



Trends and Patterns in Firearm Violence, 1993–2018

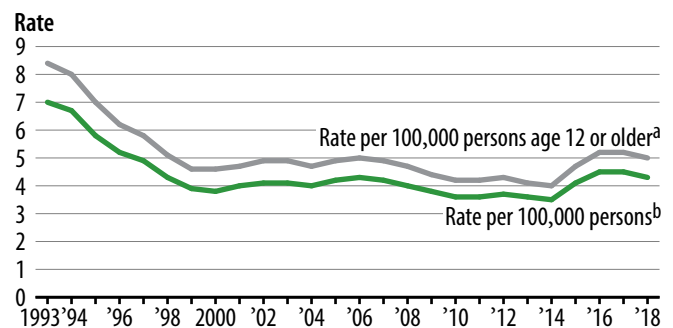
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The rate of firearm homicide per 100,000 persons age 12 or older declined 41% across the 26-year period of 1993 to 2018, from 8.4 to 5.0 homicides per 100,000 (figure 1). During the more recent 5 years from 2014 to 2018, this rate was between 4.0 and 5.2 homicides per 100,000 persons age 12 or older. A total of 150 persons age 11 or younger were victims of firearm homicide in 2018, resulting in a rate of 0.3 homicides per 100,000 persons in this age group (not shown).

Firearm homicides include fatal injuries that involved a firearm and were inflicted by another person with intent to injure or kill by any means. Homicide data in this report are primarily from mortality data in the Center for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) Web-based Injury Statistics Query and Reporting System (WISQARS) Fatal Injury Reports. WISQARS data are based on death certificates in the National Vital Statistics System (NVSS) of the National Center for Health Statistics.

In 2018, some 14,000 homicides were committed with a firearm (table 1). The number of firearm homicides involving persons age 12 or older declined 23% across 26 years, from 18,000 in 1993 to 13,800 in 2018.

FIGURE 1
Rate of firearm homicide per 100,000 persons, 1993–2018



Note: Includes fatal injuries involving a firearm inflicted by another person with intent to injure or kill by any means. Includes homicides due to the events of September 11, 2001. Excludes homicides due to legal intervention and operations of war. See table 1 for rates and appendix table 1 for population estimates.

^aIncludes homicides of persons age 12 or older.

^bIncludes homicides of all persons of known or unknown age.

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Web-based Injury Statistics Query and Reporting System Fatal Injury Reports developed from the National Vital Statistics System, 1993–2018.

HIGHLIGHTS

- The firearm homicide rate decreased 41% overall from 1993 to 2018 (from 8.4 to 5.0 homicides per 100,000 persons age 12 or older), reaching a low of 4.0 per 100,000 in 2014 before rising to 5.0 per 100,000 in 2018.
- The rate of nonfatal firearm violence for persons age 12 or older declined 76% from 1993 to 2018, dropping from 7.3 to 1.7 victimizations per 1,000, and ranging from 1.1 to 1.8 per 1,000 from 2014 to 2018.
- From 1993 to 2018, on average, 71% of homicides were committed with a firearm.
- The majority of firearm violence involved the use of a handgun from 1993 to 2018.
- During the aggregate period of 2014–18, males had higher rates than females of both firearm homicide and nonfatal firearm victimization.
- Persons ages 18 to 24 had the highest firearm homicide rate among persons age 12 or older (11.6 homicides per 100,000) during 2014–18.
- Nearly 70% of nonfatal firearm violence was reported to police during 2014–18.

Data sources, measures, and definitions of firearm violence

This report uses information from several data sources to examine trends and patterns in firearm violence from 1993 to 2018 and the more recent period of 2014 to 2018, including death certificates, data reported to law enforcement agencies, and victimization survey estimates. These sources have different methodologies and provide distinct information about firearm-related crimes, victims, and incidents. Together, these complementary measures provide a broad overview of firearm violence in the United States. For more information about the data sources used in this report, see *Methodology*.

Firearm homicide data

Homicide data in this report are primarily from the Web-based Injury Statistics Query and Reporting System (WISQARS) Fatal Injury Reports developed from the National Vital Statistics System (NVSS) of the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), a part of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. NVSS mortality data are produced from standardized death certificates and include causes of death reported by attending physicians, medical examiners, and coroners.

NVSS data also include demographic information about decedents reported by funeral directors who obtain such details from family members and other informants. The NCHS collects, compiles, verifies, and prepares these data for release to the public. Additional information in this report on firearm-related homicides comes from the FBI's Supplementary Homicide Reports (SHR).

Generally, the NVSS produces more accurate information than the SHR on annual homicide rates at the national level, though trends from the two data sources tend to be similar. (See *The Nation's Two Measures of Homicide* (NCJ 247060, BJS, July 2014) for more information.) The NVSS includes more complete state and local jurisdiction reporting and has more complete information about victim characteristics. However, because NVSS data do not provide detailed information about homicide incidents, SHR data are used for table 4, which shows firearm homicides by type of gun involved.

Nonfatal firearm violence data

The Bureau of Justice Statistics' National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) is the source for nonfatal firearm violence data in this report. The NCVS collects information on nonfatal crimes against persons age 12 or older reported and not reported to police from a nationally representative sample of U.S. households. It provides detailed data on the characteristics of nonfatal firearm violence. While most NCVS estimates in this report are based on victimizations, table 13 presents incident-level data to facilitate comparisons between victim and offender demographic characteristics.

Measures and definitions

Rates are presented per 100,000 persons for homicide and per 1,000 persons age 12 or older for nonfatal victimization. Trend estimates of nonfatal firearm violence by type of gun are presented as 3-year rolling averages. Several tables in this report focus on aggregate periods of multiple years, such as 2014 through 2018, with some presenting data as annual average estimates and others as aggregate estimates for the period. These approaches—using rolling averages and aggregated years—increase the reliability and stability of the estimates of nonfatal violence, which facilitates comparisons over time and between subgroups. Estimates are shown for different years based on data availability and measures of reliability.

Key terms used in the report

Firearm—A weapon that fires a projectile by force of an explosion, e.g., handguns, rifles, and shotguns.

