

In 2016, U.S. residents age 12 or older experienced 5.7 million violent victimizations, or 21.1 victimizations per 1,000 persons. Overall, about 1.3% of the population experienced one or more violent victimizations. These crimes included rape or sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated and simple assault. Additionally, there were an estimated 15.9 million property victimizations in 2016, or 119.4 victimizations per 1,000 U.S. households. An estimated 8.8% of households experienced at least one property victimization.

Reporting victimizations to police

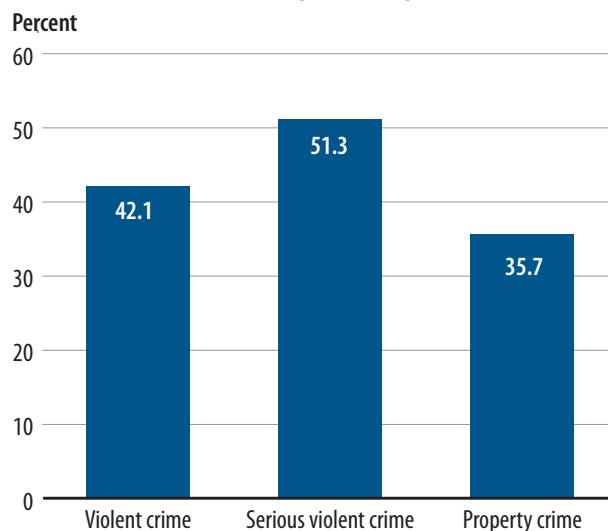
Fewer than half (42%) of all violent victimizations committed in 2016 were reported to police. However, the percentage of victimizations that were reported varied by type of crime and other characteristics. Rape or sexual assault (23%) and simple assault (38%) were less likely to be reported to police than robbery (54%) and aggravated assault (58%). Violent victimizations committed against Hispanics (52%) were more likely to be reported to police than those committed against blacks or whites (40% each). Additionally, 60% of the 480,940 nonfatal firearm victimizations that occurred in 2016 were reported.

While twice as many violent victimizations were committed by strangers (2.2 million) than family members (1.1 million), there was no statistically significant difference in the percentage of domestic violence (49%) and stranger violence (45%) reported to police. Reasons victims did not report crimes included fearing reprisal or getting the offender in trouble, presuming the crime was too personal or trivial to report, or believing that police would not or could not help.

Victim services

Overall, 1 in 10 victims received victim services after their victimization. Victims received assistance from victim service providers in about a quarter (26%) of intimate partner violent victimizations. Victim services include support and services to aid in physical and emotional recovery, protection from future victimizations, guidance through the criminal justice system, and assistance in obtaining restitution. A victim may not receive services for a variety of reasons, including not knowing about assistance, not qualifying for assistance, or not having assistance available.

Percent of victimizations reported to police, 2016



Note: Violent crime includes serious violent crime and simple assault. In the NCVS, serious violent crime is a subset of violent crime and includes rape or sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault. Property crime includes household burglary, motor vehicle theft, and property theft. Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), 2016.

Violent crime rates did not differ significantly by a victim's sex or among white, black, or Hispanic victims, but they did differ by other demographic characteristics. For example, persons ages 12 to 34 had higher rates of violent victimization than persons age 35 or older. Victimization rates also varied by income bracket (highest for persons in households earning less than \$25,000 each year) and marital status (highest for persons who were separated).

NCVS sample redesign

In 2016, the National Crime Victimization Survey sample was redesigned. Changes were made to reflect population adjustments based on the 2010 Decennial Census and to allow for state- and local-level victimization estimates in future reports. Because of this, 2016 victimization data are not comparable to data from 2015 and prior years. However, among sampled areas that did not change from 2015 to 2016, there was no statistically significant change in the rates of violent and property crime.

The full report (*Criminal Victimization, 2016*, NCJ 251150), related documents, and additional information about the Bureau of Justice Statistics can be found at www.bjs.gov.