accessed July 9, 2014, http://sapr.mil/public/docs/reports/FY13_DoD_SAPRO_Annual_Report_on_Sexual_Assault.pdf.

³³ *Ibid.*, 2.

³⁴ *Ibid.*, 2.

³⁵ Sexual assault is defined as rape, aggravated sexual assault and sexual assault, aggravated sexual contact, abusive sexual contact, wrongful sexual contact, indecent assault, nonconsensual sodomy, and attempts to commit these offenses. *Ibid.*, 75.

³⁶ 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. *Ibid.*, 96.

³⁷ *Ibid.*

³⁸ 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, 2014, <http://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/svpjri1112.pdf>.

³⁹ *Ibid.*

⁴⁰ 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 1*.

⁴¹ Allen J. Beck and Ramona R. Rantala, *Sexual Victimization Reported by Adult Correctional Authorities, 2009-11*, (Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Department of Justice, 2014), 1, accessed July 9, 2014, <http://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/svraca0911.pdf>.

⁴² *Ibid.*, *calculated from Table 3*.

- In 2011, 44.2 percent of intimate-on-inmate sexual victimizations included force or threat of force against the victim, 12.0 percent were the result of persuasion or coercion, 5.3 percent were bribed, blackmailed, or given drugs or alcohol, and 1.9 percent were offered protection.⁴³
- Of those who were victims of inmate-on-inmate sexual victimization in 2011, 77.1 percent were men, and 22.9 percent were women. The perpetrators included 80.6 percent male victims, and 19.4 percent female victims.⁴⁴
- Juveniles incarcerated in youth correctional facilities in 2012 reported 1,720 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.⁴⁵ ★

⁴³ Ibid., Table 8.

⁴⁴ Ibid.

⁴⁵ 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 1*, accessed September 24, 2014, <http://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/svjfry12.pdf>.



STALKING

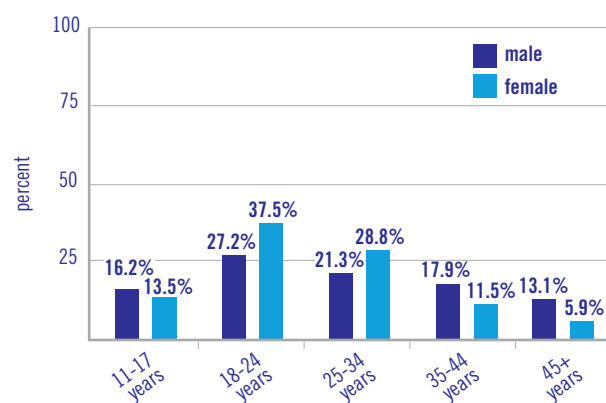
Stalking is a complex crime that is often misunderstood and largely underreported. It is a crime under the laws of all 50 states, the District of Columbia, the U.S. Territories, many Tribal Codes, and the federal government, and is also an offense under the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ). Although it is a crime everywhere in this country, legal 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 pattern of behavior, often of 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 to many people including cellphones, cameras, computers, social networking sites, and Global Positioning Systems (GPS).

Since the first stalking law was passed, knowledge about the crime has developed significantly. Research continues to yield important insights; however, to date there are only a few major national studies that have measured the rates of stalking in the United States. The 2011 National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (NISVS), provided data on the scope and magnitude of the crime of stalking.¹ 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, 7.5 million people age 18 or older in the United States were stalked.²

- At some point in their lives, 15.2 percent of women and 5.7 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.³
- At least 53.8 percent of female and 47.7 percent of male victims were stalked before the age of 25.⁴
- An estimated 13.5 percent of female and 16.2 percent of male victims reported having experienced stalking as a minor (between the ages of 11 and 17).⁵

AGE AT TIME OF FIRST STALKING VICTIMIZATION



- Of female stalking victims, 88.3 percent reported having been stalked by a male perpetrator and 7.1 percent by another female. For male victims, however, 48 percent reported having been stalked by a male and 44 percent by a female.⁶
- Of women who reported having been stalked during their lifetime, 24.5 percent were American Indian or Alaska Native women, 22.4 percent were multiracial non-Hispanic women, 15.9 percent were white non-Hispanic women, 14.2 percent were Hispanic women, and 13.9 percent were black non-Hispanic women.⁷

1 For more information about the NISVS, please see Mathew J. Breiding et al, *Prevalence and Characteristics of Sexual Violence, Stalking, and Intimate Partner Violence Victimization—National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey, United States, 2011*, (Atlanta, GA: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2014), 2-4, accessed September 15, 2014, <http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/pdf/ss/ss6308.pdf>.