Firearm homicide (NVSS)—Includes fatal injuries that involved a firearm and were inflicted by another person with intent to injure or kill by any means. Fatal firearm injuries are gunshot wounds or penetrating injuries from a weapon that uses a powder charge to fire a projectile. Includes homicides due to the events of September 11, 2001. Excludes homicides due to legal intervention and operations of war.

Firearm homicide (SHR)—Includes both murders and nonnegligent manslaughters that involved a firearm and the willful killing of one human being by another. Excludes justifiable homicides, nonnegligent manslaughter, and homicides resulting from operations of war and the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001.

Nonfatal firearm violence (NCVS)—Includes rape or sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault victimizations against persons age 12 or older in which the offender had, showed, or used a firearm, and excludes simple assault victimizations. For more information on these crime types, see *Criminal Victimization, 2018* (NCJ 251150, BJS, December 2017).

Nonfatal violence excluding simple assault (NCVS)—Includes rape or sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault against persons age 12 or older.

Nonfatal violent and property victimizations (NCVS)—The total number of times that persons or households were victimized by crime. For crimes against persons, the number of victimizations is the number of victims of that crime. For crimes against households, each crime is counted as having a single victim (the affected household).

Nonfatal violent incidents (NCVS)—The number of specific criminal acts involving one or more victims.

Trends in firearm homicide and nonfatal firearm violence

In 2018, there were 470,800 nonfatal firearm victimizations against persons age 12 or older, down 69% from 1.5 million in 1993 (table 2). Data on nonfatal firearm violence in this report are from the Bureau of Justice Statistics' National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) and include rape or sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault victimizations against persons age 12 or older in which the offender had, showed, or used a firearm. Across this period, the rate of nonfatal firearm violence declined 76%, from 7.3 to 1.7 victimizations per 1,000 persons age 12 or older (figure 2). This rate varied from 1.1 to 1.8 per 1,000 during the 5 years from 2014 to 2018.

TABLE 1
Firearm homicide, 1993–2018

Year	All persons ^a		Persons age 12 or older ^b	
	Number	Rate per 100,000	Number	Rate per 100,000
1993	18,300	7.0	18,000	8.4
1994	17,500	6.7	17,300	8.0
1995	15,600	5.8	15,300	7.0
1996	14,000	5.2	13,800	6.2
1997	13,300	4.9	13,100	5.8
1998	11,800	4.3	11,600	5.1
1999	10,800	3.9	10,700	4.6
2000	10,800	3.8	10,700	4.6
2001	11,300	4.0	11,200	4.7
2002	11,800	4.1	11,700	4.9
2003	11,900	4.1	11,800	4.9
2004	11,600	4.0	11,500	4.7
2005	12,400	4.2	12,200	4.9
2006	12,800	4.3	12,600	5.0
2007	12,600	4.2	12,500	4.9
2008	12,200	4.0	12,000	4.7
2009	11,500	3.8	11,300	4.4
2010	11,100	3.6	10,900	4.2
2011	11,100	3.6	10,900	4.2
2012	11,600	3.7	11,500	4.3
2013	11,200	3.6	11,100	4.1
2014	11,000	3.5	10,900	4.0
2015	13,000	4.1	12,800	4.7
2016	14,400	4.5	14,300	5.2
2017	14,500	4.5	14,400	5.2
2018	14,000	4.3	13,800	5.0

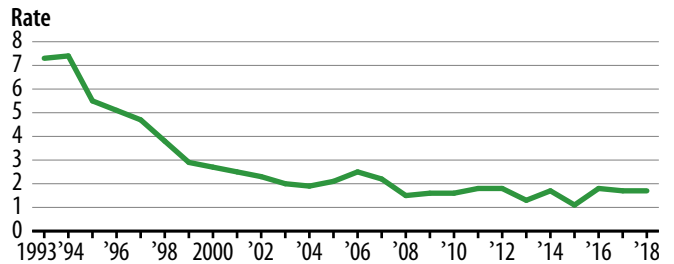
Note: Includes fatal injuries involving a firearm inflicted by another person with intent to injure or kill by any means. Includes homicides due to the events of September 11, 2001. Excludes homicides due to legal intervention and operations of war. See appendix table 1 for population estimates.

^aIncludes homicides of all persons of known or unknown age.

^bIncludes homicides of persons age 12 or older.

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Web-based Injury Statistics Query and Reporting System Fatal Injury Reports developed from the National Vital Statistics System, 1993–2018.

FIGURE 2
Rate of nonfatal firearm victimization per 1,000 persons age 12 or older, 1993–2018



Note: Includes rape or sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault victimizations of persons age 12 or older in which the offender had, showed, or used a firearm. See table 2 for rates and appendix table 2 for population estimates and standard errors.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 1993–2018.

TABLE 2
Nonfatal firearm victimization against persons age 12 or older, 1993–2018

Year	Number of victimizations	Rate per 1,000
1993	1,529,700 †	7.3 †
1994	1,568,200 †	7.4 †
1995	1,193,200 †	5.5 †
1996	1,100,800 †	5.1 †
1997	1,024,100 †	4.7 †
1998	835,400 †	3.8 †
1999	640,900	2.9 †
2000	610,200	2.7 †
2001	563,100	2.5 ‡
2002	540,000	2.3
2003	467,300	2.0
2004	456,500	1.9
2005	503,500	2.1
2006	614,400	2.5 ‡
2007	554,800	2.2
2008	371,300	1.5
2009	410,100	1.6
2010	415,000	1.6
2011	467,900	1.8
2012	460,700	1.8
2013	333,000	1.3
2014	466,100	1.7
2015	284,900 †	1.1 †
2016	486,600	1.8
2017	456,300	1.7
2018*	470,800	1.7

Note: Includes rape or sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault victimizations of persons age 12 or older in which the offender had, showed, or used a firearm. See appendix table 2 for population estimates and standard errors.

*Comparison year.

†Difference with comparison year is significant at the 95% confidence level.

‡Difference with comparison year is significant at the 90% confidence level.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 1993–2018.

