



Repeat Violent Victimization, 2005-14

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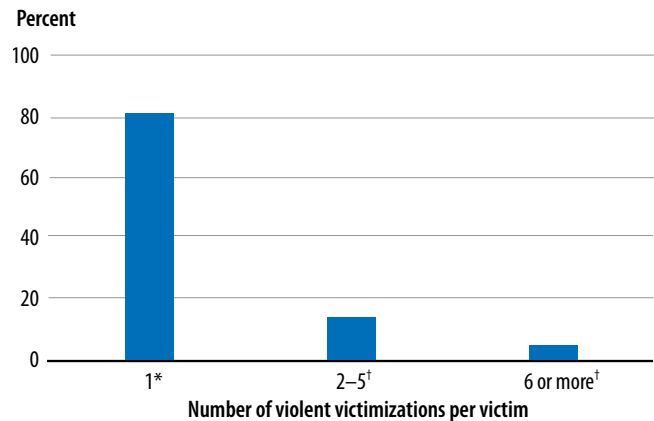
During the 10-year aggregate period 2005-14, an average of 3,249,900 persons age 12 or older experienced one or more nonfatal violent victimizations (rape or sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, and simple assault) during the year.¹ The majority (81%) of victims experienced a single violent victimization during the year (figure 1).² The remaining 19% experienced repeat violent victimization, defined as experiencing two or more violent victimizations during the year. More violent crime victims experienced two to five violent victimizations (14%) than six or more violent victimizations (5%).

This report uses 1993 to 2014 data from the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) to examine annual prevalence rates of nonfatal violent crime for persons age 12 or older who experienced a single or repeat (two or more) violent victimization. The majority of this report presents aggregate estimates for the 10-year period from 2005 to 2014 to describe the characteristics of repeat violent crime victims and the types of violent crimes they experienced during the year. Aggregating years increases the reliability and stability of estimates.

¹For offense definitions, see *Criminal Victimization, 2015* (NCJ 250180, BJS web, October 2016) and *Terms and Definitions: Victims* (BJS web).

²Unless otherwise noted, findings in this report are significant at the 95% confidence level.

FIGURE 1
Percent of violent crime victims, by the number of victimizations they experienced during the year, 2005–2014



Note: Violent victimizations include rape or sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, and simple assault. See appendix table 1 for estimates and standard errors.

*Comparison group.

†Significant difference from comparison group at the 95% confidence interval.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2005–2014.

HIGHLIGHTS

- The total nonfatal violent crime prevalence rate decreased 62% from 1993 to 2014, from 29.3 violent crime victims per 1,000 persons age 12 or older to 11.1 per 1,000.
- In 2014, the prevalence of persons who experienced a single violent victimization (8.9 per 1,000) was 4.2 times higher than the rate of repeat violent victimization (2.1 per 1,000).
- In 2014, the 5% of victims who experienced six or more violent victimizations accounted for more than a quarter (27%) of total violent victimizations that year.
- During 2005-14, about 19% of violent crime victims experienced two or more violent victimizations per year.
- During 2005-14, a greater percentage of intimate partner violence victims (33%) experienced repeat violent crime than victims of violence by other types of offenders.
- During 2005-14, repeat violent crime victims experienced the majority of their victimizations by the same type of offender.
- A greater percentage of rape or sexual assault victims (31%) experienced repeat violent crime during the year than victims of other crime types during 2005-14.
- Among repeat violent crime victims who experienced at least one serious crime, most of the crimes committed against them were serious crimes.

Prevalence of repeat violent victimization decreased 62% from 1993 to 2014

From 1993 to 2014, the total nonfatal violent crime prevalence rate decreased 62%, from 29.3 violent crime victims per 1,000 persons age 12 or older in 1993 to 11.1 per 1,000 in 2014 (figure 2). The prevalence of victims who experienced a single violent victimization decreased 60%, from 22.4 victims per 1,000 in 1993 to 8.9 per 1,000 in 2014. Repeat violent victimization prevalence rates decreased 69%, from 6.9 per 1,000 in 1993 to 2.1 per 1,000 in 2014.

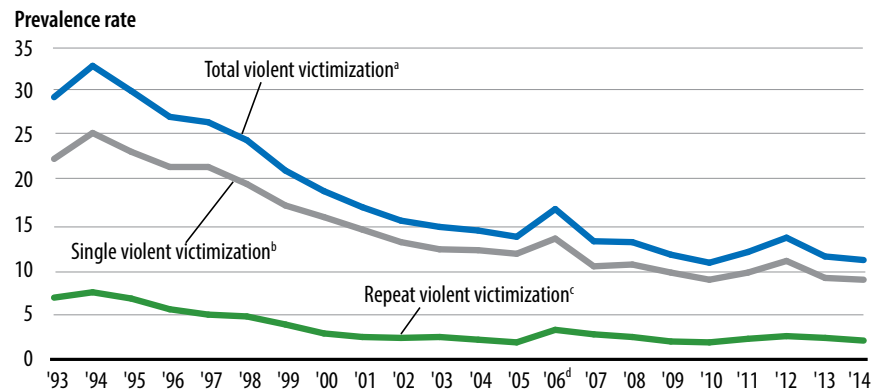
From 2005 to 2014, total violent crime prevalence rates decreased 19%. This decrease was primarily driven by a 25% decline in the prevalence of victims who experienced a single violent victimization, from 11.8 victims per 1,000 persons age 12 or older in 2005 to 8.9 per 1,000 in 2014. The prevalence rate of repeat violent victimization did not change significantly from 2005 (1.9 victims per 1,000) to 2014 (2.1 per 1,000).

For each year from 1993 to 2014, the majority of violent crime victims experienced a single violent victimization. In 1993, the prevalence of persons who experienced a single violent victimization (22.4 victims per 1,000 persons age 12 or older) was 3.3 times higher than the rate of repeat violence (6.9 per 1,000). In 2014, the

rate of single violent victimization (8.9 per 1,000) was 4.2 times higher than the rate of repeat violent victimization (2.1 per 1,000).

Prevalence rates for total, single, and repeat serious violent crime (rape or sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault) decreased from

FIGURE 2
Prevalence of violent crime, by single and repeat victimization, 1993–2014



Note: Violent victimizations include rape or sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, and simple assault. See appendix table 2 for populations, estimates, and standard errors.

^aNumber of persons per 1,000 age 12 or older who experienced at least one violent victimization during the year.

^bNumber of persons per 1,000 age 12 or older who experienced a single violent victimization during the year.

^cNumber of persons per 1,000 age 12 or older who experienced two or more violent victimizations during the year.

^dSee *Methodology* for information on changes to the National Crime Victimization Survey in 2006.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 1993–2014.

Calculating prevalence rates for single and repeat violent victimization

Prevalence rates measure the number of unique persons in a population who experienced at least one victimization during a specified period. Prevalence rates are estimated by dividing the number of victims in a specified population by the total number of persons in that population. Rates are multiplied by 1,000 to represent the number of victims per 1,000 persons in the population, or by 100 to represent the percentage of the population that experienced at least one victimization during the specified time (T).

$$\text{Prevalence rate per 1,000 persons}_T = \frac{\text{Number of victims in a specified population}_T}{\text{Number of persons in the specified population}_T} \times 1,000$$

$$\text{Percent of persons victimized}_T = \frac{\text{Number of victims in a specified population}_T}{\text{Number of persons in the specified population}_T} \times 100$$

This report presents data on the prevalence of violent victimization during the calendar year, including whether victims experienced a single or repeated violent victimization. Persons were repeat violent crime victims if they experienced two or more violent victimizations during the year, including victims who experienced high-frequency repeat victimization (six or more victimizations that were too similar in nature for the incidents to be distinguished from one another).

For further information on calculating prevalence rates from the National Crime Victimization Survey data, see *Measuring the Prevalence of Crime with the National Crime Victimization Survey* (NCJ 241656, BJS web, September 2013).

