## SPECIAL REPORT

Household Burglary, 1994-2011

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In 2011, U.S. households experienced about 3,394,700 burglary victimizations, a decline from 6,353,700 in 1994. The rate of burglary (attempted forcible entry, completed forcible entry, and completed unlawful entry) decreased 56% from 1994 to 2011, from 63.4 to 27.6 victimizations per 1,000 U.S. households **(figure 1)**. Although declines in the rate of completed burglary were consistent across most characteristics of U.S. households, the greatest declines occurred among households in urban areas (down 63%), those headed by Hispanics (down 67%), and those with an income of $75,000 or more (down 74%). From 1994 to 2011, the largest proportion of burglaries involved completed unlawful entries, in which someone with no legal right to be in the residence entered without use of force. (See *Measuring burglary in the NCVS* on page 3 for additional definitions of burglary.)

FIGURE 1
Rate of household burglary, by type, 1994–2011
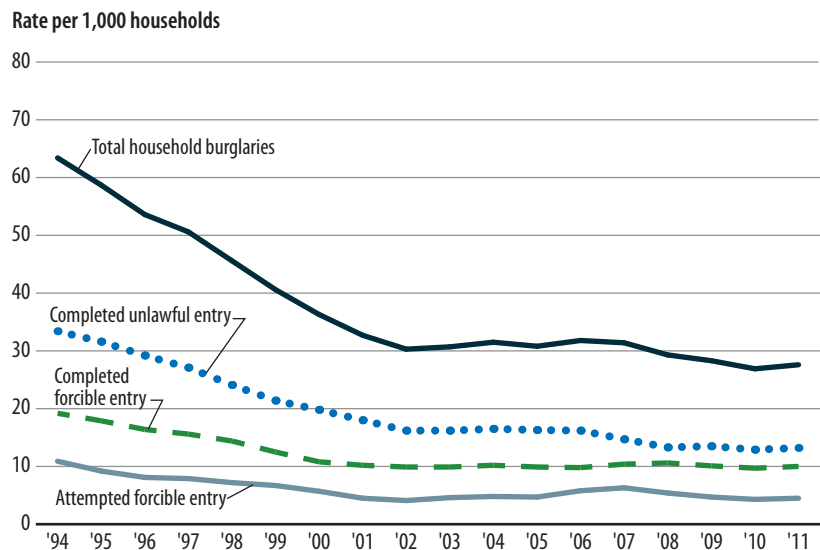
Note: Based on 2-year rolling averages centered on the most recent year. See appendix table 1 for population and victimization estimates. See appendix table 2 for standard errors.
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 1993–2011.

HIGHLIGHTS

- The rate of household burglary decreased 56% from 1994 to 2011, from a peak of 63.4 victimizations per 1,000 U.S. households in 1994 to 27.6 victimizations per 1,000 households in 2011.

- From 1994 to 2011, the rate of completed burglary decreased by at least half across households headed by persons of all races and Hispanic origin.

- Among all completed burglaries, those involving the theft of an electronic device or household appliance increased from 28% in 2001 to 34% in 2011.

- In 2011, 58% of completed burglaries were reported to police, compared to 51% in 1994.

- Among completed burglaries reported to police, a similar percentage resulted in an arrest in 1994 (8%) and 2011 (10%).

- From 1994 to 2011, the median dollar value of items and cash stolen during completed burglaries increased 54%, from $389 to $600 per year.

- In 2011, 35% of burglarized households that lost $1,000 or more reported the victimization to an insurance company, while less than 5% of burglarized households that lost $1 to $499 reported the crime to insurance.

- From 1994 to 2011, households with an income of $14,999 or less were victimized at a higher rate than households with higher incomes.

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The data in this report were drawn from the Bureau of Justice Statistics' (BJS) National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS). The NCVS collects information on nonfatal crimes reported and not reported to the police from a nationally representative sample of U.S. households. Interviews are conducted every 6 months over 3 years, with the first interview conducted in person and the follow-up interviews conducted either in person or by phone.

The NCVS produces national estimates of rates and levels of violent and property crime victimization, as well as information on the characteristics of crimes and victims and the consequences of victimization. This report presents aggregate estimates of household burglary victimization, with household victimization as the basic unit of analysis.

The remainder of this report focuses on completed burglaries. Trend estimates are based on 2-year rolling averages centered on the most recent year. Other tables present data from 3 years: 1994, 2001, and 2011, which also represent the average estimates for the 2-year period ending that year. For example, estimates reported for 2011 represent the average estimates for 2010 and 2011.

Presenting estimates based on two years of data improves the reliability and stability of comparisons over time and between subgroups. For additional estimates not included in this report, see the NCVS Victimization Analysis Tool (NVAT) on the BJS website.

A third of completed burglaries involved the theft of an electronic device or household appliance in 2011

Household burglary usually involved theft, and there was relative stability in the percentage of completed burglaries that involved the theft of different types of items **(table 1)**. For instance, the percentage of completed burglaries in which cash, checks, a purse or wallet, credit cards, or bank cards were stolen was relatively stable between 1994 (15%), 2001 (18%) and 2011 (17%). From 1994 to 2011, the largest percentage of completed burglary consistently involved the theft of personal items (such as clothing, furs, luggage, briefcases, jewelry, watches, and keys) and electronics or household appliances (including TVs, DVD players, and protable electronic devices).

TABLE 1
Items taken during completed household burglaries, by type of item, 1994, 2001, and 2011

Stolen item	1994		2001		2011	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total completed burglaries	5,261,200	100%	3,067,800	100%	2,845,500	100%
Cash/checks, credit/bank cards, purses/wallets	786,600	15.0%	553,200	18.0%	482,200	16.9%
Motor vehicles	33,400	0.6	33,400	1.1	38,600	1.4
Motor vehicle parts/accessories, gasoline/oil	217,300	4.1	130,800	4.3	128,500	4.5
Bicycles or parts, toys, recreation/sport equipment	698,600	13.3	382,700	12.5	246,500	8.7
Household appliances/portable electronics[a]	1,433,900	27.3	844,400	27.5	978,700	34.4
Household furnishings/collections[b]	359,000	6.8	225,300	7.3	179,100	6.3
Personal portable objects[c]	1,482,600	28.2	905,400	29.5	885,200	31.1
Firearms	161,000	3.1	116,500	3.8	81,900	2.9
Tools/miscellaneous equipment	776,500	14.8	448,200	14.6	462,100	16.2
Farm/garden produce, food/liquor	272,900	5.2	169,700	5.5	129,200	4.5
Animals	21,700	0.4	2,800	0.1 !	3,500	0.1 !
Other	322,300	6.1	173,500	5.7	86,000	3.0
Unknown	11,000	0.2 !	7,400	0.2 !	7,300	0.3 !