2 Ibid., calculated from 6-7.

3 Ibid., 6-7.

4 Ibid., 34.

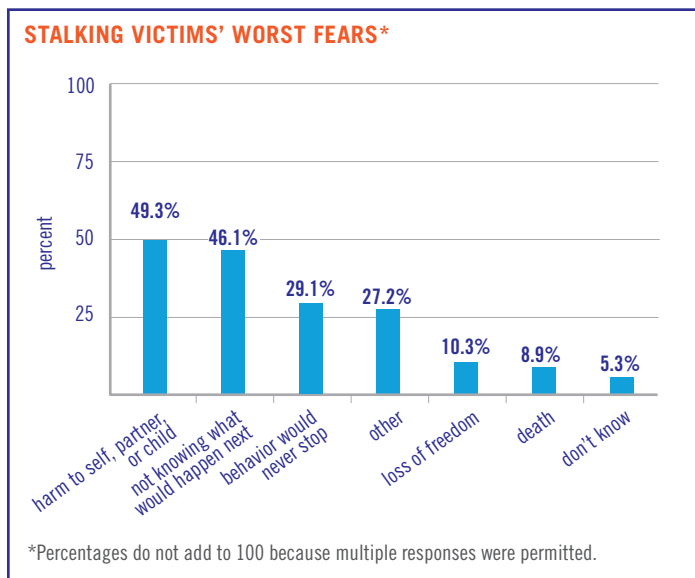
5 Ibid., 14.

6 Ibid., 9.

7 Ibid., Table 4.

- Most stalking victims are stalked by someone they know. Among female victims, 60.8 percent were stalked by an intimate partner, and only 16.2 percent were stalked by a stranger.⁸
- Of women who are victimized by an intimate partner, 9.2 percent reported also having been stalked by their intimate partner.⁹
- Women who are victimized 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).¹⁰
- 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 reported being victims of harassment.¹¹ Females were more likely to report being stalked, while men were slightly more likely to report being harassed.¹²
- Approximately 28 percent of stalking victims age 18 or older in 2006 reported being victimized by a known intimate,¹³ while almost 42 percent reported being stalked by a friend, relative, or acquaintance of some type.¹⁴
- 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).¹⁵

- 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.¹⁶
- Of stalking victims, 16 percent obtained a restraining, protection, or stay-away order.¹⁷



- Forty-six percent of stalking victims experienced at least one unwanted contact per week.¹⁸
- Eleven percent of victims of stalking had been stalked for five years or longer.¹⁹
- When asked to name their worst fear related to the stalking, 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.²⁰
- 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.²¹

8 Ibid., 9.

9 Ibid., Table 6.

10 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), Figure 4.1, accessed September 4, 2014, http://www.cdc.gov/ViolencePrevention/pdf/NISVS_Report2010-a.pdf.

11 Shannan 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 3, accessed September 4, 2014, http://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/svus_rev.pdf.

12 Ibid., Table 5.

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

14 Ibid., Table 6.

15 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 4, 2014, <http://www.justice.gov/sites/default/files/ovw/legacy/2012/08/15/bjs-stalking-rpt.pdf>.

16 Ibid., 8.

17 Ibid., Table 9.

18 Ibid., 1.

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

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

21 Ibid.

- One in 7 stalking victims moved as a result of the victimization.²²
- Seventy-six percent of intimate partner femicide (homicide of women) victims had been stalked by their intimate partner in the year prior to their murder.²³
- 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.²⁴
- 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.²⁵
- 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.²⁶
- The use of technology to stalk is increasingly common. 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).²⁷
- 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.²⁸ ★

²² Ibid., 6.

²³ Judith McFarlane et al., "Stalking and Intimate Partner Femicide," *Homicide Studies* 3, no. 4 (1999): 311, accessed September 4, 2014, <http://www.markwynn.net/stalking/stalking-and-intimate-partner-femicide-1999.pdf>.