1993 to 2014 (figure 3). In 1993, the serious violent crime prevalence rate was 12.6 victims per 1,000 persons age 12 or older, compared to 4.6 per 1,000 in 2014. The prevalence of victims who experienced a single serious violent victimization during the year declined 62%, from 10.6 victims per 1,000 in 1993 to 4.1 per 1,000 in 2014. Similarly, the rate of persons who experienced two or more serious violent victimizations declined 71%, from 2.0 per 1,000 in 1993 to 0.6 per 1,000 in 2014. From 2005 to 2014, there were no statistically significant changes in single or repeat serious violence prevalence rates.

FIGURE 3
Prevalence of serious violent crime, by single and repeat victimization, 1993–2014



Note: Serious violent victimizations include rape or sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault. See appendix table 3 for estimates and standard errors.

^aNumber of persons per 1,000 age 12 or older who experienced at least one serious violent victimization during the year.

^bNumber of persons per 1,000 age 12 or older who experienced a single serious violent victimization during the year.

^cNumber of persons per 1,000 age 12 or older who experienced two or more serious violent victimizations during the year.

^dSee *Methodology* for information on changes to the National Crime Victimization Survey in 2006.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 1993–2014.

Time between first and second victimizations among repeat violent crime victims

During 2005–14, the majority (96%) of repeat violent crime victims experienced their second victimization less than 6 months after their first victimization (table 1). More than half (56%) of repeat violent crime victims experienced their first two victimizations less than 1 month apart or as a high-frequency repeat victimization (i.e., series victimization). 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. About 4% of repeat violent crime victims experienced their second violent victimization 6 months or more after their first violent victimization.

TABLE 1
Months between the first and second victimization among repeat violent crime victims, 2005–2014

	Percent
Total	100%
High-frequency repeat victimization*	22.9
Less than 1 month	32.9
1 month	18.0
2 months	10.3
3–5 months	12.1
6 months or more	3.8
Average annual number of repeat violent crime victims	606,200

Note: Repeat violent crime victims include victims who experienced two or more violent victimizations during the year. See appendix table 4 for standard errors.

*High-frequency repeat or series victimizations are similar in type and occur with such frequency that a victim is unable to recall each individual event or describe each event in detail.

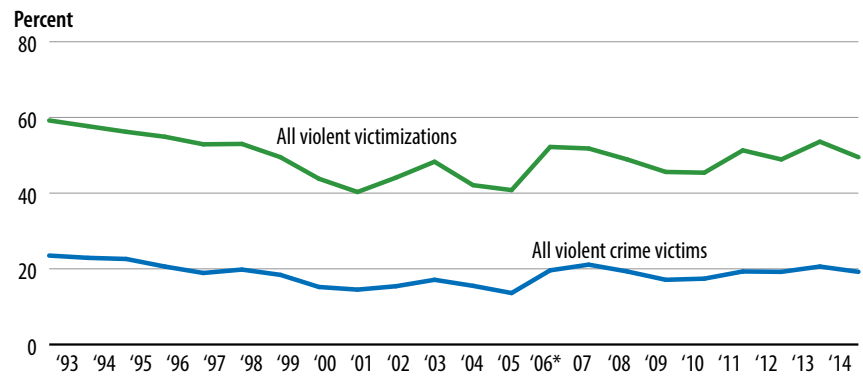
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2005–2014.

In 2014, the 5% of victims who experienced six or more violent victimizations accounted for 27% of violent victimizations

Repeat violent crime victims accounted for fewer than a quarter of the total violent crime victims each year from 1993 to 2014 (figure 4). The multiple victimizations that repeat victims experienced accounted for a disproportionate percentage of the total number of violent victimizations that occurred each year. In 1993, the 24% of violent crime victims who experienced repeat victimization accounted for 59% of the total violent victimizations committed against all persons age 12 or older that year. In 2014, of all violent crime victims, 19% were repeat violence victims and accounted for 50% of all violent victimizations.

The concentration of victimizations was more pronounced among victims who experienced six or more violent crimes during the year. In 1993, the 8% of victims who experienced six or more violent victimizations accounted for 39% of all violent victimizations committed that year (figure 5). In comparison, the 5% of victims who experienced six or more violent victimizations in 2014 accounted for more than a quarter (27%) of total violent victimizations that year.

FIGURE 4
Percent of violent crime victims and victimizations accounted for by repeat victims, 1993–2014

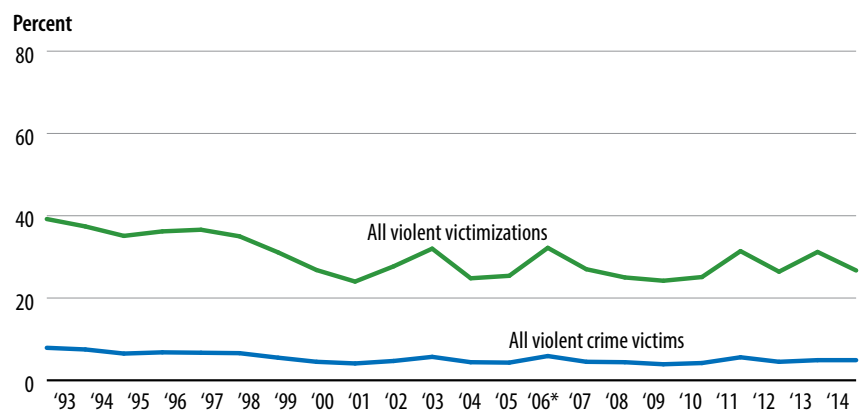


Note: Repeat victims include persons who experienced two or more violent victimizations during the year. See appendix table 5 for estimates and standard errors.

*See *Methodology* for information on changes to the National Crime Victimization Survey in 2006.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 1993–2014.

FIGURE 5
Percent of violent crime victims and victimizations accounted for by victims who experienced six or more violent victimizations during the year, 1993–2014



Note: See appendix table 6 for estimates and standard errors.

*See *Methodology* for information on changes to the National Crime Victimization Survey in 2006.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 1993–2014.

During 2005-14, repeat violent crime prevalence rates were similar for males and females

During 2005-14, a greater percentage of males (1.4%) than females (1.2%) experienced at least one violent victimization (table 2). This difference was due to a higher percentage of males (1.2%) than females (0.9%) who experienced a single violent victimization during the year. However, there was no significant difference in the percentage of males (0.2%) and females (0.2%) who experienced repeat violent victimization.

During 2005-14, a greater percentage of persons ages 12 to 17 (2.4%) and 18 to 24 (2.2%) experienced at least one violent victimization than

persons ages 25 to 34 (1.6%) and 35 or older (0.9%). This pattern across age groups was consistent with single violent victimization prevalence rates. The prevalence of repeat violent victimization was highest among persons ages 12 to 17 (0.5%) and lowest among persons age 35 or older (0.2%), compared to other age groups.

A greater percentage of blacks (1.6%) experienced at least one violent victimization than whites (1.2%), Hispanics (1.3%), and other races (1.2%) during 2005-14.³ These differences were primarily due to a higher prevalence of single violent victimization among blacks (1.4%) than persons of all other race and Hispanic origin categories.

³White, black, and other race categories exclude persons of Hispanic or Latino origin.

During 2005-14, a greater percentage of Hispanics (1.3%) experienced at least one violent victimization than whites (1.2%) (90% confidence level). This difference was due to a greater percentage of Hispanics (1.1%) experiencing single violent victimization than whites (1.0%). Hispanics had a higher prevalence of single violent victimization (1.1%) and a lower prevalence of repeat violent victimization (0.2%) than persons who identified as a race other than black or white (1.0% for single and 0.3% for repeat violent victimizations).