Note: Estimates based on 2-year averages centered on the most recent year. Number of victimizations and percentages do not sum to total because respondents could provide multiple responses. See appendix table 3 for standard errors.

[a]Includes TVs, DVD players, other.

[b]Includes silver, china, art objects, stamps or coins, and other.

[c]Includes clothing, furs, luggage, briefcases, jewelry, watches, keys, and other.

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

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 1993–2011.

There was one exception to the stability in the type of items stolen during household burglaries from 2001 to 2011. The percentage of burglaries that involved the theft of a portable electronic device or household appliance increased from 28% to 34%. In comparison, during this same period, the percentage of completed burglaries that involved the theft of a bicycle, bicycle parts, or recreational or sporting equipment declined from 13% to 9%.

From 1994 to 2011, the median dollar value of items and cash stolen during completed burglaries increased 54%

From 1994 to 2011, between 68% and 81% of burglarized households experienced losses of $1 or more as a result of the victimization (appendix table 4). Among households that lost $1 or more during completed burglaries, the median dollar value (inflation adjusted to 2011 dollars) of items and cash stolen increased 54%, from $389 in 1994 to $600 in 2011 **(figure 2)**.[1] The median dollar value of stolen goods ranged from a low of $366 in 2004 to a high of $618 in 2010, representing a 69% difference. In 2011, the average dollar loss among the 73% of burglarized households that lost $1 or more was about $2,116. (See *Methodology* for more information on inflation adjustment.)

[1]Amount of loss was unknown for a small percentage of households, which may result in an underestimation of loss.

FIGURE 2
Dollar value of items and cash stolen during completed household burglaries resulting in loss of $1 or more, 1994–2011

Dollar value ($)
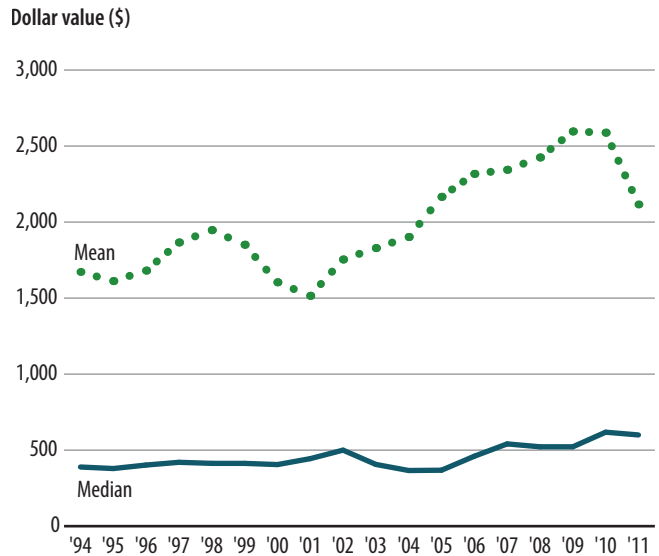
Note: Estimates based on 2-year rolling averages centered on the most recent year. Amount of loss was unknown for a small percentage of households, which may result in an underestimation of loss. Estimates adjusted to 2011 dollars using the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) adjustment factor. See appendix table 4 for estimates and standard errors.
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 1993–2011.

Measuring burglary in the NCVS

Burglary is the illegal entry or attempted entry of a residence that occurs when the person entering has no legal right to be present. The entry may be by force or without force. Burglary includes illegal entry of a garage, shed, or any other structure on the property's premises, as well as a hotel or vacation residence.

Attempted forcible entry—Force is used in an attempt to gain entry to a residence.

Attempted unlawful entry—No force is involved in an attempt to gain entry. An example is jiggling a door knob to see if the door is unlocked. The NCVS does not collect information about attempted unlawful entry.

Completed forcible entry—Force is used to successfully gain entry to a residence. Examples include breaking a window or slashing a screen.

Completed unlawful entry—No force is used but the residence is entered by someone having no legal right to be on the premises. Examples include entering through an unlocked door or an open window.

Completed burglary—Includes completed forcible entries and completed unlawful entries. Completed burglaries do not necessarily involve stolen or damaged property.

Completed burglaries that were reported to police increased from 51% in 1994 to 58% in 2011

From 1994 to 2001, the percentage of completed burglaries reported to police was relatively stable at about 50% (table 2). However, the percentage of completed burglaries reported to police increased from 52% in 2001 to 58% in 2011.

Of the 1.6 million burglaries reported to police in 2011, the police came when notified in 85% of victimizations, an increase from 78% in 1994. The percentage of reported burglary victimizations in which the police did not go to the residence declined from 16% in 1994 to 10% in 2011.

From 1994 to 2011, about 10% of reported burglaries resulted in an arrest

Among victimizations in which the police were notified and responded, a greater percentage involved the police taking a report, gathering evidence, or promising investigation or surveillance in 2011 compared to 1994. For example, in 1994, the police took a report in 84% of the completed burglary victimizations to which they responded, compared to 91% in 2011. Of the victimizations in which police came when notified or the victim went to the police, the police promised to investigate or conduct surveillance in about 25% of the victimizations in 2011, compared to 13% in 1994. Among completed burglaries reported to police, the percentage that resulted in an arrest at the scene remained relatively stable between 2% and 4% during the period. In addition, the percentage of reported burglaries that resulted in an arrest at any time in the investigation also remained relatively stable at about 10% in 1994, 2001, and 2011.

TABLE 2
Police response to completed household burglary victimizations, 1994, 2001, and 2011

Type of response	1994		2001		2011	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total victimizations reported to police	2,659,200	50.9%	1,576,200	51.8%	1,619,500	57.7%
Police came when notified[a]						
Yes	2,085,800	78.4%	1,285,200	81.5%	1,372,900	84.8%
No	420,500	15.8	169,000	10.7	157,800	9.7
Victim went to police	45,700	1.7%	63,900	4.1%	29,200	1.8%
Initial police response[b]						
Took report	1,789,100	83.9%	1,168,300	86.6%	1,268,700	90.5%
Questioned witnesses/searched scene	1,200,400	56.3	770,600	57.1	840,100	59.9
Took evidence	477,800	22.4	314,800	23.3	425,600	30.4
Promised to investigate/conduct surveillance	272,800	12.8	284,400	21.1	343,700	24.5
Made arrest at scene	36,100	1.7	36,600	2.7	52,800	3.8
Other	194,400	9.1	98,000	7.3	44,200	3.1
Don't know	58,900	2.8	11,200	0.8 !	49,400	3.5
Any arrest[c]						
Yes	220,300	8.3%	167,300	10.6%	159,000	9.8%
No	2,416,600	90.9	1,403,600	89.1	1,432,800	88.6
Don't know	21,300	0.8	4,200	0.3 !	26,300	1.6

Note: Estimates based on 2-year averages centered on the most recent year. See appendix table 5 for standard errors.