²⁴ 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 4, 2014, <https://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/228350.pdf>.

²⁵ Ibid., 92, Table 29.

²⁶ Ibid.

²⁷ Lee Rainie et al., "Anonymity, Privacy, and Security Online," (Washington, DC: Pew Research Center's Internet and American Life Project, 2013), 23, accessed September 4, 2014, http://www.pewinternet.org/files/old-media/Files/Reports/2013/PIP_AnonymityOnline_090513.pdf.

²⁸ Ibid., 24.



URBAN AND RURAL CRIME

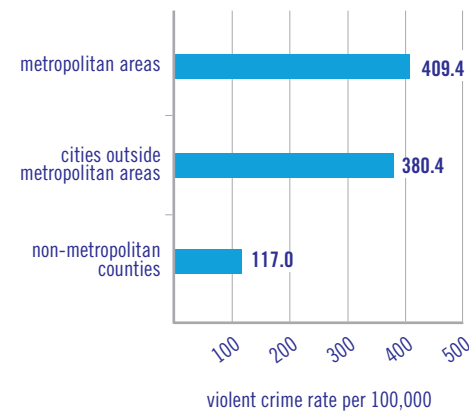
When national crime statistics are reported, they may mask important differences among geographic areas. The FBI's annual *Crime in the United States* relies on Uniform Crime Reporting Program (UCR) data and provides subnational statistical breakdowns for geographic areas by county type (rural, suburban, and urban), city population size, or a combination of both. The Bureau of Justice Statistics' annual report *Criminal Victimization* relies on data from the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) and provides subnational statistics for geographic areas by rural, suburban, and urban areas. The UCR and NCVS use slightly different sets of definitions in their accountings by geographical area due to the manner in which the data are collected. The UCR data are generated from local and state police agencies. As such, the crimes are known to law enforcement and are located based on where the crime actually occurred. The NCVS data are collected from crime victims and can include those incidents not reported to police, in addition to reported crime. The NCVS crimes are located based on the victim's residence rather than where the incident occurred. The different place definitions and data criteria may result in different statistics that can be difficult to compare.

This section provides crime statistics from both UCR and NCVS 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 2012 rate of violent crime known to law enforcement within metropolitan areas was 409.4 per 100,000 persons. The rate of violent crime per 100,000 persons in cities outside metropolitan areas was 380.4, and for non-metropolitan counties it was 177.0.¹

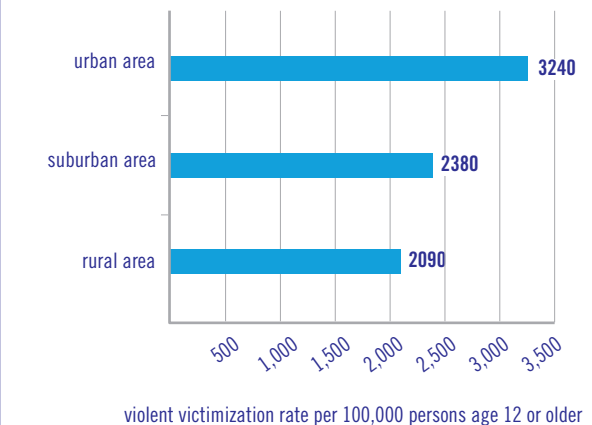
¹ As defined by the FBI, metropolitan areas are cities or urbanized areas of 50,000 or more inhabitants; cities outside metropolitan areas are incorporated areas; and non-metropolitan counties are unincorporated areas. Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 2012*, "Area Definitions," (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2013), accessed July 24, 2014, <http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/crime-in-the-u.s/2012/crime-in-the-u.s.-2012/resource-pages/area-definitions/areadefinitions>; Table 2, accessed July 24, 2014, http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/crime-in-the-u.s/2012/crime-in-the-u.s.-2012/tables/2tabledatadecoverviewpdf/table_2_crime_in_the_united_states_by_community_type_2012.xls.