TABLE 2
Prevalence of violent crime, by single or repeat victimization and victim demographic characteristics, 2005–2014

Victim demographic characteristic	Average annual population	Average annual number			Prevalence rate		
		Total ^a	Single violent crime ^b	Repeat violent crime ^c	Total ^a	Single violent crime ^b	Repeat violent crime ^c
Total	255,500,900	3,249,900	2,643,700	606,200	1.3%	1.0%	0.2%
Sex							
Male*	124,586,700	1,743,100	1,438,200	304,900	1.4%	1.2%	0.2%
Female	130,914,200	1,506,800	1,205,500	301,300	1.2 †	0.9 †	0.2
Age							
12–17*	24,991,000	591,100	463,800	127,300	2.4%	1.9%	0.5%
18–24	29,613,900	651,400	546,900	104,500	2.2	1.8	0.4 †
25–34	41,286,100	648,000	525,600	122,400	1.6 †	1.3 †	0.3 †
35 or older	159,609,900	1,359,400 †	1,107,400 †	252,000 †	0.9 †	0.7 †	0.2 †
Race/Hispanic origin^d							
White*	172,862,100	2,072,800	1,663,100	409,700	1.2%	1.0%	0.2%
Black	30,200,700	489,200 †	412,300 †	76,900 †	1.6 †	1.4 †	0.3
Hispanic	36,277,600	487,400 †	414,300 †	73,100 †	1.3 ‡	1.1 †	0.2
Other ^e	16,160,500	200,500 †	154,000 †	46,500 †	1.2	1.0	0.3

Note: Detail may not sum to total due to rounding. See appendix table 7 for standard errors.

*Comparison group.

†Significant difference from comparison group at the 95% confidence interval.

‡Significant difference from comparison group at the 90% confidence interval.

^aIncludes persons age 12 or older who experienced at least one violent victimization during the year.

^bIncludes persons age 12 or older who experienced a single violent victimization during the year.

^cIncludes persons age 12 or older who experienced two or more violent victimizations during the year.

^dWhite, black, and other race categories exclude persons of Hispanic or Latino origin, unless specified.

^eIncludes American Indian or Alaska Natives; Asian, Native Hawaiian, or Other Pacific Islanders; and persons of two or more races.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2005–2014.

A greater percentage of intimate partner violence victims experienced repeat violence than victims of violence by other types of offenders

During 2005-14, the majority of violent crime victims experienced a single violent victimization during the year, regardless of the victim-offender relationship. Victims of intimate partner violence (IPV) experienced a greater percentage of repeat violent victimization (33%) than victims of violence committed by a well-known or casual acquaintance (26%), relative (25%), or stranger (17%) (table 3). Victims of violence committed by a stranger had the lowest percentage of repeat violent crime, compared to victims of violence by all other types of offenders.

Examining the relationship between repeat victims and their offenders provides information about the diverse types of offenders committing violence against each victim. Repeat violent crime victims were more likely to experience two or more victimizations by the same type of offender than by different types of offenders. About a quarter (26%) of IPV victims experienced repeated violence by an intimate partner. Among victims of violence committed by a well-known or casual acquaintance, 19% were victimized at least twice by a well-known or casual acquaintance. An estimated 17% of victims of violence committed by a relative experienced repeat relative violence, and 11% of victims of violence committed by a stranger experienced repeat stranger violence.

During 2005-14, a greater percentage of male than female victims experienced repeat victimization by a stranger

On average per year during 2005-14, there were four times more female (298,100) than male (74,200) victims of IPV (table 4). However, a similar percentage of male (34%) and female (33%) victims of IPV experienced repeat violent victimization. Female victims of IPV (28%) were more likely (90% confidence level) than male victims of IPV (21%) to experience two or more violent victimizations committed by an intimate partner.

During 2005-14, a greater percentage of female (27%) than male (20%) victims of relative violence experienced repeat violent

TABLE 3
Percent of violent crime victims who experienced single or repeat victimization during the year, by victim-offender relationship, 2005–2014

Victim-offender relationship	Intimate partner*	Well-known or casual acquaintance	Relative	Stranger
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
Single violent crime victims ^a	66.7%	74.5% †	75.4% †	83.4% †
Repeat violent crime victims ^b	33.3%	25.5% †	24.6% †	16.6% †
Intimate partner	26.2	1.5 †	2.3 †	0.8 †
Well-known or casual acquaintance	4.3	18.6 †	3.6	3.9
Relative	1.5	0.8	16.7 †	0.6 †
Stranger	3.1	5.3 †	3.5	11.2 †
Average annual number of violent crime victims ^c	372,300	1,036,600 †	239,900 †	1,420,200 †

Note: Detail may not sum to total due to rounding. Victims are counted in multiple categories if they experienced victimization by different types of offenders. See appendix table 8 for standard errors.

*Comparison group.

†Significant difference from comparison group at the 95% confidence interval.

^aIncludes persons age 12 or older who experienced a single violent victimization during the year.

^bIncludes persons age 12 or older who experienced two or more violent victimizations during the year. Detail does not sum to total because a person may experience victimization by more than one type of offender and due to missing data on victim-offender relationships.

^cIncludes persons age 12 or older who experienced at least one violent victimization during the year.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2005–2014.

TABLE 4
Percent of violent crime victims who experienced repeat victimization, by victim-offender relationship and victim's sex, 2005–2014

Victim-offender relationship	Average annual number of violent crime victims		Repeat violent victimization ^a —			
	Male*	Female	By any offender		By same type of offender ^b	
	Male*	Female	Male*	Female	Male*	Female
Intimate partner	74,100	298,100 †	33.6%	33.3%	20.7%	27.6% ‡
Well-known or casual acquaintance	530,300	506,300	25.6	25.5	18.5	18.7
Relative	93,800	146,100	20.3	27.4 ‡	13.4	18.9 ‡
Stranger violence	911,300	509,000 †	17.5	15.1	12.4	9.1 †

Note: See appendix table 9 for standard errors.

*Comparison group.

†Significant difference from comparison group at the 95% confidence interval.

‡Significant difference from comparison group at the 90% confidence interval.

^aIncludes persons age 12 or older who experienced two or more violent victimizations during the year.

^bIncludes persons age 12 or older who experienced two or more violent victimizations by offenders in the same specified victim-offender relationship category during the year.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2005–2014.

victimization (90% confidence level). A greater percentage (90% confidence interval) of these female victims (19%) than male victims (13%) also experienced repeated violence by a relative. In comparison, during the same period there were more male victims (911,300) of stranger violence than female victims (509,000). A greater percentage of these male victims (12%) than female victims (9%) experienced repeat violent victimization committed by a stranger.

During 2005-14, the 33% of IPV victims who experienced repeat violence accounted for 68% of all IPV victimizations

During 2005-14, about 33% of IPV victims experienced repeat violent victimization during the year, and these victims accounted for more than two-thirds (68%) of all violent crime committed against IPV victims (figure 6). The percentage of all victimizations attributed to repeat victims was greater among victims of IPV (68%) than among victims of violence committed by well-known or casual acquaintances (repeat victims accounted for 58% of victimizations), relatives (56% of victimizations), or strangers (45% of victimizations). This was primarily driven by a greater percentage of IPV victims who experienced repeat violent victimization than those victimized by other types of offenders.

On average among single and repeat violent crime victims, IPV victims (2.1) experienced a greater number of victimizations per victim than victims of acquaintance (1.7), relative (1.7, 90% confidence interval), or stranger (1.5) violence (appendix table 10). Repeat violent crime victims averaged about four victimizations regardless of the type of offender.