The majority of homicides were committed with a firearm from 1993 to 2018

From 1993 to 2018, an annual average of 8% of all fatal and nonfatal violence involved a firearm (table 3). The average percentage of nonfatal violence that involved a firearm was 7%. On average, 71% of homicides were

committed with a firearm from 1993 to 2018. During the same period, an annual average of 22% of nonfatal violence, excluding simple assault, involved a firearm, including 23% of robberies and 27% of aggravated assaults.¹

¹Estimates on rape/sexual assault victimizations involving firearms are not shown separately due to small sample sizes.

TABLE 3
Percent of fatal and nonfatal violence involving a firearm, by type of crime, 1993–2018

Year	All fatal and nonfatal violence	Homicide ^a	Nonfatal violence ^b	Nonfatal violence excluding simple assault ^c	Robbery	Aggravated assault
Average annual percentage, 1993–2018	7.6%	71.2%	7.4%	22.0%	22.6%	26.8%
1993	9.2	73.4	9.1	24.9 ‡	22.3	30.7
1994	9.3	73.7	9.2	27.2 †	27.1 †	31.9
1995	7.9	71.3	7.8	24.8 ‡	27.3 †	28.0
1996	7.9	70.7	7.8	23.2	24.6 ‡	25.7
1997	7.7	70.5	7.6	22.1	19.9	27.0
1998	7.0	68.9	7.0	22.7	20.1	26.5
1999	6.1	67.2	6.0	17.9	19.2	22.4 †
2000	7.3	67.4	7.2	21.7	21.1	26.6
2001 ^d	7.7	57.8	7.5	22.3	29.5 †	26.0
2002	7.4	69.9	7.3	23.4	23.4	28.7
2003	6.2	70.1	6.1	19.5	22.4	22.2 †
2004	6.9	69.9	6.8	19.9	19.7	23.6 ‡
2005	7.4	70.9	7.2	22.3	21.8	25.7
2006 ^e	7.4	71.7	7.3	19.5	16.6	24.3
2007 ^e	8.3	71.7	8.1	24.7	20.0	32.6
2008	6.0	71.3	5.8	18.6	19.6	24.6
2009	7.4	71.3	7.2	20.8	27.0 ‡	23.2
2010	8.6	71.1	8.4	24.5	24.7	25.4
2011	8.2	71.2	8.1	25.2	25.7	30.6
2012	6.9	72.3	6.7	22.1	29.4 †	24.1
2013	5.6	72.3	5.4	17.2	16.8	22.3 ‡
2014	8.9	72.0	8.7	22.8	20.7	29.7
2015	5.9	75.6	5.7	15.6	16.0	22.6 ‡
2016	9.3	76.8	9.1	27.1 †	26.5 ‡	33.9
2017	8.4	76.9	8.1	22.8	29.1 †	27.7
2018*	7.6	76.5	7.4	19.9	16.8	31.9

Note: Fatal firearm violence includes fatal injuries involving a firearm inflicted on persons age 12 or older by another person with intent to injure or kill by any means. Includes homicides due to the events of September 11, 2001. Excludes homicides due to legal intervention and operations of war. Nonfatal firearm violence includes rape or sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault victimizations of persons age 12 or older in which the offender had, showed, or used a firearm. See appendix table 3 for standard errors.

*Comparison year. Significance testing was conducted for estimates of nonfatal firearm violence only.

†Difference with comparison year is significant at the 95% confidence level.

‡Difference with comparison year is significant at the 90% confidence level.

^aIncludes homicides of persons age 12 or older.

^bIncludes rape or sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, and simple assault victimizations. Estimates on rape/sexual assault victimizations involving firearms are not shown separately due to small sample sizes.

^cIncludes rape or sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault victimizations. This category was called serious violence in previous years. Estimates on rape/sexual assault victimizations involving firearms are not shown separately due to small sample sizes.

^dHomicides due to the events of September 11, 2001 are included in total number of homicides.

^eFor information on changes to the 2006 National Crime Victimization Survey that impacted trends in nonfatal violence, see *Criminal Victimization, 2007* (NCJ 224390, BJS, December 2008).

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 1993–2018; and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Web-based Injury Statistics Query and Reporting System Fatal Injury Reports developed from the National Vital Statistics System, 1993–2018.

From 1993 to 2018, most firearm violence involved handguns

In 2018, an estimated 7,600 firearm homicides were committed with a handgun, down from 14,000 in 1993 (table 4). The percentage of all firearm homicides that were committed with a handgun decreased as well, from 82% in 1993 to 64% in 2018. The trend was also consistent for firearm homicides against persons age 12 or older.

As was the case for firearm homicides, handguns were involved in the majority of nonfatal firearm violence between 1993–95 and 2016–18 (table 5). Though the average number of nonfatal firearm victimizations involving a handgun decreased from 1.3 million in 1993–95 to 432,800 in 2016–18, the percentage of nonfatal firearm victimizations involving a handgun was not statistically different from 1993–95 (89%) to 2016–18 (92%). Other types of firearms, such as shotguns and rifles, accounted for the remainder of both fatal and nonfatal firearm violence during these periods.