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

[a]Includes victimizations reported to police. Percentages may not sum to 100% due to a small proportion of individuals who reported that they were unsure if police came when notified.

[b]Includes victimizations reported to police in which the police came when notified or victim went to police.

[c]Includes victimizations reported to police.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 1993–2011.

When analyzed by amount of loss from cash stolen and items stolen or damaged, the percentage that was reported to police remained relatively stable from 1994 to 2011 (**figure 3**). In 1994, 2001, and 2011, the highest percentage of burglaries reported to police was among victimizations that resulted in losses of $1,000 or more. In 2011, 83% of completed burglaries that resulted in losses of $1,000 or more were reported to police, compared to 68% with losses of $500 to $999, and 38% with losses of $1 to $499.

Of completed burglaries that resulted in monetary loss, the percentage reported to insurance companies increased as the total amount of loss increased

Each year from 1994 to 2011, the percentage of completed burglaries reported to insurance companies rose in accordance with the total amount of loss sustained during the burglary, with the exception of burglaries resulting in no

loss (**figure 4**). Households that lost $1,000 were more likely to report the loss to an insurance company than households that lost $500 to $999, and households that lost $500 to $999 were more likely to report the loss than households that lost $1 to $499. From 1994 to 2011, less than 4% of burglaries resulting in no loss were reported to insurance companies. In 2011, 35% of burglarized households with losses of $1,000 or more reported the loss to an insurance company, compared to 10% of households that lost $500 to $999 and 3% that lost $1 to $499.
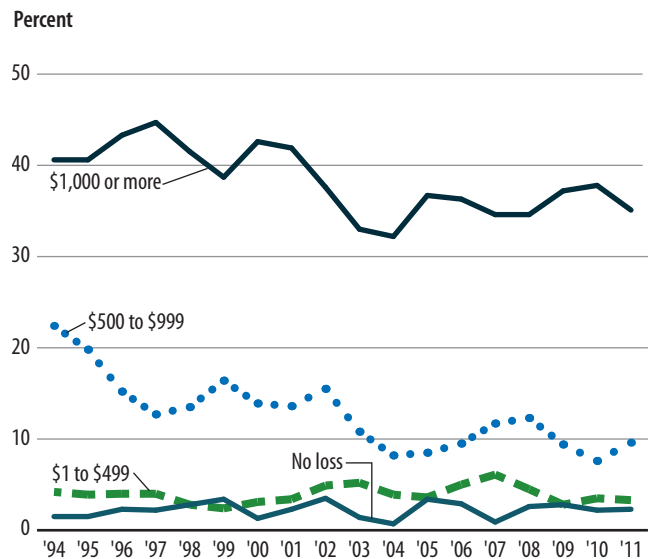
Reports to insurance companies by burglary victims who experienced a loss of $1,000 or more declined from 1994 (41%) to 2003 (33%), and then remained relatively stable through 2011. Among burglarized households that lost $500 to $999, the percentage that reported the loss to an insurance company also declined, from 22% in 1994 to 10% in 2011.

FIGURE 3
Completed household burglaries reported to police, by amount of loss, 1994–2011
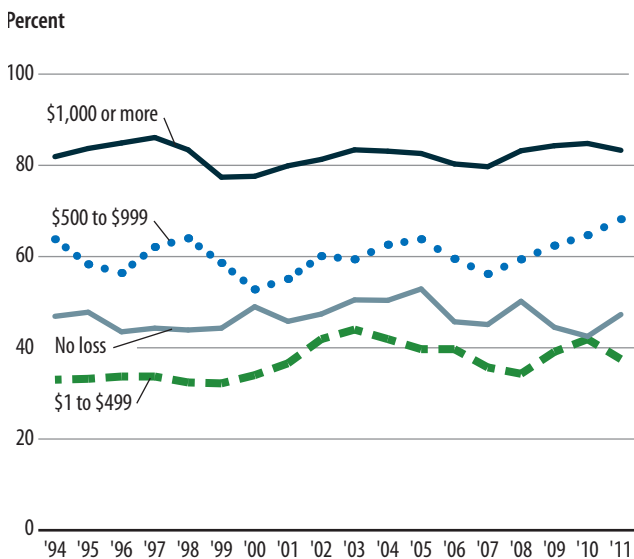
Percent

Note: Estimates based on 2-year rolling averages centered on the most recent year. Amount of loss includes the value of stolen items, damaged items, and stolen cash. Amount of loss was unknown for a small percentage of households, which may result in an underestimation of loss. Estimates adjusted to 2011 dollars using the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) adjustment factor. See appendix table 6 for estimates and standard errors.
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 1993–2011.

FIGURE 4
Completed household burglaries reported to insurance companies, by amount of loss, 1994–2011

Percent

Note: Estimates based on 2-year rolling averages centered on the most recent year. Amount of loss includes the value of stolen items, damaged items, and stolen cash. Amount of loss was unknown for a small percentage of households, which may result in an underestimation of loss. Estimates adjusted to 2011 dollars using the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) adjustment factor. See appendix table 7 for estimates and standard errors.
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 1993–2011.

Among completed burglaries that were reported to the police, the percentage that were also reported to insurance companies increased with the amount of loss

In 1994, 2001, and 2011, burglarized households were more likely to file a claim with an insurance company when the victimization was reported to the police **(table 3)**. Among households that reported a completed burglary to police, the percentage that also reported the victimization to insurance companies increased as the amount of loss increased. In 2011, 7% of households reported a loss of $1 to $499,

compared to 14% when the household experienced a loss of $500 to $999, and 42% when the household experienced a loss of $1,000 or more.

Households that did not report a completed burglary to police were unlikely to report the burglary to an insurance company, regardless of the amount of loss. In 1994, 2001, and 2011, less than 5% of burglarized households that did not report the incident to police reported it to an insurance company.