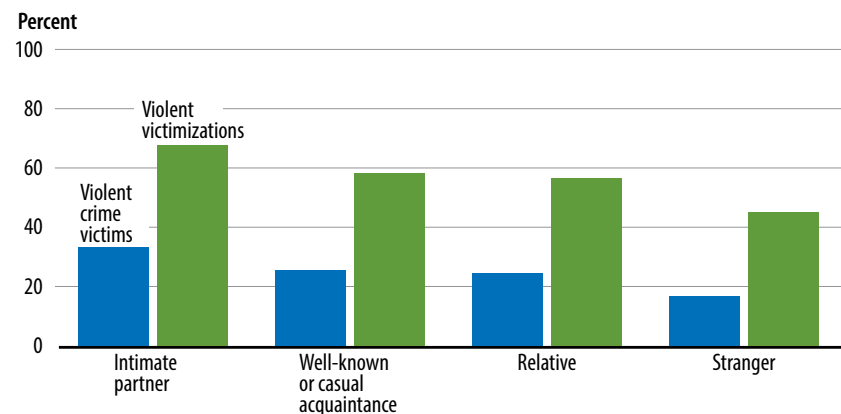
Repeat violent crime victims experienced the majority of their victimizations by the same type of offender

Examining the percentage of victimizations committed by each type of offender provides information about who committed the majority of violence against repeat victims. For example, a person who experienced four victimizations, three by an intimate partner and one by an acquaintance, is a repeat violent crime victim who experienced both

IPV and acquaintance violence. However, the majority (75%) of these victimizations were committed by an intimate partner.

During 2005-14, victims who experienced two or more violent crimes in a year experienced the majority of their victimizations by the same type of offender (table 5). An average annual 519,100 violent victimizations were committed against repeat violent crime victims who experienced at least one violent crime committed by an intimate partner.

FIGURE 6
Percent of violent crime victims and victimizations accounted for by repeat victims, by victim-offender relationship, 2005–2014



Note: Repeat violent crime victims include persons ages 12 or older who experienced two or more violent victimizations during the year. See appendix table 10 for estimates and standard errors. Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2005–2014.

TABLE 5
Percent of victimizations committed against repeat violent crime victims, by victim-offender relationship, 2005–2014

Victim-offender relationship among all violent victimizations	Repeat victims who experienced at least one victimization by—			
	Intimate partner*	Well-known or casual acquaintance	Relative	Stranger
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
Intimate partner	88.1	3.1 †	4.5 †	2.9 †
Well-known or casual acquaintance	3.8	84.9 †	5.8 ‡	9.8 †
Relative	1.7	2.1	83.3 †	1.5
Stranger	4.9	6.8 †	3.9	80.9 †
Unknown	1.5	3.1 †	2.4	4.9 †
Average annual number of repeat violent crime victims	124,000	264,800 †	59,100 †	236,100 †
Average annual number of violent victimizations	519,100	1,079,600 †	234,100 †	970,100 †

Note: Detail may not sum to total due to rounding. Repeat violent crime victims include persons age 12 or older who experienced two or more violent victimizations during the year. Victims are counted in multiple categories if they experienced victimization by different types of offenders. See appendix table 11 for standard errors.

*Comparison group.

†Significant difference from comparison group at the 95% confidence interval.

‡Significant difference from comparison group at the 90% confidence interval.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2005–2014.

The majority of those victimizations were committed by intimate partners (88%), while a lower percentage was attributed to strangers (5%), well-known or casual acquaintances (4%), and relatives (2%).

Similarly, of the 1,079,600 violent victimizations committed against repeat victims who experienced well-known or casual acquaintance violence, 85% were committed by a well-known or casual acquaintance during 2005-14. In comparison, 7% of these victimizations were committed by strangers, 3% by intimate partners, and 2% by relatives. Victims of relative violence who experienced repeat violent victimization experienced more violent victimizations by relatives (83%) than well-known or casual acquaintances (6%), intimate partners (5%), or strangers (4%). The majority (81%) of violent victimizations

committed against victims of stranger violence who were repeat victims were also committed by strangers. Another 10% of these victimizations were committed by well-known or casual acquaintances, with a smaller percentage committed by intimate partners (3%) or relatives (2%).

31% of rape or sexual assault victims experienced repeat violent victimization

During 2005-14, the majority of rape or sexual assault (69%), robbery (81%), aggravated assault (79%), and simple assault (77%) victims experienced a single violent victimization during the year (table 6). A greater percentage of rape or sexual assault victims (31%) experienced repeat violent victimization during the year than victims of robbery (19%), aggravated assault (21%), or simple assault (23%).

In addition, a greater percentage of simple assault victims experienced two or more violent crimes during the year than robbery or aggravated assault (90% confidence level) victims.

During this period, a greater percentage of rape or sexual assault (16%) victims experienced two or more rape or sexual assault victimizations than robbery victims who experienced repeated robbery (7%) and aggravated assault victims who experienced repeated aggravated assault (9%). More than half of repeat victims who experienced robbery (55%) or aggravated assault (56%) also experienced a simple assault, and 46% of repeat victims who experienced rape or sexual assault also experienced a simple assault (not shown). Among victims of simple assault, 19% experienced two or more simple assaults.

TABLE 6
Percent of violent crime victims who experienced single or repeat victimization during the year, by type of crime, 2005–2014

Type of crime	Rape or sexual assault*	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Simple assault
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
Single violent crime victims ^a	69.1%	81.1% †	79.4% †	76.6% †
Repeat violent crime victims ^b	30.9%	18.9% †	20.6% †	23.4% †
Rape or sexual assault	15.8	1.2 †	1.1 †	1.0 †
Robbery	3.3	7.3 †	2.5	2.1
Aggravated assault	4.7	4.0	8.8 †	3.7
Simple assault	14.4	10.4 ‡	11.5	19.1 †
Average annual number of violent crime victims ^c	155,900	429,600 †	689,500 †	2,142,500 †

Note: Detail may not sum to total due to rounding. Victims are counted in multiple categories if they experienced more than one type of crime. See appendix table 12 for standard errors.

*Comparison group.

†Significant difference from comparison group at the 95% confidence interval.

‡Significant difference from comparison group at the 90% confidence interval.

^aIncludes persons age 12 and older who experienced a single violent victimization during the year.

^bIncludes persons age 12 or older who experienced two or more violent victimizations during the year. Detail does not sum to total because a person may experience multiple types of victimization.

^cIncludes persons age 12 or older who experienced at least one violent victimization during the year.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2005–2014.

During 2005-14, similar percentages of male and female victims of aggravated assault experienced repeat violent crime

During 2005-14, on average per year, there were 6.8 times more female victims (135,800) of rape or sexual assault than male victims (20,100) (table 7). Among these victims, similar percentages of male (14%) and female (16%) victims experienced a second rape or sexual assault during the year. However, a greater percentage of male (45%) than female (29%) rape or sexual assault victims experienced two or more violent victimizations of any type during the year.

During 2005-14, on average per year, more male victims (411,000) experienced at least one aggravated assault than female victims (278,400). Similar percentages of male and female victims of aggravated assault experienced any repeat violent victimization and repeated aggravated assault during the year. During the same period, there were more male (270,300) than female (159,300) robbery victims on average per year. A greater percentage (90% confidence level) of female (9%) than male (6%) robbery victims experienced repeat robbery during the year, and a greater percentage of female (24%) than male (16%) robbery victims experienced two or more total violent victimizations during the year. Similar percentages of male and female simple assault victims experienced repeat

simple assault (18% of male and 20% of female victims) and repeat violent victimization (23% and 24%) during the year.

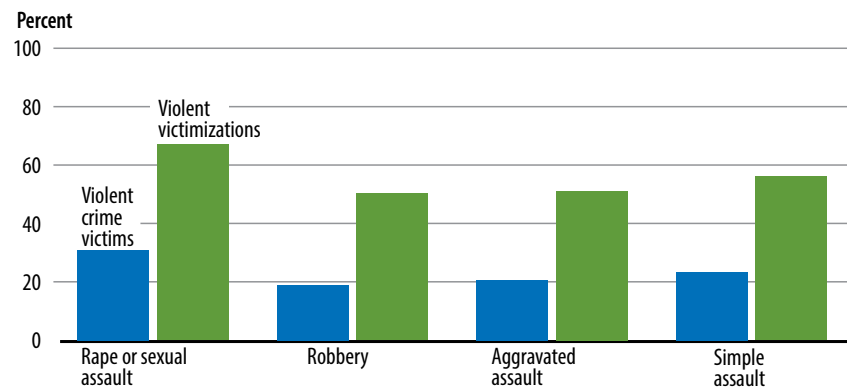
Repeat victims accounted for a greater percentage of total victimizations among rape or sexual assault victims than victims of other crime types

During 2005-14, the 31% of rape or sexual assault victims who experienced repeat violent victimization accounted for 67% of total victimizations committed against all rape or sexual assault victims (figure 7). Repeat victims accounted for a greater percentage of all victimizations among

victims of rape or sexual assault (67%) than victims of simple assault (repeat victims accounted for 56% of victimizations), aggravated assault (51% of victimizations), or robbery (50% of victimizations). Repeat victims accounted for a greater percentage of victimizations among victims of simple assault (56%) than aggravated assault (51%) or robbery (50%).