TABLE 4
Firearm homicide, by type of firearm, 1993–2018

Year	All persons ^a				Persons age 12 or older ^b			
	Handgun		Other firearm ^c		Handgun		Other firearm ^c	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1993	14,000	82.1%	3,100	17.9%	13,900	82.1%	3,000	17.9%
1994	13,500	82.7	2,800	17.3	13,400	82.8	2,800	17.2
1995	12,100	81.9	2,700	18.1	12,000	82.0	2,600	18.0
1996	10,800	81.1	2,500	18.9	10,700	81.2	2,500	18.8
1997	9,800	78.8	2,600	21.2	9,700	78.9	2,600	21.1
1998	8,900	80.4	2,200	19.6	8,800	80.6	2,100	19.4
1999	8,000	78.8	2,200	21.2	7,900	79.0	2,100	21.0
2000	8,000	78.6	2,200	21.4	7,900	78.5	2,200	21.5
2001	7,800	77.9	2,200	22.1	7,700	78.0	2,200	22.0
2002	8,200	75.8	2,600	24.2	8,100	75.9	2,600	24.1
2003	8,900	80.3	2,200	19.7	8,800	80.4	2,100	19.6
2004	8,300	78.0	2,400	22.0	8,300	78.1	2,300	21.9
2005	8,600	75.1	2,800	24.9	8,500	75.3	2,800	24.7
2006	9,100	77.0	2,700	23.0	9,000	77.1	2,700	22.9
2007	8,600	73.6	3,100	26.4	8,500	73.6	3,000	26.4
2008	7,900	71.8	3,100	28.2	7,800	71.7	3,100	28.3
2009	7,400	71.3	3,000	28.7	7,300	71.4	2,900	28.6
2010	6,900	69.6	3,000	30.4	6,900	69.6	3,000	30.4
2011	7,300	73.0	2,700	27.0	7,200	73.2	2,600	26.8
2012	7,500	72.6	2,800	27.4	7,400	72.6	2,800	27.4
2013	6,800	69.1	3,100	30.9	6,800	69.1	3,000	30.9
2014	6,700	69.1	3,000	30.9	6,600	69.1	2,900	30.9
2015	7,700	68.1	3,600	31.9	7,600	68.2	3,600	31.8
2016	8,200	65.0	4,400	35.0	8,200	65.1	4,400	34.9
2017	8,100	64.6	4,400	35.4	8,000	64.7	4,400	35.3
2018	7,600	64.4	4,200	35.6	7,500	64.4	4,100	35.6

Note: Includes murders and nonnegligent manslaughters involving a firearm and the willful killing of one human being by another. Excludes justifiable homicides, nonnegligent manslaughters, and homicides resulting from operations of war and the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001.

^aIncludes homicides of all persons of known or unknown age.

^bIncludes homicides of persons age 12 or older.

^cIncludes rifle, shotgun, and other types of firearms.

Source: Federal Bureau of Investigation, Supplementary Homicide Reports, 1993–2018.

TABLE 5**Nonfatal firearm victimization, by type of firearm, 1995–2018 (3-year rolling averages)**

Year	Handgun		Other firearm ^a	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1995	1,270,300 †	88.8%	150,100 †	10.5%
1996	1,147,600 †	89.1	132,600 †	10.3
1997	941,700 †	85.1 †	156,500 †	14.1 †
1998	843,100 †	85.4 †	138,100 †	14.0 †
1999	715,100 †	85.8 †	111,900 †	13.4 †
2000	617,400 †	88.8	75,100 ‡	10.8
2001	530,500	87.7	61,800	10.2
2002	492,100	86.2 ‡	67,800	11.9 ‡
2003	450,800	86.1 ‡	53,700	10.3
2004	415,500	85.2 †	59,500	12.2 ‡
2005	410,100	86.2 ‡	49,000	10.3
2006 ^b	456,300	87.0 ‡	55,800	10.6
2007 ^b	488,800	87.7	57,100	10.2
2008 ^b	449,700	87.6	56,600	11.0
2009	389,700	87.5	50,400	11.3
2010	364,600	91.4	30,700	7.7
2011	382,400	88.7	45,300	10.5
2012	400,200	89.4	46,300	10.3
2013	365,000	86.8	51,600	12.3 ‡
2014	382,200	91.0	31,200	7.4
2015	325,800	90.2	29,000	8.0
2016	369,900	89.7	38,000	9.2
2017	370,100	90.4	37,900	9.3
2018*	432,800	91.8	35,200	7.5

Note: Includes rape or sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault victimizations of persons age 12 or older in which the offender had, showed, or used a firearm. Based on 3-year rolling averages, with the most recent year shown (e.g., 1993–95 is shown as 1995). See appendix table 4 for standard errors.

*Comparison year.

†Difference with comparison year is significant at the 95% confidence level.

‡Difference with comparison year is significant at the 90% confidence level.

^aIncludes rifle, shotgun, and other types of firearms. Also includes a small percentage of unknown firearm types.

^bFor information on changes to the 2006 National Crime Victimization Survey that impacted trends in nonfatal violence, see *Criminal Victimization, 2007* (NCJ 224390, BJS, December 2008).

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 1993–2018.

Patterns in firearm homicide and nonfatal firearm violence

Males were victims of fatal and nonfatal firearm violence at higher rates than females during 2014–18

During 2014–18, an average of 13,200 firearm homicides occurred annually (table 6). The overall rate of firearm homicide was 4.8 per 100,000 persons age 12 or older. The firearm homicide rate was higher for males (8.3 per 100,000 males) than females (1.5 per 100,000 females). Based on rates among population groups, the firearm homicide rate was higher for black persons (22.0 per 100,000) than white (1.8 per 100,000), Hispanic (4.6 per 100,000), Asian or Pacific Islander (1.2 per 100,000), and American Indian or Alaska

TABLE 6
Firearm homicide against persons age 12 or older, by victim characteristics, 2014–18

Victim characteristic	Average annual number of homicides	Rate per 100,000 in each category
Total	13,200	4.8
Sex		
Male	11,200	8.3
Female	2,000	1.5
Race/ethnicity		
White*	3,200	1.8
Black*	7,600	22.0
Hispanic	2,100	4.6
Asian/Native Hawaiian/ Other Pacific Islander*	200	1.2
American Indian/ Alaska Native*	100	6.2
Age		
12–17	700	2.7
18–24	3,600	11.6
25–34	4,100	9.3
35–49	3,100	5.0
50 or older	1,700	1.5

Note: Includes fatal injuries involving a firearm inflicted on persons age 12 or older by another person with intent to injure or kill by any means. Includes homicides due to the events of September 11, 2001. Excludes homicides due to legal intervention and operations of war. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding and some categories not being shown. See appendix table 5 for population estimates.

*Excludes persons of Hispanic origin (e.g., “white” refers to non-Hispanic whites and “black” refers to non-Hispanic blacks).

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Web-based Injury Statistics Query and Reporting System Fatal Injury Reports developed from the National Vital Statistics, 2014–18.

Native (6.2 per 100,000) persons. The rate was also higher for persons ages 18 to 24 (11.6 per 100,000) than for persons in all other age groups.