VIOLENT CRIME RATES KNOWN TO LAW ENFORCEMENT BY GEOGRAPHICAL AREA, 2012



- In 2012, the rate of violent victimizations reported by victims to the NCVS was 3,240 per 100,000 persons age 12 or older in urban areas, 2,380 per 100,000 persons age 12 or older in suburban areas, and 2,090 per 100,000 persons age 12 or older in rural areas.²

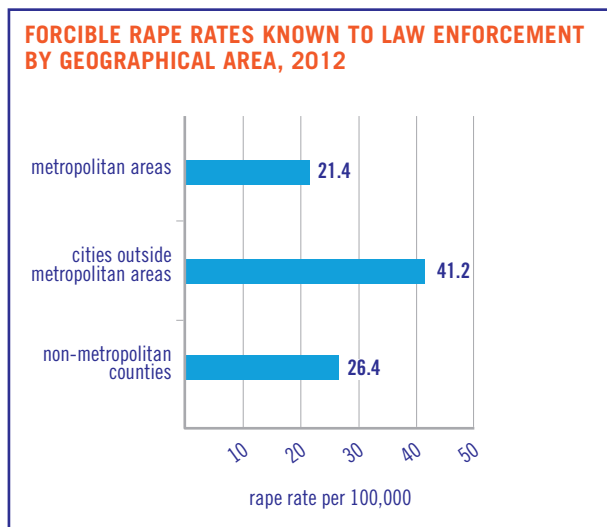
VIOLENT VICTIMIZATION RATES REPORTED BY VICTIMS TO THE NCVS BY GEOGRAPHICAL AREA, 2012



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 populated 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 Location of Residence, 2011-2012*, generated using the NCVS Victimization Analysis Tool, accessed July 24, 2014, <http://www.bjs.gov/index.cfm?ty=nvat>.

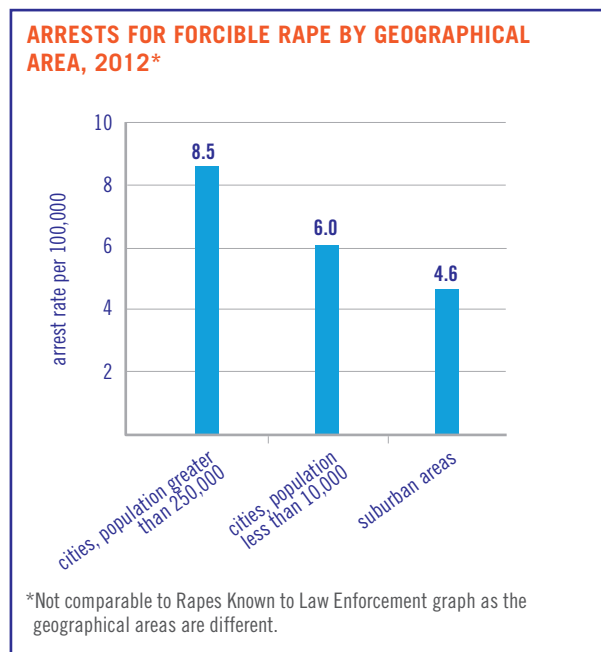
² "Reported by victims" means reported to interviewers for the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS). Crimes reported to NCVS interviewers were not necessarily reported to law enforcement. As defined by the Bureau of Justice Statistics, the urban, suburban, and rural definitions are based on the 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 populated 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 Location of Residence, 2011-2012*, generated using the NCVS Victimization Analysis Tool, accessed July 24, 2014, <http://www.bjs.gov/index.cfm?ty=nvat>.

- The FBI reports metropolitan cities had a murder and non-negligent manslaughter rate known to law enforcement of 4.9 per 100,000 persons in 2012. Cities outside metropolitan areas had a murder and non-negligent manslaughter rate of 3.8 per 100,000 persons, while non-metropolitan counties had a rate of 3.3 per 100,000 persons.³
- The FBI reports the rate of forcible rape⁴ known to law enforcement within metropolitan areas was 26.4 per 100,000 persons, with no change compared to the 2011 rate. The rate of forcible rape in cities outside metropolitan areas was 41.2 per 100,000. Non-metropolitan counties had a rate of 21.4 per 100,000 persons.⁵