On average, rape or sexual assault victims experienced approximately 2.1 violent victimizations during the year, a higher number than robbery (1.6) or aggravated assault (1.6) victims (appendix table 14). Simple assault victims experienced an average annual 1.7 violent victimizations per victim. Among

FIGURE 7
Percent of violent crime victims and victimizations accounted for by repeat victims, by type of crime, 2005–2014



Note: Repeat violent crime victims include persons age 12 or older who experienced two or more violent victimizations during the year. See appendix table 14 for estimates and standard errors.
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2005–2014.

TABLE 7
Percent of violent crime victims who experienced repeat victimization, by type of crime and victim's sex, 2005–2014

Type of crime	Average annual number of violent crime victims		Repeat violent victimization ^a			
	Male*	Female	Any type of crime		Same type of crime ^b	
			Male*	Female	Male*	Female
Rape or sexual assault	20,100	135,800 †	45.4%	28.8% †	13.7%	16.1%
Robbery	270,300	159,300 †	16.1	23.9 †	6.2	9.1 ‡
Aggravated assault	411,000	278,400 †	20.4	21.0	8.0	9.9
Simple assault	1,132,000	1,010,500	22.9	24.1	18.3	20.0

Note: See appendix table 13 for standard errors.

*Comparison group.

†Significant difference from comparison group at the 95% confidence interval.

‡Significant difference from comparison group at the 90% confidence interval.

^aIncludes persons age 12 or older who experienced two or more violent victimizations during the year.

^bIncludes persons age 12 or older who experienced two or more of the same type of violent crime during the year.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2005–2014.

repeat violent crime victims, there were no statistically significant differences in the average number of violent victimizations per victim across those who experienced rape or sexual assault (4.5 victimizations per victim), robbery (4.3), aggravated assault (4.0), or simple assault (4.2).

Violent crimes against repeat violent crime victims who experienced serious violence were most often the same type of crime or simple assault

During 2005-14, of the victimizations committed against repeat violent crime victims who experienced aggravated assault, 61% were aggravated assault and 30% were simple assault (table 8). Rape or sexual assault accounted for an estimated 64% of the victimizations

committed against repeat victims who experienced rape or sexual assault, followed by simple assault (26%). The majority of violent crimes committed against repeat violent crime victims who experienced robbery were robberies (60%) or simple assaults (31%). Among repeat violent crime victims who experienced at least one simple assault during the year, the majority (89%) of all victimizations committed against them were simple assaults.

TABLE 8
Percent of victimizations committed against repeat violent crime victims, by type of crime, 2005–2014

Type of crime among all violent victimizations	Repeat victims who experienced at least one—			
	Rape or sexual assault*	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Simple assault
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
Rape or sexual assault	63.5	2.0 †	2.2 †	2.0 †
Robbery	5.1	59.8 †	6.6	3.9
Aggravated assault	5.8	6.9	60.8 †	5.3
Simple assault	25.6	31.3 †	30.4 ‡	88.7 †
Average annual number of repeat violent crime victims	48,200	81,400	142,300 †	501,900 †
Average annual number of violent victimizations	218,700	350,700 †	571,800 †	2,086,700 †

Note: Detail may not sum to total due to rounding. Repeat violent crime victims includes persons age 12 or older who experienced two or more violent victimizations during the year. Repeat violent crime victims are counted in multiple categories if they experienced more than one type of crime. See appendix table 15 for standard errors.

*Comparison group.

†Significant difference from comparison group at the 95% confidence interval.

‡Significant difference from comparison group at the 90% confidence interval.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2005–2014.

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 (e.g., sex, race, Hispanic origin, age, marital status, education level, and income) and whether they experienced a victimization. For each victimization incident, the NCVS collects information about the offender (e.g., sex, race, Hispanic origin, age, 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 victim experiences with the criminal justice system.

The NCVS is administered to persons age 12 or older from a nationally representative sample of households in the United States. The NCVS defines a household as a group of persons who all reside at a sampled address. Persons are considered household members when the sampled address is their usual place of residence at the time of the interview and when they have no usual place of residence elsewhere. Once selected, households

remain in the sample for 3 years, and eligible persons in these households are interviewed every 6 months either in person or over the phone for a total of seven interviews.

All first interviews are conducted in person with subsequent interviews conducted either in person or by phone. 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. Every 6 months, about a sixth of the sample rotates out of the study and is replaced by a new sample. The sample includes persons living in group quarters, such as dormitories, rooming houses, and religious group dwellings. It excludes persons living in military barracks and institutional settings, such as correctional or hospital facilities, and persons who are homeless.

Nonresponse and weighting adjustments

In 2014, a total of 158,089 interviews were conducted with 104,721 persons age 12 or older for the NCVS. About 51% of persons were interviewed twice during the year. The response rate was 87% for eligible persons.

Victimizations that occurred outside of the United States were excluded from this report. In 2014, less than 1% of the unweighted victimizations occurred outside of the United States.

Estimates in this report use data from the 1993 to 2014 NCVS data files, weighted to produce annual prevalence 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 weights for calculating various types of annual victimization estimates. Person weights were used in this report

because they provide an estimate of the population represented by each unique person in the NCVS sample. Person weights allow for the calculation of annual prevalence rates, which estimate the number of unique persons age 12 or older who experienced victimization in a given year. Annual prevalence rates are calculated using information available from persons interviewed during the specified year.

This report also presents the total number of victimizations committed against violent crime victims. Generally, BJS uses the victimization weight in the NCVS data files to produce victimization counts and rates. However, person weights are preferred when the analysis aims to count the number of unique victims or the number of victimizations experienced by unique persons, which is the purpose of this report. In addition, victimization weights are not designed to link individual victimizations to unique persons. Therefore, they are not appropriate for this report.

With the victimization weights, the sample is adjusted to the full population for each 6-month period of the year. In comparison, the person weight adjusts the sample to the full population for the year, meaning that for each 6-month period, the weights essentially adjust the sample to half the population. Therefore, using the victimization weight to calculate the number of victims produces a higher prevalence estimate than using the person weight. It also may overestimate the number of victims because the same unique person can represent more victims than persons in the population per year. For technical details on how the victimization and person weights are constructed, see *National Crime Victimization Survey Technical Documentation*, NCJ 247252, BJS web, September 2014.

The persons weights used in this analysis account for high-frequency repeat violent crimes (i.e., series victimizations). 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 the most recent incident in the series. The weight counts series incidents as the actual number of incidents reported by the victim, up to a maximum of 10 incidents. Victims of series crimes were counted as repeat violent crime victims because they experienced more than one violent crime during the year. In 2014, about 5% of all victims and 25% of all repeat violent crime victims experienced at least one series victimization. For this report, person weights were used for all estimates of victimizations and victims. Person weights allowed BJS to examine of the number of victimizations accounted for by repeat violent crime victims and produce annual totals that represented the annual U.S. populations.

Reporting a victimization in the NCVS

Some respondents had a reporting period of 6 months, while others reported on 1 year, depending on whether persons were surveyed in the NCVS once or twice in a given calendar year. All respondents reported on violent victimization that occurred during one 6-month period. About half of the sample was interviewed twice during each year. Some persons were interviewed once during the first half of the year because that was their last intended interview. Others may have moved out of a sampled household, or their second intended interview for that year was not obtained for some other reason. Some persons were interviewed once during the second half of the year because that was their first intended interview, they were persons recently moved into a currently sampled household, or they were missing a prior interview from the first half of the year for some other reason.