The rate of nonfatal firearm violence was 1.6 victimizations per 1,000 persons age 12 or older during 2014–18 (table 7). Patterns of nonfatal firearm violence by victim characteristics were generally similar to those for firearm homicides. Males were victims of nonfatal firearm violence at a higher rate (2.0 per 1,000) than females (1.2 per 1,000), and black persons were victims (2.7 per 1,000) at a higher rate than white (1.3 per 1,000) and Asian persons (0.9 per 1,000). The rate of nonfatal firearm violence was higher for persons ages 18 to 24 (3.8 per 1,000) than for persons in all other age groups.

TABLE 7
Nonfatal firearm victimization against persons age 12 or older, by victim characteristics, 2014–18

Victim characteristic	Average annual number of victimizations	Rate per 1,000 in each category
Total	432,900	1.6
Sex		
Male*	262,300	2.0
Female	170,600 ‡	1.2 †
Race/ethnicity		
White ^a	225,600 †	1.3 †
Black ^{a*}	88,500	2.7
Hispanic	86,300	1.9
Asian ^a	14,400 †	0.9 †
Other ^{a,b}	18,200 †	3.1
Age		
12–17	25,000 †	1.0 †
18–24*	113,800	3.8
25–34	90,200	2.0 †
35–49	118,900	1.9 †
50 or older	85,100	0.8 †

Note: Includes rape or sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault victimizations of persons age 12 or older in which the offender had, showed, or used a firearm. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding and some categories not being shown. See appendix table 6 for population estimates and standard errors.

*Comparison group.

†Difference with comparison group is significant at the 95% confidence level.

‡Difference with comparison group is significant at the 90% confidence level.

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

^aExcludes persons of Hispanic origin (e.g., “white” refers to non-Hispanic whites and “black” refers to non-Hispanic blacks).

^bIncludes Native Hawaiians or Other Pacific Islanders, American Indians or Alaska Natives, and persons of two or more races.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2014–18.

Measures and definitions of race and ethnicity

In the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) uses race and ethnicity categories for data collection as specified by the Office of Management and Budget's Standards for Maintaining, Collecting, and Presenting Federal Data on Race and Ethnicity. The standards have five categories for data on race: American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, Black or African American, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, and White. There are two categories for data on ethnicity: Hispanic or Latino, and Not Hispanic or Latino.

Given that NCVS data are derived from surveyed respondents, the relatively small sizes of certain population groups compared to the overall U.S. population can pose measurement difficulties. In addition, the relatively infrequent occurrence of crime types such as firearm victimization in the population can

compound these measurement challenges. These issues often lead to even smaller sample sizes for particular demographic groups, including persons who are American Indian, Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian, Other Pacific Islander, or Asian. In accordance with standard statistical analysis methodology for reporting estimates from sample data, BJS may combine categories into an "Other" group to generate valid and reliable estimates or to protect the identity of individuals.

In this report, NCVS estimates for specific race and ethnicity groups are shown for different years based on data availability and measures of reliability. Some differences between these estimates that may seem substantial may not be statistically significant, due to the larger standard errors that typically result from smaller sample sizes. (See *Measurement of crime in the NCVS in Methodology*.)

During 2014–18, strangers committed a greater percentage of nonfatal firearm violence than nonstrangers

During 2014–18, the victim-offender relationship and number of offenders were known in 1.9 million victimizations involving nonfatal firearm violence (table 8). Strangers committed a greater percentage of nonfatal firearm violence (60%) than known offenders (40%).² Friends or acquaintances committed a greater

²Known offenders include persons known to the victim, such as current or former intimate partners, other relatives, and friends or acquaintances.

percentage of nonfatal firearm violence (25%) than intimate partners (9%) and other relatives (7%).

In comparison, strangers committed 39% of the 7.3 million nonfirearm violent victimizations during 2014–18, while known persons committed 61%. Similar to nonfatal firearm violence, friends and acquaintances (35%) committed a greater percentage of nonfirearm violence than intimate partners (18%) and other relatives (8%). Intimate partners committed a greater percentage of nonfirearm violence than other relatives.

TABLE 8
Nonfatal violence excluding simple assault, by presence of firearm and victim-offender relationship, 2014–18

Victim-offender relationship	Total ^a		Firearm violence ^b		Nonfirearm violence ^c	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Any	9,179,700	100%	1,907,300	100%	7,272,400	100%
Nonstranger	5,211,900 †	56.8% †	768,800 †	40.3% †	4,443,100 †	61.1% †
Intimate ^d	1,517,800 †	16.5 †	175,300 †	9.2 †	1,342,600 †	18.5 †
Other relative	716,600 †	7.8 †	125,900 †	6.6 †	590,700 †	8.1 †
Friend/acquaintance	2,977,500 †	32.4 †	467,600 †	24.5 †	2,509,800	34.5 ‡
Stranger*	3,967,800	43.2%	1,138,500	59.7%	2,829,300	38.9%

Note: Includes victimizations in which the victim-offender relationship was known. The victim-offender relationship and number of offenders were unknown in 8% of total violence, 12% of firearm violence, and 8% of nonfirearm violence. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. See appendix table 7 for standard errors.

*Comparison group.

†Difference with comparison group is significant at the 95% confidence level.

‡Difference with comparison group is significant at the 90% confidence level.

^aIncludes rape or sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault victimizations of persons age 12 or older.

^bIncludes victimizations in which the offender had, showed, or used a firearm.

^cIncludes victimizations in which the offender did not have, show, or use a firearm.

^dIncludes victimizations by current or former spouses, boyfriends, and girlfriends.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2014–18.

About 40% of nonfatal firearm violence occurred in or near the victim’s home during 2014–18

During 2014–18, there were 2.2 million nonfatal firearm victimizations (table 9). About 40% of all nonfatal violence excluding simple assault occurred in or near the victim’s home, whether it involved a firearm or not. A greater percentage of nonfatal violence

involving a firearm (21%) than nonfirearm violence (13%) occurred near the victim’s home. However, a greater percentage of nonfirearm violence (29%) than firearm violence (17%) occurred in the victim’s home. Meanwhile, a greater percentage of nonfatal violence involving a firearm (11%) than nonfirearm violence (6%) occurred in a parking lot or garage.