- The 2012 rate of rapes and sexual assaults reported by victims to the NCVS was 180 per 100,000 persons age 12 or older in urban areas, 120 per 100,000 persons age 12 or older in suburban areas, and 6 per 100,000 persons age 12 or older in rural areas.⁶

- The FBI reports the 2012 rate of arrest for forcible rape was 5.8 per 100,000 inhabitants. In cities under 10,000, the rate was 6.0 per 100,000; in suburban areas, the rate was 4.6 per 100,000; and in large cities (populations of 250,000 and more), the rate was 8.5 per 100,000.⁷



- The FBI reports the 2012 aggravated assault rate known to law enforcement within metropolitan areas was 250.2 per 100,000 persons. The rate of aggravated assault in cities outside metropolitan areas was higher at 283.9 per 100,000 persons. The rate of aggravated assault in non-metropolitan counties was lowest at 139.7 per 100,000 persons.⁸
- The 2012 rate of aggravated assault reported by victims to the NCVS was 470 per 100,000 persons age 12 or older in urban areas, 360 per 100,000 persons age 12 or older in suburban areas, and 260 per 100,000 persons age 12 or older in rural areas.⁹

³ Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 2012*, Table 2.

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.

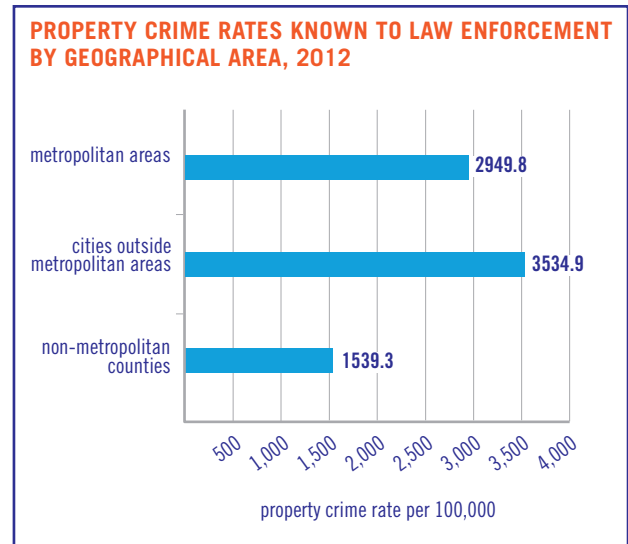
⁶ The rural rape/sexual assaults rates are based on 10 or fewer sample cases, therefore caution should be employed when interpreting. Calculated from Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Rates of Rape/Sexual Assaults by Location of Residence, 2011-2012*, generated using the NCVS Victimization Analysis Tool, accessed July 24, 2014, <http://www.bjs.gov/index.cfm?ty=nvat>.

⁷ Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 2012*, Table 31, accessed October 1, 2014, <http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/crime-in-the-u.s/2012/crime-in-the-u.s.-2012/tables/31tabledataecpdf>.

⁸ Ibid., Table 2.

⁹ Calculated from Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Rates of Aggravated Assaults by Location of Residence, 2011-2012*, generated using the NCVS Victimization Analysis Tool, accessed July 24, 2014, <http://www.bjs.gov/index.cfm?ty=nvat>.

- The FBI reports metropolitan areas had a 2012 robbery rate known to law enforcement of 127.9 per 100,000 persons, compared to a rate of 51.6 per 100,000 persons in cities outside metropolitan areas and 12.6 per 100,000 persons in non-metropolitan counties.¹⁰
- The 2012 rate of robberies reported by victims to the NCVS was 490 per 100,000 persons age 12 or older in urban areas, 180 per 100,000 persons age 12 or older in suburban areas, and 190 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 2012 was 2,859.2 per 100,000 persons.¹³
- Cities outside metropolitan areas had the highest property crime rate known to law enforcement in 2012 with a rate of 3,534.8 per 100,000 persons. Metropolitan areas had a property crime rate of 2,949.8 per 100,000 persons, and non-metropolitan counties had a property crime rate of 1,539.3 per 100,000.¹⁴
- The 2011 rate of property victimizations reported by victims to the NCVS was 187.0 per 1,000 households in urban areas, 138.9 per 1,000 households in suburban areas, and 142.9 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 2012 with a rate of 792.1 per 100,000 persons. Burglaries in metropolitan areas occurred at a rate of 676.2 per 100,000 persons, and in non-metropolitan areas, they occurred at 530.0 per 100,000 persons.¹⁶
- The 2012 rate of household burglary reported by victims to the NCVS was 33.9 per 1,000 households in urban areas, 24.3 per 1,000 households in suburban areas, and 39.0 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 2012 with a rate of 2,696.5 per 100,000 persons. Metropolitan areas had the second highest rate at 2,022.9 per 100,000 persons, followed by non-metropolitan counties at a rate of 915.6 per 100,000 persons.¹⁸
- The 2011 rate of household theft reported by victims to the NCVS was 146.2 per 1,000 households in urban areas, 110.7 per 1,000 households in suburban areas, and 99.4 per 1,000 households in rural areas.¹⁹