TABLE 3
Completed burglaries reported and not reported to police and an insurance company, by amount of loss, 1994, 2001, and 2011

	No loss	$1 to $499	$500 to $999	$1,000 or more
Reported to police				
Reported to insurance				
1994	3.2%	10.9%	32.9%	48.9%
2001	4.7 !	8.8	23.5	51.3
2011	4.7 !	6.9	14.1	42.0
Not reported to insurance				
1994	96.8	89.1	67.1	51.1
2001	95.3	91.2	76.5	48.7
2011	95.3	93.1	85.9	58.0
Not reported to police				
Reported to insurance				
1994	--% !	1.0%	3.6% !	4.0% !
2001	0.4 !	0.4 !	1.7 !	3.9 !
2011	-- !	1.1 !	-- !	2.0 !
Not reported to insurance				
1994	100	99.0	96.4	96.0
2001	99.6	99.6	98.3	96.1
2011	100	98.9	100	98.0

Note: Estimates based on 2-year rolling averages centered on the most recent year. See appendix table 8 for standard errors.

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

-- Less than 0.05%.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 1993–2011.

From 1994 to 2011, the rate of completed burglary decreased by at least half across households headed by persons of all races and Hispanic origin

From 1994 to 2011, the rate of completed burglary decreased by at least half across households headed by persons of all races and Hispanic origin **(table 4)**. During this period, completed burglaries decreased 57% among households headed by a white non-Hispanic person (from 48.3 to 20.8 victimizations per 1,000 households) and 52% among households headed by a black non-Hispanic person (from 67.3 to 32.2 victimizations per 1,000 households). The greatest decline (67%) in the rate of burglary victimization was among

households headed by a Hispanic person, (from 76.0 to 24.9 victimizations per 1,000 households). In 2011, households in which the head of household was a non-Hispanic American Indian or Alaskan Native (59.8 per 1,000 households) or two or more races (80.5 per 1,000 households) were victimized at a higher rate than households headed by a person of any other race.

Burglary rates also declined by at least 50% for households headed by persons of all age groups. In 2011, households headed by a person age 19 or younger had the highest rate of victimization (49.7 per 1,000 households) compared to any other age group.

TABLE 4
Households that experienced completed burglary, by head of household characteristics, 1994, 2001, and 2011

Characteristic	1994		2001		2011	
	Number	Rate[a]	Number	Rate[a]	Number	Rate[a]
Race/Hispanic origin						
White[b]	3,776,300	48.3	2,090,900	25.7	1,785,900	20.8
Black[b]	788,400	67.3	548,000	41.1	504,600	32.2
Hispanic/Latino	530,400	76.0	315,200	32.5	353,300	24.9
Asian/Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander[b]	73,700	31.8	64,100	19.4	72,600	14.4
American Indian/Alaskan Native[b]	73,500	137.9	40,100	79.2	38,400	59.8
Two or more races[b]	~	~	~	~	90,600	80.5
Age						
19 or younger	171,900	179.9	112,000	106.8	62,400	49.7
20–29	1,027,500	69.4	590,400	39.6	503,300	30.4
30–49	2,559,400	58.4	1,437,800	30.8	1,172,900	25.8
50–64	813,200	41.6	534,400	21.8	686,900	20.1
65 or older	689,100	32.8	393,100	18.0	420,000	16.4
Marital status						
Married	2,300,200	42.0	1,290,900	22.4	1,036,000	16.6
Single	1,144,100	67.2	801,900	39.2	752,200	28.4
Separated/divorced	1,365,800	82.9	725,200	39.5	778,700	36.4
Widowed	421,200	36.9	236,200	20.5	250,000	22.3
Household composition						
Two or more adults	3,069,600	47.5	1,914,100	26.4	1,688,200	21.0
Without children	1,670,500	44.1	1,000,600	24.1	988,700	19.9
With children	1,399,200	52.4	913,500	29.4	699,500	22.6
One male adult	756,200	59.4	451,300	32.9	458,400	26.8
Without children	565,800	52.3	385,700	30.4	418,600	26.1
With children	190,400	99.0	65,600	62.5	39,700	36.8
One female adult	1,430,600	63.3	702,400	30.9	698,900	27.6
Without children	594,800	40.1	354,500	21.0	420,200	21.5
With children	835,800	107.9	347,900	59.3	278,700	48.7

Note. Estimates based on 2-year averages centered on the most recent year. See appendix table 9 for standard errors.

~ Not applicable.

[a]Per 1,000 households.

[b]Excludes persons of Hispanic or Latino origin.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 1993–2011.

Among various types of household composition, households composed of married couples experienced the greatest decrease (60%) in burglary victimizations from 1994 (42 per 1,000 households) to 2011 (16.6 per 1,000 households). In 2011, households composed of two or more adults (21.0 per 1,000) had a lower rate of burglary than households comprised of a single male (26.8 per 1,000) or female (27.6 per 1,000) adult.

Households with an income of $14,999 or less were victimized at a higher rate than households with higher incomes

Regardless of residence location, the rate of completed burglaries decreased from 1994 to 2011 **(table 5)**. The largest decline (63%) was found among households in urban areas,

as the rate declined from 70.9 to 26.3 burglaries per 1,000 households from 1994 to 2011. During the same period, burglaries in suburban areas declined 51% (from 40.4 to 19.8 per 1,000 households), and burglaries in rural areas declined 48% (from 52.5 to 27.2 per 1,000 households). While households in urban areas had the highest rate of burglary in 1994, households in urban areas and rural areas had similar rates of burglary in 2011. Both rates remained higher than the rate of burglary in suburban areas in 2011.

From 1994 to 2011, the rate of completed burglaries decreased in households of all income levels. The greatest decline (74%) occurred in households earning $75,000 or more, from 48.2 per 1,000 households in 1994 to 12.7 per 1,000 households in 2011.

TABLE 5
Households that experienced completed burglary, by household characteristics, 1994, 2001, and 2011

Characteristic	1994		2001		2011	
	Number	Rate*	Number	Rate*	Number	Rate*
Location of residence						
Urban	2,196,800	70.9	1,206,200	36.4	1,083,100	26.3
Suburban	1,888,900	40.4	1,288,700	23.6	1,227,200	19.8
Rural	1,175,500	52.5	572,900	27.1	535,300	27.2
Income						
$14,999 or less	1,810,500	71.1	698,600	44.4	520,800	45.1
$15,000–34,999	1,502,600	49.4	787,500	30.8	609,600	29.7
$35,000–49,999	644,300	45.2	364,900	25.0	300,400	22.4
$50,000–74,999	438,200	40.7	304,900	20.9	243,200	16.6
$75,000 or more	340,200	48.2	383,400	23.8	299,600	12.7
Unknown	525,300	43.1	528,600	23.6	871,900	22.2
Ownership status						
Rented	2443800	67.9	1,326,800	37.2	1,352,500	32.7
Owned	2,817,400	43.9	1,741,000	23.7	1,493,000	18.3

Note: Estimates based on 2-year averages centered on the most recent year. See appendix table 10 for standard errors.