TABLE 9
Nonfatal violence excluding simple assault, by presence of firearm and location of crime, 2014–18

Location	Total ^a		Firearm violence ^{b*}		Nonfirearm violence ^c	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Any	10,032,400	100%	2,164,700	100%	7,867,600 †	100%
Victim’s home/lodging	2,660,200	26.5	372,600	17.2	2,287,600 †	29.1 †
Near victim’s home	1,495,400	14.9	453,800	21.0	1,041,500 †	13.2 †
In, at, or near friend’s/neighbor’s/ relative’s home	1,009,000	10.1	218,500	10.1	790,500 †	10.0
Commercial place	811,200	8.1	189,300	8.7	621,900 †	7.9
Parking lot/garage	704,700	7.0	239,600	11.1	465,000 †	5.9 †
School ^d	611,300	6.1	33,700 †	1.6 †	577,600	7.3
Open area/on street/ public transportation	1,877,200	18.7	503,400	23.3	1,373,900 †	17.5 †
Other location	863,400	8.6	153,800	7.1	709,600 †	9.0

Note: Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. See appendix table 8 for standard errors.

*Comparison group.

†Difference with comparison group is significant at the 95% confidence level.

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

^aIncludes rape or sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault victimizations of persons age 12 or older.

^bIncludes victimizations in which the offender had, showed, or used a firearm.

^cIncludes victimizations in which the offender did not have, show, or use a firearm.

^dInside a school building or on school property.

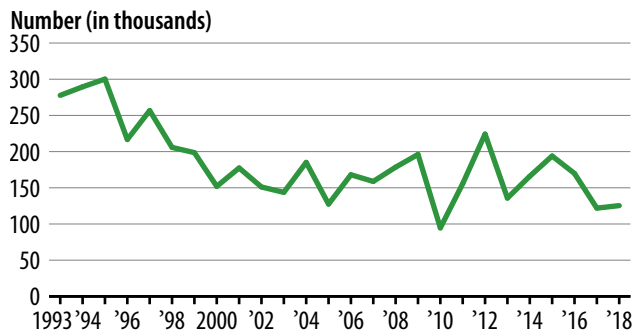
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2014–18.

About 125,400 victimizations involved the theft of a firearm in 2018

Violent and property victimizations involving the theft of at least one firearm declined from 277,700 in 1993 to 125,400 in 2018 (figure 3). The number of victimizations involving the theft of items excluding firearms decreased during this period, from 32.3 million to 12.2 million (not shown). In addition, an annual average of 1% of all theft victimizations from 1993 to 2018 involved the theft of firearms (not shown).

From 2014 to 2018, about 777,100 victimizations (an annual average of 155,400) involved the theft of at least one firearm. About 1.2 million firearms (an annual average of 249,400) were stolen during violent, property, and personal larceny victimizations during this five-year period (not shown).

FIGURE 3
Nonfatal victimizations involving the theft of a firearm, 1993–2018



Note: See appendix table 9 for estimates and standard errors.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 1993–2018.

During 2014–18, about 16% of nonfatal firearm victimizations resulted in physical injury

In 9% of all nonfatal firearm violence during 2014–18, the offender actually fired the weapon (not shown). In 23% of these victimizations, the victim suffered a gunshot wound (not shown). A total of 16% of nonfatal firearm victimizations resulted in physical injury (table 10).³ About 5% of nonfatal firearm victimizations resulted in serious injury (e.g., gunshot

wounds, broken bones, or internal injuries), while 11% resulted in minor injury (e.g., bruises or cuts). Victims received medical treatment in 47% of these victimizations. Among the victimizations in which victims received treatment, 78% did so in a hospital or doctor’s office.

Overall, victims were more likely to suffer physical injury in nonfatal violence without a firearm (40%) than in firearm victimizations (16%). This pattern also held for victimizations involving serious injury and minor injury. There was no statistically significant difference between the percentage of victims who received treatment for injuries from firearm (47%) and nonfirearm violence (46%).

³Victims hospitalized for an extended period due to injury may not have been present for their scheduled NCVS household interview and thus may not have been captured by the survey. This could affect the percentages of victims reporting injury and treatment in the NCVS.

TABLE 10
Nonfatal violence excluding simple assault, by presence of firearm, injury, and treatment received, 2014–18

Injury and treatment	Total ^a		Firearm violence ^{b*}		Nonfirearm violence ^c	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Any	10,032,400	100%	2,164,700	100%	7,867,600 †	100%
Not injured	6,542,100	65.2%	1,822,100	84.2%	4,720,000 †	60.0% †
Injured	3,490,300	34.8%	342,600	15.8%	3,147,600 †	40.0% †
Serious injuries ^d	1,871,800	18.7	110,100	5.1	1,761,700 †	22.4 †
Gunshot	42,400	0.4	42,400	2.0	~	~
Minor injuries ^e	1,613,900	16.1	232,500	10.7	1,381,400 †	17.6 †
Treatment for injury ^f	3,490,300	100	342,600	100	3,147,600 †	100
No treatment	1,815,700	52.0	173,600	50.7	1,642,100 †	52.2 †
Any treatment	1,616,800	46.3	162,300	47.4	1,454,500 †	46.2
Treatment setting ^g	1,616,800	100	162,300	100	1,454,500 †	100
Medical facility ^h	1,064,400	65.8	125,900	77.6	938,500 †	64.5 ‡
Nonmedical location ⁱ	552,400	34.2	36,400	22.4	516,000 †	35.5

Note: Details may not sum to totals due to rounding and because data on unknown injury type and unknown treatment are not shown. See appendix table 10 for standard errors.

*Comparison group.

†Difference with comparison group is significant at the 95% confidence level.

‡Difference with comparison group is significant at the 90% confidence level.

~Not applicable.

^aIncludes rape or sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault victimizations of persons age 12 or older.

^bIncludes victimizations in which the offender had, showed, or used a firearm.

^cIncludes victimizations in which the offender did not have, show, or use a firearm.

^dIncludes gunshot wounds, knife wounds, sexual violence injuries, internal injuries, unconsciousness, and broken bones.