¹⁰ Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 2012*, Table 2.

¹¹ Calculated from Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Rates of Robberies by Location of Residences, 2011-2012*, generated using the NCVS Victimization Analysis Tool, accessed July 24, 2014, <http://www.bjs.gov/index.cfm?ty=navat>.

¹² Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Bank Crime Statistics (BCS)," (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2012), accessed October 1, 2014, <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, 2012*, Table 2.

¹⁴ Ibid.

¹⁵ Calculated from Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Rates of Property Victimization by Location of Residence, 2011-2012*, generated using the NCVS Victimization Analysis Tool, accessed July 24, 2014, <http://www.bjs.gov/index.cfm?ty=navat>.

¹⁶ Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 2012*, Table 2.

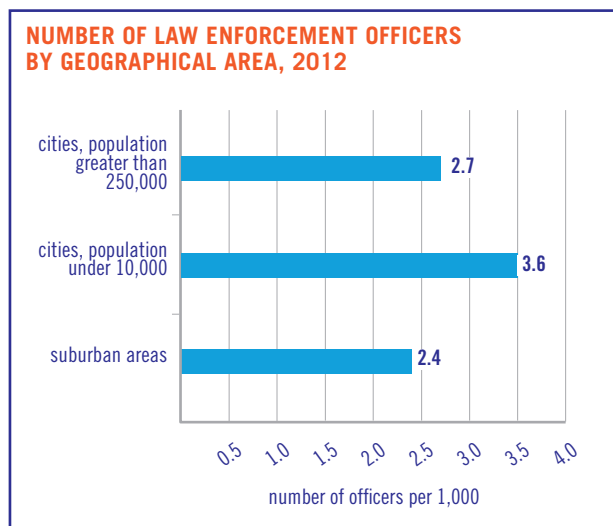
¹⁷ Calculated from Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Rates of Household Burglary by Location of Residence, 2011-2012*, generated using the NCVS Victimization Analysis Tool, accessed July 24, 2014, <http://www.bjs.gov/index.cfm?ty=navat>.

¹⁸ Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 2012*, Table 2.

¹⁹ Calculated from Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Rates of Thefts by Location of Residence, 2011-2012*, generated using the NCVS Victimization Analysis Tool,

Urban and Rural Crime

- The FBI reports the rate of motor vehicle thefts known to law enforcement was highest in metropolitan areas in 2012 with a rate of 250.7 per 100,000 persons. Cities outside metropolitan areas had the second highest rate at 136.0 per 100,000 persons, and non-metropolitan counties had a rate of 93.8 per 100,000 persons.²⁰
- The 2012 rate of motor vehicle theft reported by victims to the NCVS was 6.9 per 1,000 households in urban areas, 3.9 per 1,000 households in suburban areas, and 4.5 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 2012, cities under 10,000 had 3.6 law enforcement officers per 1,000 persons, and suburban areas had 2.4 law enforcement officers per 1,000 persons.²²
- In 2012—in cities larger than 250,000—72.3 percent of law enforcement officers were male and 27.7 percent were female. Cities under 10,000 people had 79.3 percent male officers and 20.7 percent female officers. The percentage of male and female officers in suburban areas was 73.2 percent and 26.8 percent, respectively.²³



accessed July 24, 2014, <http://www.bjs.gov/index.cfm?ty=navat>.

²⁰ Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 2012*, Table 2.