*Per 1,000 households.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 1993–2011.

In 1994, 2001, and 2011, households with an income of $14,999 or less were victimized at a higher rate than households with higher incomes. In 2011, households with an income of $14,999 or less experienced a burglary rate of 45.1 per 1,000 households, compared to 29.7 per 1,000 households earning $15,000 to $34,999, and 12.7 per 1,000 households earning $75,000 or more.

Consistent across all three years, households that were renting the residence were burglarized at a higher rate than households that owned the residence. In 2011, the rate of completed burglary was 18.3 per 1,000 households that owned the property and 32.7 per 1,000 households that rented.

Burglary rates by household structural characteristics, 2004–2011

Several structural characteristics of residences were also associated with variations in household burglary rates **(table 6)**. In the 2004–11 period, residences located in gated or walled communities (20.1 burglaries per 1,000 households) were burglarized at a lower rate than residences not located in gated or walled communities (24.9 per 1,000 households). Similarly, residences with restricted access, such as apartment or condominium buildings with a doorman or reception desk were burglarized at a lower rate (22.3 burglaries per 1,000 households) than those without restricted access (24.7 per 1,000 households).

TABLE 6
Households that experienced completed burglary, by household structural characteristics, 2004–2011

	Average annual number	Rate*
Direct outside access		
Yes	2,732,600	24.7
No	175,500	23.3
Don't know	1,500	9.8 !
Gated/walled community		
Yes	164,400	20.1
No	2,751,200	24.9
Restricted access		
Yes	200,800	22.3
No	2,712,000	24.7

Note: Data for gated/walled community and restricted access were available beginning in 2004. See appendix table 11 for standard errors.

*Per 1,000 households.

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

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2004–2011.

Methodology

Survey coverage

The National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) is an annual data collection conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau for the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). The NCVS is a self-report survey in which interviewed persons are asked about the number and characteristics of victimizations experienced during the prior 6 months. The NCVS collects information on nonfatal personal crimes (rape or sexual assault, robbery, aggravated and simple assault, and personal larceny) and household property crimes (burglary, motor vehicle theft, and other theft) both reported and not reported to police. In addition to providing annual level and change estimates on criminal victimization, the NCVS is the primary source of information on the nature of criminal victimization incidents. Survey respondents provide information about themselves (such as age, sex, race and ethnicity, marital status, education level, and income) and whether they experienced victimization. The survey collects information for each victimization incident, including data about the offender (such as age, race and ethnicity, sex, and victim-offender relationship), characteristics of the crime (including time and place of occurrence, use of weapons, nature of injury, and economic consequences), whether the crime was reported to police, reasons the crime was or was not reported, and experiences with the criminal justice system.

Trained interviewers administer the NCVS to persons age 12 or older from a nationally representative sample of households in the United States. The NCVS defines a household as a group of members who all reside at a sampled address that is their usual place of residence at the time of the interview and when they have no other usual place of residence. Once selected, households remain in the sample for 3 years, and eligible persons in the households are interviewed every 6 months for a total of seven interviews. New households rotate into the sample on an ongoing basis to replace outgoing households that have been in the sample for the 3-year period. The sample includes persons living in group quarters, such as dormitories, rooming houses, and religious group dwellings. Persons living in military barracks and institutional settings, such as correctional or hospital facilities, and the homeless are excluded from the sample. (For more information, see the *Survey Methodology* in *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 2008*, NCJ 231173, BJS website, May 2011.)

In 2011, 79,800 households were interviewed for the NCVS, representing a 90% household response rate. Victimizations that occurred outside of the United States were excluded from this report.

Weighting adjustments for estimating household victimization

Estimates in this report use data from the 1993 to 2011 NCVS data files. These files can be weighted to produce annual estimates of victimization for persons age 12 or older living in U.S. households. Because the NCVS relies on a sample rather than a census of the entire U.S. population, weights are designed to inflate sample point estimates to known population totals and to compensate for survey nonresponse and other aspects of the sample design.

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

Household weights used in this analysis account for repeat victims of series incidents. The weight counts series incidents as the actual number of incidents reported by the household, up to a maximum of 10 incidents. Series victimizations are similar in type but occur with such frequency that a victim is unable to recall each individual event or describe each event in detail. Survey procedures allow NCVS interviewers to identify and classify these similar victimizations as series victimizations and to collect detailed information on only the most recent incident in the series. In 2011, about 3% of all victimizations were series incidents. Weighting series incidents as the number of incidents up to a maximum of 10 incidents produces more reliable estimates of crime levels, while the cap at 10 minimizes the effect of extreme outliers on the rates. Additional information on the series enumeration is detailed in the report *Methods for Counting High Frequency Repeat Victimizations in the National Crime Victimization Survey*, NCJ 237308, BJS website, April 2012.

Trend estimates are based on 2-year rolling averages centered on the most recent year. Other tables present data from 3 years: 1994, 2001, and 2011, which also represent the average estimates from the 2-year period ending that year. For example, estimates reported for 2011 represent the average estimates for 2010 and 2011. These methods of analysis improve the reliability and stability of estimate comparisons over time.

Standard error computations

When national estimates are derived from a sample, as is the case with the NCVS, caution must be taken when comparing one estimate to another or when comparing estimates over time. Although one estimate may be larger than another, estimates based on a sample have some degree of sampling error. The sampling error of an estimate depends on several factors, including the amount of variation in the responses, the size of the sample, and the size of the subgroup for which

the estimate is computed. When the sampling error around the estimates is taken into consideration, the estimates that appear different may not be statistically different.

One measure of the sampling error associated with an estimate is the standard error. The standard error can vary from one estimate to the next. In general, for a given metric, an estimate with a smaller standard error provides a more reliable approximation of the true value than an estimate with a larger standard error. Estimates with relatively large standard errors are associated with less precision and reliability and should be interpreted with caution.

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

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

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

> According to the NCVS, from 2010 to 2011, there were 26.3 completed burglaries per 1,000 households in urban areas (see table 5). Using the GVFs, BJS determined that the estimate has a standard error of 1.2 completed burglaries per 1,000 households (see appendix table 10). A confidence interval around the estimate was generated by multiplying the standard errors by ±1.96 (the t-score of a normal, two-tailed distribution that excludes 2.5% at either end of the distribution). Therefore, the confidence interval around the 26.3 completed burglaries per 1,000 households estimate is equal to 26.3 ± 1.2 X 1.96 (or 24.0 completed burglaries per 1,000 households to 28.7 completed burglaries per 1,000 households). In other words, if different samples using the same procedures

were taken from the U.S. population during the period from 2010 to 2011, 95% of the time the rate of completed burglaries in urban areas would fall between 24.0 and 28.7.