Regardless of whether persons had one or two interviews during the calendar year, victimizations were summed.

Using the NCVS person weights ensured that a person who experienced one or more nonfatal violent victimization within a 6-month period or in both 6-month periods in a given year was counted once in that annual prevalence estimate. An assumption underlying estimates of prevalence of repeat violent crime is that annual rates do not differ for persons who reported to the NCVS in one 6-month period from those who reported in both 6-month periods in a given calendar year. During 2005-14, the majority (96%) of all repeat violent crime victims experienced two violent victimizations in less than 6 months (see table 1). Among repeat violent crime victims who had a full year to report victimization during 2005-14, about 94% experienced their second victimization less than 6 months after their first victimization (table 9). In addition, rates did not differ significantly among persons with one interview compared to those with two interviews during the year for prevalence of violent crime (12.67 victims per 1,000 persons age 12

or older, compared to 12.75 per 1,000) or repeat violent crime (2.40 per 1,000, compared to 2.36 per 1,000) (table 10). The prevalence rates were driven by violence that occurred within a 6-month recall period. Therefore, a 6-month compared to 1-year reporting period does not significantly impact the estimates.

TABLE 10
Prevalence of violent crime by number of interviews during the year, 2005-2014

Number of interviews during the year	Rate per 1,000 persons age 12 or older	
	Total violent crime victims ^a	Repeat violent crime victims ^b
Total	12.72	2.37
One ^c	12.67	2.40
Two ^d	12.75	2.35

Note: Violent victimizations include rape or sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, and simple assault. See appendix table 17 for standard errors.

^aNumber of persons who experienced at least one violent victimization during the year.

^bNumber of persons who experienced two or more violent victimizations during the year.

^cIncludes persons who were interviewed one time during the year and reported on the past 6 months of victimizations.

^dIncludes persons who were interviewed two times during the year and reported on 1 year of victimizations.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2005-2014.

TABLE 9
Months between the first and second victimization among repeat violent crime victims, by number of interviews during the year, 2005-2014

	One interview ^a	Two interviews ^{b*}
Total	100%	100%
High-frequency repeat victimization ^c	23.4	22.7
Less than 1 month	37.5 †	30.2
1 month	19.4	17.2
2 months	9.7	10.6
3-5 months	10.1 ‡	13.2
6 months or more	~	6.1

Note: Repeat violent crime victims include victims who experienced two or more violent victimizations during the year. See appendix table 16 for standard errors.

~Not applicable.

*Comparison group.

†Significant difference from comparison group at the 95% confidence interval.

‡Significant difference from comparison group at the 90% confidence interval.

^aIncludes repeat violent crime victims who were interviewed one time during the year and reported on 6 months of victimizations.

^bIncludes repeat violent crime victims who were interviewed two times during the year and reported on 1 year of victimizations.

^cHigh-frequency repeat or series victimizations are similar in type and occur with such frequency that a victim is unable to recall each individual event or describe each event in detail.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2005-2014.

Standard error computations

When national estimates are derived from a sample, as with the NCVS, caution should be used when comparing one estimate to another estimate or when comparing estimates over time. Although one estimate may be larger than another, estimates based on a sample are subject to sampling error. The sampling error of an estimate depends on several factors, including the amount of variation in the responses and the size of the sample. When the sampling error around an estimate is taken into account, 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. Generally, an estimate with a small standard error provides a more reliable approximation of the true value than an estimate with a large standard error. Estimates with relatively large standard errors are associated with less precision and reliability and should be interpreted with caution.

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

BJS conducted tests to determine whether differences in estimated numbers, percentages, and rates in this report were statistically significant once sampling error was taken into account. All comparisons in the text were tested for significance. The primary test procedure was the Student's t-statistic, which tests

the difference between two sample estimates. Unless otherwise noted, the findings described in this report as higher, lower, or different passed a test at the 0.05 level of statistical significance (95% confidence level). Findings that passed a test at the 0.10 level of statistical significance are noted as such in the text (i.e., 90% confidence level). Caution is required when comparing estimates not explicitly discussed in this report.

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

According to the NCVS, in 2014, the prevalence rate of violent crime among persons age 12 or older was 11.1 victims per 1,000 persons (see figure 2). Using the GVFs, it was determined that the estimated victimization rate has a standard error of 0.82 (see appendix table 2). A confidence interval around the estimate was generated by multiplying the standard errors by ± 1.96 (the t-score of a normal, two-tailed distribution that excludes 2.5% at either end of the distribution). Therefore, the 95% confidence interval around the 11.1 estimate from 2014 is $11.1 \pm (0.82 \times 1.96)$ or (9.44 to 12.67). In other words, if the same sampling method was used to select different samples and computed an interval estimate for each sample for the population in 2014, the true population parameter (violent crime prevalence rate) would be expected to fall within the interval estimates 95% of the time.

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 for comparing the precision of estimates across measures with differing levels or metrics.

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. Prior to 2006, first NCVS interviews were not included in the analysis and instead were used as a reference (bounding interview) for subsequent interviews. Beginning in 2006 and continuing through 2014, responses from households that were in the NCVS for the first time are included in the data.

In this report, first interviews are included for 2006 to 2014 and the weights do not adjust for these unbounded interviews. Typically, these first interviews produce higher rates of victimization, but they represent a small portion of the total sample each year. The unbounded interviews contributed less than 0.1% to the total violent crime prevalence rates from 2006 to 2014. Evaluation of 2007 and later data from the NCVS conducted by BJS and the U.S. Census Bureau found a high degree of confidence that victimization estimates for years 2007 through 2014 are consistent with and comparable to estimates for 2005 and previous years. (For more information on changes to the NCVS in 2006, see *Criminal Victimization, 2007* (NCJ 224390, BJS web, December 2008) and annual *Criminal Victimization* reports available on the BJS website.)

APPENDIX TABLE 1**Standard errors for figure 1: Percent of violent crime victims, by number of victimizations they experienced during the year, 2005–2014**

Number of violent victimizations per victim	Estimate	Standard error
1	81.3%	0.82%
2 or more	18.7	0.69
2–5	13.9	0.59
6 or more	4.7	0.32
Average annual number of violent crime victims	3,249,913	182,060

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2005–2014.

APPENDIX TABLE 2**Estimates and standard errors for figure 2: Prevalence of violent crime, by single and repeat victimization, 1993–2014**

Year	Prevalence rate per 1,000 persons age 12 or older			Standard error			Population estimates
	Total violent victimization	Single violent victimization	Repeat violent victimization	Total violent victimization	Single violent victimization	Repeat violent victimization	
1993	29.3	22.4	6.9	1.58	1.54	0.70	210,906,910
1994	32.8	25.3	7.5	1.53	1.40	0.62	213,135,900
1995	30.0	23.2	6.8	1.38	1.36	0.59	215,080,690
1996	27.1	21.5	5.6	1.47	1.42	0.56	217,234,280
1997	26.5	21.5	5.0	1.61	1.55	0.57	219,839,110
1998	24.5	19.6	4.8	1.52	1.41	0.53	221,880,960
1999	21.1	17.2	3.9	1.37	1.33	0.48	224,568,370
2000	18.8	15.9	2.9	1.24	1.28	0.39	226,804,610
2001	17.0	14.5	2.5	1.07	1.07	0.32	229,215,300
2002	15.5	13.1	2.4	1.25	1.20	0.36	231,589,260
2003	14.8	12.3	2.5	1.01	1.04	0.35	239,305,980
2004	14.4	12.2	2.2	0.88	0.90	0.29	241,703,710
2005	13.7	11.8	1.9	1.00	1.01	0.29	244,505,300
2006	16.8	13.5	3.3	1.18	1.05	0.40	247,233,080
2007	13.2	10.4	2.8	0.94	0.99	0.38	250,344,870
2008	13.1	10.6	2.5	1.03	0.97	0.37	252,242,520
2009	11.7	9.7	2.0	0.84	1.02	0.34	254,105,610
2010	10.8	8.9	1.9	0.96	0.94	0.31	255,961,940
2011	12.0	9.7	2.3	0.90	0.88	0.33	257,542,240
2012	13.6	11.0	2.6	0.81	0.84	0.33	261,996,320
2013	11.5	9.1	2.4	0.99	0.97	0.37	264,411,700
2014	11.1	8.9	2.1	0.82	0.83	0.31	266,665,160

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 1993–2014.