^eIncludes bruises, cuts, and other minor injuries.

^fIncludes only victims who were injured.

^gIncludes only victims who were injured and received treatment.

^hIncludes doctor’s office, hospital emergency room, and overnight at a hospital.

ⁱIncludes at the scene, at the victim’s/friend’s/neighbor’s home, or at another location.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2014–18.

Nearly 70% of nonfatal firearm violence during 2014–18 was reported to police

During 2014–18, nonfatal firearm violence (68%) was more likely to be reported to police than nonfirearm violence (49%) (table 11). For firearm victimizations that were not reported to police, the most common reason victims gave was a belief that police could not or would not do anything to help (32%). The most common reason victims of nonfirearm violence gave for not reporting to police was that they had dealt

with the victimization another way, such as reporting to another official, like a guard, manager, or school official (28%).

Victims of firearm violence (32%) were more likely than victims of nonfirearm violence (20%) to not report to police because they believed the police could not or would not do anything to help. Similarly, victims of firearm violence (15%) were more likely than victims of nonfirearm violence (8%) to fear reprisal for reporting.

TABLE 11
Nonfatal violence excluding simple assault, by presence of firearm, reporting to police, and reason for not reporting, 2014–18

Reporting to police	Total ^a		Firearm violence ^{b*}		Nonfirearm violence ^c	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	10,032,400	100%	2,164,700	100%	7,867,600 †	100%
Reported	5,303,600	52.9%	1,479,200	68.3%	3,824,400 †	48.6% †
Not reported	4,579,000	45.6%	661,300	30.5%	3,917,700 †	49.8% †
Reason not reported ^d	4,579,000	100	661,300	100	3,917,700 †	100
Dealt with it another way ^e	1,250,700	27.3	139,800	21.1	1,110,900 †	28.4 ‡
Not important enough to respondent ^f	682,000	14.9	68,800	10.4	613,300 †	15.7
Police could/would not do anything to help ^g	1,007,200	22.0	212,400	32.1	794,900 †	20.3 †
Fear of reprisal	393,000	8.6	97,200	14.7	295,900 †	7.6 †
Did not want to get offender in trouble with law/advised not to report	333,800	7.3	32,800	5.0	301,000 †	7.7
Other/unknown/no single most important reason ^h	912,200	19.9	110,300	16.7	801,800 †	20.5

Note: Details may not sum to totals due to rounding and missing data on reporting to police, which occurred in about 1% of all victimizations. See appendix table 11 for standard errors. The National Crime Victimization Survey asks respondents about 19 potential reasons for not reporting a victimization to police. For ease of presentation, those data are collapsed into the six categories presented here.

*Comparison group.

†Difference with comparison group is significant at the 95% confidence level.

‡Difference with comparison group is significant at the 90% confidence level.

^aIncludes rape or sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault victimizations of persons age 12 or older.

^bIncludes victimizations in which the offender had, showed, or used a firearm.

^cIncludes victimizations in which the offender did not have, show, or use a firearm.

^dThe most important reason stated by the victim.

^eIncludes crime reported to another official (e.g., guard, apartment manager, or school official) or victims who took care of it themselves or informally.

^fIncludes victims who said it was a minor or unsuccessful crime, the offender(s) was a child, it was not clear the incident was criminal or that harm was intended, or insurance would not cover the losses.

^gIncludes victims who indicated they did not find out about the crime until too late, they could not find or identify the offender, they lacked proof of the incident, they thought police would not think it was important enough, they believed police would be inefficient or ineffective, they thought police would cause trouble for the victim, or the offender was a police officer.

^hIncludes victims who indicated they did not want to or could not take time to report, provided some other reason for not reporting, said no one reason was more important than another, or had unknown reasons for not reporting.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2014–18.

A firearm was used for self-defense in 2% of nonfatal violent victimizations

The NCVS collects data on victims’ reactions and any actions they may have taken during the incident. During 2014–18, the victim took no action against the offender or kept still in 37% of all nonfatal violence excluding simple assault (table 12). Other self-protective behaviors included noncombative tactics (31%) (such as yelling, running away, or trying to attract attention) and threatening or attacking

the offender without a weapon (25%). Victims used a firearm to threaten or attack the offender in 2% (166,900) of all nonfatal violent victimizations; the offender had a firearm in 28% of these cases (not shown).

In 1% (183,300) of property victimizations during which the victim was present, the victim threatened or attacked the offender with a firearm. However, the victim was not present during the majority (82%) of property crimes captured by the NCVS.

TABLE 12
Self-protective behaviors of victims, by type of crime, 2014–18

Self-protective behavior	Nonfatal violence excluding simple assault ^a		Property victimization	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent ^b
Total	10,032,400	100%	72,557,900	100%
Victim was present ^c	10,032,400	100%	12,782,100	17.6%
Took no action/kept still*	3,721,300	37.1	9,032,700	70.7
Threatened/attacked with a firearm	166,900 †	1.7 †	183,300 †	1.4 †
Threatened/attacked with other weapon	184,700 †	1.8 †	31,100 †	0.2 †
Threatened/attacked without a weapon	2,477,200 †	24.7 †	417,700 †	3.3 †
Noncombative tactics ^d	3,129,300 ‡	31.2 †	1,495,700 †	11.7 †
Other	336,100 †	3.4 †	256,900 †	2.0 †
Unknown	16,800 !	0.2 !	1,364,700 †	10.7 †
Victim was not present ^c	~	~	59,775,800	82.4%

Note: Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. See appendix table 12 for standard errors.

*Comparison group.

†Difference with comparison group is significant at the 95% confidence level.

‡Difference with comparison group is significant at the 90% confidence level.

~Not applicable.

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

^aIncludes rape or sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault victimizations of persons age 12 or older.

^bDenominator includes both property victimizations for which the victim was present and those for which the victim was not present.

^cVictims were, by definition, present during violent victimizations but may not have been during property victimizations.

^dIncludes yelling, cooperating, running away, arguing or reasoning, calling police, or trying to attract attention or warn others.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2014–18.