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

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

Adjusting for inflation

All dollar values in the report are presented in constant 2011 dollars. Estimates were adjusted for 2011 inflation using the consumer price index for all consumers (CPI-U) adjustment factor. The CPI-U is the broadest and most comprehensive consumer price index (www.bls.gov).

Methodological changes to the NCVS in 2006

Methodological changes implemented in 2006 may have affected the crime estimates for that year to such an extent that they are not comparable to estimates from other years. Evaluation of 2007 and later data from the NCVS conducted by BJS and the Census Bureau found a high degree of confidence that estimates for 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, and 2011 are consistent with and comparable to estimates for 2005 and previous years. The reports, *Criminal Victimization, 2006*, NCJ 219413, December 2007; *Criminal Victimization, 2007*, NCJ 224390, December 2008; *Criminal Victimization, 2008*, NCJ 227777, September 2009; *Criminal Victimization, 2009*, NCJ 231327, October 2010; *Criminal Victimization, 2010*, NCJ 235508, September 2011; and *Criminal Victimization, 2011*, NCJ 239437, October 2012, are available on the BJS website.

Although caution is warranted when comparing data from 2006 to other years, the use of 2-year rolling averages in this report diminishes the potential variation between 2006 and other years. In general, findings do not change significantly if the year 2006 is excluded from the analyses.

APPENDIX TABLE 1
Household burglary, by type, 1994–2011

Year	Total households	Attempted forcible entry		Completed forcible entry		Completed unlawful entry		Total household burglaries[a]		Completed household burglaries[b]	
		Number	Rate[c]	Number	Rate[c]	Number	Rate[c]	Number	Rate[c]	Number	Rate[c]
1994	100,157,000	1,092,500	10.9	1,920,000	19.2	3,341,200	33.4	6,353,700	63.4	5,261,200	52.5
1995	101,036,400	927,900	9.2	1,809,600	17.9	3,188,900	31.6	5,926,400	58.7	4,998,500	49.5
1996	102,101,200	825,100	8.1	1,672,600	16.4	2,977,400	29.2	5,475,100	53.6	4,650,000	45.5
1997	103,343,100	817,700	7.9	1,611,500	15.6	2,802,000	27.1	5,231,100	50.6	4,413,500	42.7
1998	104,655,800	750,100	7.2	1,503,400	14.4	2,523,400	24.1	4,776,900	45.6	4,026,800	38.5
1999	106,241,200	716,400	6.7	1,324,700	12.5	2,273,300	21.4	4,314,500	40.6	3,598,100	33.9
2000	107,756,300	618,400	5.7	1,161,700	10.8	2,134,800	19.8	3,914,900	36.3	3,296,600	30.6
2001	108,960,700	493,600	4.5	1,109,100	10.2	1,958,700	18.0	3,561,400	32.7	3,067,800	28.2
2002	109,946,100	455,700	4.1	1,090,900	9.9	1,781,400	16.2	3,328,100	30.3	2,872,400	26.1
2003	112,230,400	521,800	4.6	1,111,000	9.9	1,817,500	16.2	3,450,200	30.7	2,928,500	26.1
2004	114,956,200	551,800	4.8	1,175,800	10.2	1,896,000	16.5	3,623,600	31.5	3,071,800	26.7
2005	116,437,700	544,000	4.7	1,155,300	9.9	1,892,400	16.3	3,591,700	30.8	3,047,700	26.2
2006	117,479,100	677,200	5.8	1,154,900	9.8	1,898,000	16.2	3,730,000	31.8	3,052,800	26.0
2007	118,681,000	744,400	6.3	1,231,900	10.4	1,747,300	14.7	3,723,700	31.4	2,979,200	25.1
2008	120,322,300	655,100	5.4	1,270,900	10.6	1,595,200	13.3	3,521,200	29.3	2,866,100	23.8
2009	121,734,400	568,500	4.7	1,226,700	10.1	1,645,500	13.5	3,440,700	28.3	2,872,200	23.6
2010	122,606,400	524,600	4.3	1,191,700	9.7	1,577,400	12.9	3,293,700	26.9	2,769,100	22.6
2011	122,961,900	549,200	4.5	1,226,700	10.0	1,618,800	13.2	3,394,700	27.6	2,845,500	23.1

Note: Estimates based on 2-year rolling averages centered on the most recent year. See appendix table 2 for standard errors.

[a]Includes attempted forcible entry, completed forcible entry, and completed unlawful entry.

[b]Includes completed forcible entry and completed unlawful entry.

[c]Per 1,000 households.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 1993–2011.

APPENDIX TABLE 2
Standard errors for figure 1: Rate of household burglary, by type, 1994–2011

Year	Attempted forcible entry		Completed forcible entry		Completed unlawful entry		Total household burglaries		Completed household burglaries	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
1994	61,136	0.5	87,819	0.7	121,316	0.9	187,574	1.4	164,046	1.2
1995	48,534	0.4	74,040	0.5	103,001	0.8	156,923	1.2	138,836	1.0
1996	45,182	0.3	70,149	0.5	98,503	0.7	147,230	1.1	131,316	1.0
1997	47,438	0.3	74,124	0.5	104,065	0.7	162,780	1.1	143,052	1.0
1998	47,172	0.3	74,755	0.5	102,941	0.7	163,234	1.1	143,176	1.0
1999	47,994	0.3	65,543	0.5	106,646	0.7	149,697	1.0	137,017	1.0
2000	41,938	0.3	61,348	0.4	102,112	0.7	155,240	1.1	139,706	1.0
2001	36,437	0.3	60,673	0.4	93,588	0.7	138,958	1.0	125,036	0.9
2002	32,840	0.2	58,744	0.4	84,737	0.6	121,355	0.8	113,380	0.8
2003	42,238	0.3	63,464	0.4	91,901	0.6	131,167	0.9	121,902	0.8
2004	42,082	0.3	65,435	0.4	88,215	0.6	131,777	0.9	121,795	0.8
2005	39,732	0.3	76,426	0.5	90,732	0.6	138,880	0.9	127,656	0.8
2006	51,111	0.3	67,394	0.4	96,834	0.6	136,817	0.9	120,530	0.8
2007	58,057	0.4	72,372	0.5	91,750	0.6	132,400	0.8	118,020	0.7
2008	48,450	0.3	76,734	0.5	76,330	0.5	131,622	0.8	112,479	0.7
2009	46,879	0.3	71,737	0.4	92,094	0.6	148,647	0.9	131,309	0.8
2010	37,669	0.2	65,251	0.4	78,194	0.5	119,163	0.7	106,838	0.7
2011	40,306	0.2	66,974	0.4	82,221	0.5	124,403	0.8	114,519	0.7

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 1993–2011.