APPENDIX TABLE 3

Estimates and standard errors for figure 3: Prevalence of serious violent crime, by single and repeat victimization, 1993–2014

Year	Prevalence rate per 1,000 persons age 12 or older			Standard error		
	Total serious violent victimization	Single serious violent victimization	Repeat serious violent victimization	Total serious violent victimization	Single serious violent victimization	Repeat serious violent victimization
1993	12.6	10.6	2.0	1.04	0.93	0.31
1994	13.9	12.1	1.8	0.94	0.85	0.24
1995	11.7	10.4	1.3	0.85	0.78	0.20
1996	10.5	9.2	1.3	0.86	0.79	0.21
1997	10.5	9.3	1.2	0.95	0.87	0.22
1998	9.1	8.1	1.1	0.83	0.76	0.18
1999	8.1	7.3	0.8	0.79	0.74	0.17
2000	7.2	6.5	0.7	0.73	0.68	0.14
2001	6.3	5.7	0.6	0.61	0.57	0.13
2002	5.3	4.9	0.4	0.63	0.60	0.11
2003	5.3	4.9	0.5	0.59	0.55	0.12
2004	5.3	4.9	0.4	0.52	0.49	0.09
2005	5.1	4.6	0.4	0.56	0.53	0.11
2006	7.0	6.3	0.8	0.68	0.62	0.16
2007	4.8	4.2	0.6	0.57	0.51	0.13
2008	4.8	4.3	0.5	0.57	0.53	0.14
2009	4.4	4.0	0.4	0.59	0.55	0.12
2010	4.3	3.9	0.3	0.56	0.53	0.09
2011	4.7	4.0	0.6	0.53	0.48	0.14
2012	4.9	4.3	0.5	0.49	0.45	0.12
2013	4.3	3.8	0.5	0.57	0.53	0.12
2014	4.6	4.1	0.6	0.53	0.48	0.13

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 1993–2014.

APPENDIX TABLE 4

Standard errors for table 1: Months between the first and second victimization among repeat violent crime victims, 2005–2014

	Standard error
High-frequency repeat victimization	1.35%
Less than 1 month	1.55
1 month	1.20
2 months	0.90
3–5 months	0.98
6 months or more	0.53
Average annual number of repeat violent crime victims	60,700

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2005–2014.

APPENDIX 5

Estimates and standard errors for figure 4: Percent of violent crime victims and victimizations accounted for by repeat victims, 1993–2014

Year	Estimate		Standard error	
	All violent crime victims	All violent victimizations	All violent crime victims	All violent victimizations
1993	23.5%	59.2%	1.87%	1.97%
1994	22.9	57.7	1.50	1.62
1995	22.6	56.2	1.53	1.72
1996	20.6	54.9	1.63	1.93
1997	18.9	52.9	1.75	2.15
1998	19.8	53.0	1.71	2.11
1999	18.4	49.5	1.83	2.31
2000	15.2	43.8	1.70	2.40
2001	14.5	40.3	1.60	2.24
2002	15.4	44.1	1.90	2.70
2003	17.1	48.3	1.93	2.53
2004	15.5	42.1	1.70	2.28
2005	13.6	40.8	1.77	2.56
2006	19.6	52.2	1.93	2.31
2007	21.1	51.8	2.18	2.70
2008	19.3	48.9	2.34	2.78
2009	17.1	45.6	2.39	3.13
2010	17.4	45.4	2.33	3.10
2011	19.3	51.3	2.16	2.66
2012	19.2	48.9	1.95	2.33
2013	20.6	53.6	2.52	3.04
2014	19.2	49.5	2.26	2.76

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 1993–2014.

APPENDIX TABLE 6

Estimates and standard errors for figure 5: Percent of violent crime victims and victimizations accounted for by victims who experienced six or more violent victimizations during the year, 1993–2014

Year	Estimate		Standard error	
	All violent crime victims	All violent victimizations	All violent crime victims	All violent victimizations
1993	7.9%	39.2%	1.05%	1.87%
1994	7.5	37.4	0.82	1.51
1995	6.5	35.1	0.77	1.56
1996	6.8	36.2	0.88	1.77
1997	6.7	36.6	0.98	1.98
1998	6.6	35.0	0.90	1.91
1999	5.5	31.1	0.92	2.02
2000	4.5	26.8	0.82	2.00
2001	4.1	24.0	0.77	1.83
2002	4.7	27.7	0.94	2.28
2003	5.7	32.0	1.03	2.25
2004	4.4	24.8	0.84	1.88
2005	4.3	25.4	0.92	2.14
2006	5.9	32.2	0.99	2.05
2007	4.5	27.0	0.83	2.17
2008	4.4	25.0	1.05	2.25
2009	3.9	24.2	1.03	2.49
2010	4.2	25.1	1.00	2.49
2011	5.6	31.4	1.07	2.32
2012	4.5	26.4	0.90	1.93
2013	4.9	31.2	1.09	2.63
2014	4.9	26.7	1.06	2.27

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 1993–2014.

APPENDIX TABLE 7

Standard errors for table 2: Prevalence of violent crime, by single or repeat victimization and victim demographic characteristics, 2005–2014

Victim demographic characteristic	Average annual number			Prevalence rate		
	Total	Single violent crime	Repeat violent crime	Total	Single violent crime	Repeat violent crime
Total	165,411	158,481	60,700	0.03%	0.03%	0.01%
Sex						
Male	120,137	105,864	39,595	0.05%	0.04%	0.01%
Female	109,151	94,336	39,313	0.04	0.03	0.01
Age						
12–17	59,738	51,304	23,473	0.10%	0.09%	0.04%
18–24	63,524	56,884	20,920	0.09	0.08	0.03
25–34	63,317	55,487	22,938	0.07	0.06	0.02
35 or older	102,031	89,277	35,259	0.03	0.03	0.01
Race/Hispanic origin						
White	134,742	116,473	47,494	0.04%	0.03%	0.01%
Black	53,046	47,685	17,528	0.08	0.07	0.02
Hispanic	52,922	47,826	17,028	0.06	0.06	0.02
Other	30,724	26,255	13,183	0.08	0.07	0.03

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2005–2014.

APPENDIX TABLE 8

Standard errors for table 3: Percent of violent crime victims who experienced single or repeat victimization during the year, by victim-offender relationship, 2005–2014

Victim-offender relationship	Intimate partner	Well-known or casual acquaintance	Relative	Stranger
Single violent crime victims	1.97%	1.30%	2.13%	1.01%
Repeat violent crime victims	1.86%	1.17%	1.97%	0.85%
Intimate partner	1.70	0.25	0.59	0.15
Well-known or casual acquaintance	0.68	1.01	0.75	0.38
Relative	0.38	0.18	1.66	0.13
Stranger	0.57	0.51	0.74	0.69
Average annual number of violent crime victims	44,763	85,535	34,227	104,996

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2005–2014.

APPENDIX TABLE 9

Standard errors for table 4: Percent of violent crime victims who experienced repeat victimization, by victim-offender relationship and victim's sex, 2005–2014

Victim-offender relationship	Average annual number of violent crime victims		Repeat violent victimization—			
	Male	Female	By any offender		By same type of offender	
			Male	Female	Male	Female
Intimate partner	17,164	39,055	3.54%	2.02%	2.96%	1.89%
Well-known or casual acquaintance	55,793	54,198	1.48	1.50	1.28	1.31
Relative	19,649	25,453	2.66	2.50	2.21	2.14
Stranger violence	78,712	54,377	1.02	1.18	0.86	0.90

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2005–2014.