²¹ Calculated from Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Rates of Motor Vehicle Thefts by Location of Residences, 2011-2012*, generated using the NCVS Victimization Analysis Tool, accessed July 24, 2014, <http://www.bjs.gov/index.cfm?ty=navat>.

²² Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 2012*, Table 71, accessed October 1, 2014, http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/crime-in-the-u.s/2012/crime-in-the-u.s.-2012/tables/71tabledatadecoverviewpdfs/table_71_fulltime_law_enforcement_officers_by_region_geographic_division_by_number_and_rate_per_100000_2012.xls.

²³ Ibid., Table 74, http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/crime-in-the-u.s/2012/crime-in-the-u.s.-2012/tables/74tabledatadecoverviewpdfs/table_74_full_time_law_enforcement_employees_by_population_group_percent_male_and_female_2012.xls.

WORKPLACE VIOLENCE

Many workers experience violence or the threat of violence in their workplaces every year. While these violent crimes can range from physical assaults to robbery and homicide, the most common form of violence is simple assaults. Overall, the number of such crimes has generally declined in recent years. 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 to workplace violence. Unlike other forms of violence, strangers commit the greatest proportion of these crimes. While homicides in general and at the workplace in particular are rare, workplace homicide is the fourth-leading cause of fatal occupational injury. The majority of workplace homicides are shootings committed by robbers. Despite the overall drop in workplace homicides, the number of workplace homicides of government employees has increased. Decreasing the occurrence of workplace crimes is a growing concern for employers nationwide. The statistics in this section primarily come from data collected by the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Bureau of Justice Statistics.

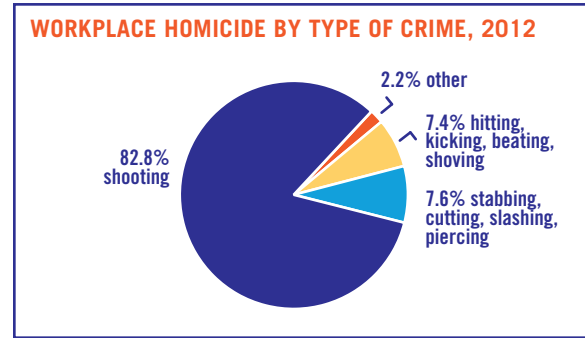
Fatal Violence

- In 2012, 475 workplace homicides occurred, a slight increase from 468 in 2011. Since 1993, the number of workplace homicides declined from 1,068 to 475.¹
- 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).²
- About 80 percent of workplace homicides were shootings in 2012. Other homicides were the result of stabbing, cutting, slashing, or piercing; hitting, kicking, beating, or shoving; strangulation by other persons; and multiple acts by other persons.³

1 Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, "National Consensus of Fatal Occupational Injuries in 2012 (Revised)," 1, accessed July 23, 2014, <http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshwc/foi/cfch0011.pdf>.

2 Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, "National Consensus of Fatal Occupational Injuries in 2012 (Revised)," news release, August 22, 2013, 8, accessed October 3, 2014, <http://www.bls.gov/news.release/pdf/foi.pdf>.

3 Bureau of Labor Statistics, "Workplace Homicides by Selected Characteristics, 2011-2012," 3, accessed November 6, 2014, http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshwc/foi/work_hom_2012.pdf.



- In 2012, 23 percent of work-related homicides with female victims were committed by robbers; 29 percent by other assailants; 21 percent by relatives or domestic partners; 12 percent by students, patients, or customers/clients; 8 percent by coworkers or work associates; and 6 percent by inmates, detainees, or suspects not yet apprehended.⁴
- Of males who were victims of work-related homicides in 2012, 36 percent were committed by robbers; 27 percent by other assailants; 14 percent by coworkers or work associates; 12 percent by students, patients, or customers/clients; 8 percent by inmates, detainees, or suspects not yet apprehended; and 3 percent by relatives or domestic partners.⁵
- 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.⁶
- 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.⁷