APPENDIX TABLE 3
Standard errors for table 1: Items taken during completed household burglaries, by type of item, 1994, 2001, and 2011

Stolen item	1994		2001		2011	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total completed burglaries	177,703	~%	136,079	~%	119,117	~%
Cash/checks, credit/bank cards, purses/wallets	58,999	0.7%	46,131	1.0%	43,522	1.0%
Motor vehicles	10,935	0.1	9,426	0.2	11,317	0.3
Motor vehicle parts/accessories, gasoline/oil	29,198	0.4	19,929	0.5	21,275	0.5
Bicycles or parts, toys, recreation/sport equipment	55,221	0.7	37,017	0.8	30,171	0.7
Household appliances/electronics	82,852	0.9	59,707	1.1	64,607	1.3
Household furnishings/collections	38,290	0.5	27,165	0.6	25,403	0.6
Personal items	84,452	1.0	62,334	1.2	61,054	1.3
Firearms	24,874	0.3	18,679	0.4	16,769	0.4
Tools/miscellaneous equipment	58,578	0.7	40,661	0.9	42,513	1.0
Farm/garden produce, food/liquor	33,002	0.4	23,094	0.5	21,339	0.5
Animals	8,745	0.1	2,564	0.1 !	3,337	0.1 !
Other	36,111	0.5	23,389	0.5	17,206	0.4
Unknown	6,185	0.1 !	4,255	0.1 !	4,815	0.1!

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

~Not applicable.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 1993–2011.

APPENDIX TABLE 4
Estimates and standard errors for figure 2: Dollar value of items and cash stolen during completed household burglaries resulting in loss of $1 or more, 1994–2011

Year	Estimates			Standard errors	
	Median	Mean	Percent of victimized households with loss of $1 or more	Mean	Percent of victimized households with loss of $1 or more
1994	389	1,672	76%	2,384	1.0%
1995	379	1,612	76	2,045	0.8
1996	402	1,681	77	2,066	0.9
1997	420	1,866	77	2,253	0.9
1998	413	1,947	78	2,302	1.0
1999	413	1,851	79	2,346	1.1
2000	405	1,604	79	2,229	1.2
2001	444	1,515	78	1,892	1.2
2002	500	1,754	77	2,046	1.1
2003	406	1,829	78	2,391	1.2
2004	366	1,902	78	2,462	1.2
2005	368	2,166	81	2,714	1.2
2006	460	2,317	79	2,704	1.2
2007	541	2,344	73	2,767	1.2
2008	522	2,425	69	2,571	1.3
2009	522	2,596	68	3,142	1.5
2010	618	2,588	71	2,786	1.3
2011	600	2,116	73	2,571	1.2

Note: Estimates based on 2-year rolling averages centered on the most recent year. Estimates adjusted for 2011 inflation using the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) adjustment factor.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 1993–2011.

APPENDIX TABLE 5
Standard errors for table 2: Police responses to completed household burglary victimizations, 1994, 2001, and 2011

Type of response	1994		2001		2011	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total victimizations reported to police	118,482	1.1%	88,319	1.3%	86,033	1.4%
Police came when notified						
Yes	102,829	1.2%	77,591	1.4%	78,280	1.3%
No	41,738	1.0	23,039	1.0	23,737	1.0
Victim went to police	12,850	0.3	13,398	0.6	9,801	0.4
Initial police response						
Took report	94,090	1.2	73,073	1.3	74,839	1.1
Questioned witnesses/searched scene	74,870	1.6	56,438	1.8	59,285	1.9
Took evidence	44,762	1.3	32,996	1.5	40,629	1.7
Promised to investigate/promised surveillance	32,996	1.0	31,094	1.4	36,141	1.6
Made arrest at scene	11,379	0.4%	9,910	0.5%	13,322	0.7%
Other	27,504	0.9	16,964	0.9	12,137	0.6
Don't know	14,657	0.5	5,299	0.3!	12,863	0.6
Any arrest						
Yes	29,410	0.8%	22,909	1.0%	23,830	1.0%
No	112,033	0.9	82,038	1.1	80,211	1.1
Don't know	8,664	0.2	3,188	0.1 !	9,277	0.4

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

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 1993–2011.

APPENDIX TABLE 6
Estimates and standard errors for figure 3: Completed household burglaries reported to police, by amount of loss, 1994–2011

Year	Estimates				Standard errors			
	No loss	$1 to $499	$500 to $999	$1,000 or more	No loss	$1 to $499	$500 to $999	$1,000 or more
1994	47%	33%	64%	82%	2.2%	1.4%	2.7%	1.6%
1995	48	33	58	84	2.0	1.3	2.5	1.4
1996	44	34	56	85	2.0	1.3	2.6	1.4
1997	44	34	62	86	2.2	1.4	2.7	1.4
1998	44	32	64	83	2.4	1.5	2.9	1.6
1999	44	32	59	77	2.7	1.6	3.2	1.9
2000	49	34	53	78	3.0	1.8	3.2	2.1
2001	46	37	55	80	2.6	1.8	3.0	1.9
2002	47	42	60	81	2.6	1.9	3.1	1.8
2003	51	44	59	83	3.0	2.0	3.6	1.9
2004	50	42	63	83	2.9	1.9	3.7	1.9
2005	53	40	64	83	3.4	2.0	3.6	2.0
2006	46	40	59	80	3.0	1.9	3.3	2.0
2007	45	36	56	80	2.6	2.0	3.7	2.0
2008	50	34	59	83	2.5	1.9	3.6	1.8
2009	45	39	62	84	2.9	2.4	4.0	2.0
2010	42	42	65	85	2.6	2.1	3.3	1.7
2011	47	38	68	83	2.7	2.1	3.4	1.7

Note: Estimates based on 2-year rolling averages centered on the most recent year. Amount of loss includes the value of stolen items, damaged items, and stolen cash. Estimates adjusted for 2011 inflation using the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) adjustment factor.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 1993–2011.