APPENDIX TABLE 10

Estimates and standard errors for figure 6: Percent of violent crime victims and victimizations accounted for by repeat victims, by victim-offender relationship, 2005–2014

Victim-offender relationship	Estimate						Standard error				
	Percent		Average annual number			Victimizations per victim*	Percent		Average annual number		
	Victims	Victimizations	Victims	Victimizations	Victims		Victimizations	Victims	Victimizations	Victimizations per victim*	
Intimate partner	100%	100%	372,300	767,300	2.1	~	~	44,763	70,500	0.14	
Single	66.7	32.4	248,200	248,200	1.0	1.97%	1.42%	34,940	34,940	0.09	
Repeat	33.3	67.6	124,000	519,100	4.2	1.86	1.52	23,116	55,052	0.38	
Well-known or casual acquaintance	100%	100%	1,036,600	1,851,400	1.7	~	~	85,535	125,020	0.09	
Single	74.5	41.7	771,800	771,800	1.0	1.30%	1.15%	70,764	70,764	0.06	
Repeat	25.5	58.3	264,800	1,079,600	4.1	1.17	1.19	36,332	87,815	0.29	
Relative	100%	100%	239,900	415,000	1.7	~	~	34,227	47,876	0.14	
Single	75.4	43.6	180,900	180,900	1.0	2.13%	1.93%	28,886	28,886	0.10	
Repeat	24.6	56.4	59,100	234,100	3.1	1.97	1.97	15,080	33,725	0.47	
Stranger	100%	100%	1,420,200	2,154,300	1.5	~	~	104,996	138,241	0.07	
Single	83.4	55.0	1,184,200	1,184,200	1.0	1.01%	1.14%	93,249	93,249	0.05	
Repeat	16.6	45.0	236,100	970,100	4.1	0.85	1.11	33,893	81,950	0.30	

~Not applicable.

*The average annual number of victimizations per victim is calculated as the number of victimizations divided by the number of victims.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2005–2014.

APPENDIX TABLE 11**Standard errors for table 5: Percent of victimizations committed against repeat violent crime victims, by victim-offender relationship, 2005–2014**

Victim-offender relationship among all violent victimizations	Repeat victims who experienced at least one victimization by—			
	Intimate partner	Well-known or casual acquaintance	Relative	Stranger
Intimate partner	1.23%	0.37%	0.86%	0.37%
Well-known or casual acquaintance	0.56	1.06	0.98	0.74
Relative	0.35	0.29	1.88	0.26
Stranger	0.64	0.58	0.79	1.20
Unknown	0.33	0.37	0.61	0.50
Average annual number of repeat violent crime victims	23,116	36,332	15,080	33,893
Average annual number of violent victimizations	55,052	87,815	33,725	81,950

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2005–2014.

APPENDIX TABLE 12**Standard errors for table 6: Percent of violent crime victims who experienced single or repeat victimization during the year, by type of crime, 2005–2014**

Type of crime	Rape or sexual assault	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Simple assault
Single violent crime victims	2.94%	1.50%	1.50%	1.02%
Repeat violent crime victims	2.79%	1.33%	1.32%	0.90%
Rape or sexual assault	2.11	0.30	0.26	0.15
Robbery	0.94	0.81	0.42	0.23
Aggravated assault	1.14	0.58	0.85	0.32
Simple assault	2.02	0.99	0.99	0.81
Average annual number of violent crime victims	29,074	46,406	71,271	140,609

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2005–2014.

APPENDIX TABLE 13**Standard errors for table 7: Percent of violent crime victims who experienced repeat victimization, by type of crime and victim's sex, 2005–2014**

Type of crime	Average annual number of violent crime victims		Repeat violent victimization			
	Male	Female	Any type of crime		Same type of crime	
			Male	Female	Male	Female
Rape or sexual assault	9,118	26,796	7.31%	2.88%	4.86%	2.26%
Robbery	34,902	25,412	1.47	2.17	0.90	1.37
Aggravated assault	51,504	40,540	1.60	1.88	1.00	1.30
Simple assault	92,446	85,892	1.10	1.17	0.99	1.07

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2005–2014.

APPENDIX TABLE 14

Estimates and standard errors for figure 7: Percent of violent crime victims and victimizations accounted for by repeat victims, by type of crime, 2005–2014

Type of crime	Estimate					Standard error				
	Percent		Average annual number			Percent		Average annual number		
	Victims	Victimizations	Victims	Victimizations	Victimizations per victim*	Victims	Victimizations	Victims	Victimizations	Victimizations per victim*
Rape or sexual assault	100%	100%	155,900	326,400	2.1	~	~	29,074	45,376	0.21
Single	69.1	33.0	107,700	107,700	1.0	2.94%	2.15%	23,401	23,401	0.13
Repeat	30.9	67.0	48,200	218,700	4.5	2.79	2.27	14,784	35,575	0.63
Robbery	100%	100%	429,600	698,900	1.6	~	~	46,406	63,016	0.10
Single	81.1	49.8	348,200	348,200	1.0	1.50%	1.55%	40,751	40,751	0.07
Repeat	18.9	50.2	81,400	350,700	4.3	1.33	1.55	17,179	40,929	0.43
Aggravated assault	100%	100%	689,500	1,118,900	1.6	~	~	71,271	97,268	0.10
Single	79.4	48.9	547,100	547,100	1.0	1.50%	1.51%	61,581	61,581	0.07
Repeat	20.6	51.1	142,300	571,800	4.0	1.32	1.51	27,122	63,312	0.38
Simple assault	100%	100%	2,142,500	3,727,300	1.7	~	~	140,609	203,878	0.07
Single	76.6	44.0	1,640,600	1,640,600	1.0	1.02%	0.95%	117,839	117,839	0.05
Repeat	23.4	56.0	501,900	2,086,700	4.2	0.90	0.98	55,024	138,165	0.25

~Not applicable.

*The average annual number of victimizations per victim is calculated as the number of victimizations divided by the number of victims.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2005–2014.

APPENDIX TABLE 15

Standard errors for table 8: Percent of victimizations committed against repeat violent crime victims, by type of crime, 2005–2014

Type of crime among all violent victimizations	Repeat victims who experienced at least one—			
	Rape or sexual assault	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Simple assault
Rape or sexual assault	2.68%	0.44%	0.43%	0.23%
Robbery	1.03	1.97	0.79	0.34
Aggravated assault	1.10	0.86	1.88	0.40
Simple assault	2.28	1.77	1.67	0.78
Average annual number of repeat violent crime victims	14,784	17,179	27,122	55,024
Average annual number of violent victimizations	35,575	40,929	63,312	138,165

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2005–2014.

APPENDIX TABLE 16.

Standard errors for table 9: Months between the first and second victimization among repeat violent crime victims, by number of interviews during the year, 2005–2014

	One interview	Two interviews
High-frequency repeat victimization	1.99%	1.59%
Less than 1 month	2.35	1.78
1 month	1.83	1.40
2 months	1.31	1.10
3–5 months	1.33	1.23
6 months or more	~	0.81

~Not applicable.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2005–2014.

APPENDIX TABLE 17

Standard errors for table 10: Prevalence of violent crime by number of interviews during the year, 2005–2014

Number of interviews during the year	Rate per 1,000 persons age 12 or older	
	Total violent crime victims	Repeat violent crime victims
Total	0.348	0.109
One	0.464	0.152
Two	0.395	0.124

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2005–2014.



The Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) of the U.S. Department of Justice is the principal federal agency responsible for measuring crime, criminal victimization, criminal offenders, victims of crime, correlates of crime, and the operation of criminal and civil justice systems at the federal, state, tribal, and local levels. BJS collects, analyzes, and disseminates reliable and valid statistics on crime and justice systems in the United States, supports improvements to state and local criminal justice information systems, and participates with national and international organizations to develop and recommend national standards for justice statistics. Jeri M. Murlow is acting director.

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