4 Bureau of Labor Statistics, "National Consensus of Fatal Occupational Injuries in 2012 (Revised)," 10.

5 Ibid.

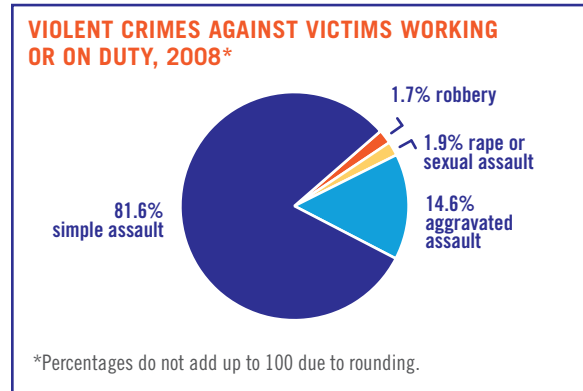
6 Fatal workplace injuries include both accidental and non-accidental events (e.g., accidental fall, motorized vehicle accident, homicide, and suicide). Erika Harrell, *Workplace Violence: 1993-2009*, (Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Department of Justice, 2011), 1, accessed October 3, 2014, <http://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/wv09.pdf>.

7 Erika Harrell, *Workplace Violence Against Government Employees, 1994-2011*, (Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Department of Justice, 2013), 5, accessed October 3, 2014, <http://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/wvage9411.pdf>.

Workplace Violence

- Of those who were victims of work-place homicide in 2012, 20.8 percent were females, and 79.2 percent were males.⁸
- In 2012, 28 percent of the 351 female fatal workplace injuries were homicides compared to 9 percent of the 4,277 male fatal workplace injuries that were homicides.⁹
- Sales and related occupations made up 24.1 percent of workplace homicides in 2012. Protective service occupations (including firefighters and law enforcement officers) made up 30.3 percent of workplace homicides.¹⁰
- Of those who were victims of workplace homicide in 2012, 71.8 percent of the victims were wage or salary based employees, and 29.7 percent were self-employed.¹¹
- Of those who were victims of workplace homicide in 2012, 21.6 percent were between the ages of 35 to 44 years, and 24.4 percent were between the ages of 45 to 54.¹²

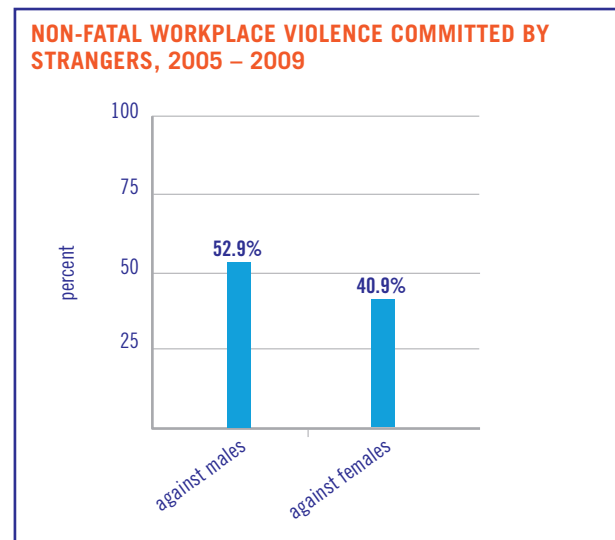
- Of the non-fatal violent crimes committed against victims who were working or on duty in 2008, 81.6 percent were simple assaults, 14.6 percent were aggravated assaults, 1.9 percent were rapes or sexual assaults, and 1.7 percent were robberies.¹⁴



- 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).¹⁵
- Strangers committed the greatest proportion of non-fatal workplace violence against males (52.9 percent) and females (40.9 percent) between 2005 and 2009.¹⁶

Non-Fatal Violence

- 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).¹³



⁸ Bureau of Labor Statistics, "Workplace Homicides by Selected Characteristics, 2011-2012," 1.

⁹ Bureau of Labor Statistics, "National Consensus of Fatal Occupational Injuries in 2012 (Revised)," 9.

¹⁰ Bureau of Labor Statistics, "Workplace Homicides by Selected Characteristics, 2011-2012," 12, 15.

¹¹ Ibid., 2.

¹² Ibid.

¹³ 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 64, accessed October 3, 2014, <http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/content/pub/pdf/cvus08.pdf>.

¹⁴ Ibid.

¹⁵ Harrell, *Workplace Violence: 1993–2009*, 1.

¹⁶ Ibid.