APPENDIX TABLE 7
Estimates and standard errors for figure 4: Completed household burglaries reported to insurance companies, by amount of loss, 1994–2011

Year	Estimates				Standard errors			
	No loss	$1 to $499	$500 to $999	$1,000 or more	No loss	$1 to $499	$500 to $999	$1,000 or more
1994	1.5%	4.2%	22.4%	40.6%	0.5%	0.6%	2.3%	2.0%
1995	1.5	3.9	19.8	40.6	0.5	0.5	2.0	1.8
1996	2.3	4.0	15.2	43.3	0.6	0.5	1.8	1.9
1997	2.2	4.0	12.7	44.7	0.6	0.5	1.8	2.0
1998	2.8	2.8	13.5	41.5	0.8	0.5	2.0	2.1
1999	3.4	2.4	16.4	38.7	0.9	0.5	2.3	2.2
2000	1.3 !	3.1	13.9	42.6	0.6 !	0.6	2.2	2.5
2001	2.3 !	3.4	13.6	41.9	0.7 !	0.6	2.0	2.3
2002	3.5	4.9	15.5	37.6	0.9	0.8	2.2	2.2
2003	1.4 !	5.2	10.8	33.0	0.7 !	0.8	2.2	2.4
2004	0.7 !	3.9	8.2	32.2	0.5 !	0.7	2.0	2.4
2005	3.4 !	3.6	8.5	36.7	1.2 !	0.7	2.0	2.5
2006	2.9 !	5.0	9.5	36.3	1.0 !	0.8	1.9	2.4
2007	0.9 !	6.1	11.7	34.6	0.5 !	1.0	2.4	2.4
2008	2.6 !	4.5	12.3	34.6	0.8!	0.8	2.4	2.3
2009	2.8	2.8	9.4	37.2	0.9	0.7	2.3	2.6
2010	2.2 !	3.5	7.6	37.8	0.8!	0.8	1.8	2.2
2011	2.3 !	3.3	9.6	35.1	0.8!	0.7	2.1	2.2

Note: Estimates based on 2-year rolling averages centered on the most recent year. Amount of loss includes the value of stolen items, damaged items, and stolen cash. Estimates adjusted for 2011 inflation using the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) adjustment factor.

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

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 1993–2011.

APPENDIX TABLE 8
Standard errors for table 3: Completed burglaries reported and not reported to police and an insurance company, by amount of loss, 1994, 2001, and 2011

	No loss	$1 to $499	$500 to $999	$1,000 or more
Reported to police				
Reported to insurance				
1994	1.1%	1.5%	3.3%	2.3%
2001	1.5 !	1.6	3.3	2.6
2011	1.7 !	1.7	3.0	2.5
Not reported to insurance				
1994	1.1	1.6	3.3	2.3
2001	1.7	1.7	3.4	2.6
2011	1.8	1.8	3.1	2.5
Not reported to police				
Reported to insurance				
1994	~% !	0.3%	1.7% !	1.7% !
2001	0.4 !	0.2 !	1.0 !	1.8 !
2011	~ !	0.5 !	~ !	1.5 !
Not reported to insurance				
1994	0.0	0.4	1.8	1.8
2001	0.4	0.3	1.1	1.9
2011	0.0	0.6	0.0	1.5

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

~Not applicable.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 1993–2011.

Standard errors for table 4: Households that experienced completed burglary, by head of household characteristics, 1994, 2001, and 2011

Characteristic	1994		2001		2011	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Race/Hispanic origin						
White	145,739	1.3	105,904	1.0	90,999	0.8
Black	59,078	3.5	45,871	2.5	44,629	2.0
Hispanic/Latino	47,409	4.7	33,018	2.4	36,690	1.9
Asian/Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	16,475	5.0	13,422	2.9	15,739	2.2
American Indian/Alaskan Native	16,459	20.3	10,406	14.0	11,295	12.1
Two or more races	~	~	~	~	17,686	10.7
Age						
19 or younger	25,761	17.3	18,273	11.7	14,540	8.0
20–29	68,557	3.2	47,983	2.3	44,566	1.9
30–49	115,858	1.9	83,301	1.3	71,573	1.2
50–64	60,110	2.2	45,179	1.3	52,967	1.1
65 or older	54,803	1.9	37,612	1.3	40,334	1.1
Marital status						
Married	108,852	1.4	77,810	1.0	66,717	0.8
Single	72,856	3.0	57,838	2.0	55,721	1.5
Separated/divorced	80,581	3.4	54,376	2.1	56,815	1.9
Widowed	41,776	2.6	27,919	1.8	30,397	1.9
Household composition						
Two or more adults	128,916	1.4	100,029	1.0	88,107	0.8
Without children	90,441	1.7	66,327	1.2	64,979	1.0
With children	81,699	2.2	62,679	1.5	53,505	1.3
One male adult	57,716	3.2	40,828	2.1	42,325	1.8
Without children	49,129	3.2	37,187	2.1	40,265	1.8
With children	27,206	9.6	13,595	9.0	11,490	7.4
One female adult	82,744	2.6	53,323	1.7	53,480	1.5
Without children	50,507	2.4	35,380	1.5	40,348	1.5
With children	61,039	5.3	34,990	4.2	32,244	4.0

~ Not applicable.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 1993–2011.

Standard errors for table 5: Households that experienced completed burglary, by household characteristics, 1994, 2001, and 2011

	1994		2001		2011	
Characteristic	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Location of residence						
Urban	105,974	2.4	74,554	1.6	68,414	1.2
Suburban	97,085	1.5	77,723	1.0	73,437	0.9
Rural	73,983	2.3	47,114	1.6	46,109	1.7
Income						
$14,999 or less	94,735	2.6	53,149	2.4	45,413	2.8
$15,000–34,999	85,105	2.0	57,196	1.6	49,557	1.7
$35,000–49,999	52,795	2.6	35,988	1.8	33,587	1.8
$50,000–74,999	42,690	2.8	32,381	1.6	29,949	1.5
$75,000 or more	37,184	3.7	37,055	1.7	33,537	1.0
Unknown	47,159	2.7	44,882	1.5	60,536	1.1
Ownership status						
Rented	112,767	2.2	79,167	1.6	77,617	1.4
Owned	122,571	1.4	94,117	0.9	82,120	0.7

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 1993–2011.

Standard errors for table 6: Households that experienced completed burglary, by household structural characteristics, 2004–2011

	Average annual number	Rate
Direct outside access		
Yes	108,235	0.4
No	24,937	1.2
Don't know	2,206	5.1 !
Gated/walled community		
Yes	24,107	1.1
No	108,637	0.4
Restricted access		
Yes	26,751	1.1
No	107,787	0.4

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

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2004–2011.

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