Incidents of nonfatal firearm violence

An incident is a specific criminal act involving one or more victims. Table 13 presents incident-level data to facilitate comparisons between victim and offender characteristics. Offender characteristics in the NCVS are based on victims' perceptions of offenders.⁴

There were 1.9 million incidents of nonfatal violence excluding simple assault—rape or sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault—during 2014–18 in which the offender had, showed, or used a firearm (table 13). During 2014–18, the percentage of nonfatal

firearm violent incidents involving male victims (61%) was greater than males' share of the population (49%). The opposite was true for females: the percentage of nonfatal firearm violent incidents involving female victims (39%) was smaller than the percentage of the population that was female (51%).

During 2014–18, males represented a higher share of offenders in nonfatal firearm incidents than their share of the U.S. population

As for offenders, the percentage of nonfatal firearm incidents involving males (76%) was greater than the share of males represented in the population during 2014–18. In comparison, the percentage involving female offenders (6%) was smaller than the percentage of females in the population.

⁴Offender characteristics in the NCVS (sex, race, ethnicity, national origin, and age) are based on victims' perceptions of the offenders and are reported at the incident level. The NCVS began collecting expanded race data on offenders in 2012. See *Methodology*.

TABLE 13
Incidents of nonfatal firearm violence, by characteristics of U.S. population, offender, and victim, 2014–18

Characteristic	U.S. population ^a	Number of incidents		Percent of U.S. population ^{a*}	Percent of incidents		Percent ratio		
		Offender ^b	Victim		Offender ^b	Victim	Offender to victim	Offender to population	Victim to population
Total	1,356,189,700	1,934,800	1,934,800	100%	100%	100%	1.00	1.00	1.00
Sex									
Male	659,928,700	1,469,400	1,178,500	48.7%	75.9% †	60.9% †	1.25	1.56	1.25
Female	696,261,000	108,800	756,300	51.3	5.6 †	39.1 †	0.14	0.11	0.76
Both male and female offenders	~	210,000	~	~	10.9	~	~	~	~
Race/ethnicity									
White ^c	862,426,100	586,700	1,021,200	63.6%	30.3% †	52.8% †	0.57	0.48	0.83
Black ^c	165,512,800	716,300	399,500	12.2	37.0 †	20.6 †	1.79	3.03	1.69
Hispanic	221,674,800	313,400	363,800	16.3	16.2	18.8	0.86	0.99	1.15
Asian ^c	77,629,700	11,200!	68,100	5.7	0.6!	3.5	0.16	0.10	0.62
Other ^{c,d}	28,946,300	101,100	82,200	2.1	5.2 †	4.2	1.23	2.45	1.99
Multiple offenders of various races	~	35,500	~	~	1.8	~	~	~	~
Age									
11 or younger ^e	~	1,800!	~	~	0.1%!	~	~	~	~
12–17	124,832,500	80,400	104,900	9.2%	4.2 †	5.4% †	0.77	0.45	0.59
18–29	263,440,000	539,700	752,400	19.4	27.9 †	38.9 †	0.72	1.44	2.00
30 or older	967,917,200	725,500	1,077,500	71.4	37.5 †	55.7 †	0.67	0.53	0.78
Multiple offenders of various ages	~	240,100	~	~	12.4	~	~	~	~

Note: An incident is a specific criminal act involving one or more victims. Offender characteristics are based on victims' perceptions of offenders. Includes rape or sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault victimizations of persons age 12 or older in which the offender had, showed, or used a firearm. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding and missing data on offender characteristics. See appendix table 13 for standard errors.

*Comparison group.

†Difference with comparison group is significant at the 95% confidence level.

~Not applicable.

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

^aIncludes persons age 12 or older living in noninstitutionalized residential settings in the U.S.

^bIncludes incidents for which offender characteristics in each category were reported. Offender sex was unknown in 8% of incidents, race or ethnicity in 9% of incidents, and age in 18% of incidents.

^cExcludes persons of Hispanic origin (e.g., “white” refers to non-Hispanic whites and “black” refers to non-Hispanic blacks).

^dIncludes Native Hawaiians or Other Pacific Islanders, American Indians or Alaska Natives, and persons of two or more races.

^eThe NCVS does not survey victims age 11 or younger, but victims can report an offender age 11 or younger.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2014–18.

The share of black persons in nonfatal firearm incidents was higher for both victims and perceived offenders than their share of the population during 2014–18

During 2014–18, the percentage of nonfatal firearm incidents involving white victims (53%) was smaller than the percentage of white persons in the population (64%). In comparison, the percentage of firearm incidents involving black victims (21%) was larger than the percentage of black persons in the population (12%).

For offenders, the percentage of nonfatal firearm incidents during 2014–18 with persons perceived by the victim to be white (30%) was half their share of the population, while the percentage with persons perceived by the victim to be black (37%) was greater than the percentage of black persons in the population. The percentage of firearm incidents involving offenders who were perceived to be Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, American Indian or Alaska Native, or two or more races (5%) was greater than their combined share of the population (2%).

Nearly twice (1.8 times) as many nonfatal firearm incidents involved black offenders as black victims during 2014–18. In comparison, around half (0.6 times) as many firearm incidents involved white offenders as white victims.

Relative to their portion of the population, persons ages 18 to 29 made up greater percentages of both victims and perceived offenders in nonfatal firearm incidents during 2014–18

During 2014–18, persons age 30 or older made up a smaller share of both victims (56%) and offenders (38%) in nonfatal firearm incidents than their portion of the U.S. population (71%). The percentage of nonfatal firearm incidents involving victims (5%) and offenders (4%) ages 12 to 17 was also smaller than their portion of the population (9%). The percentage of nonfatal firearm incidents involving victims (39%) and offenders (28%) ages 18 to 29 was greater than their share of the population (19%). In 12% of nonfatal firearm incidents, victims reported multiple offenders of various ages.

Persons ages 18 to 29 were 1.4 times more likely to be offenders and twice as likely to be victims than their percentage of the population during 2014–18.

Methodology

Estimates in this report are primarily based on data from the Bureau of Justice Statistics' (BJS) National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) and the Fatal Injury Reports developed from the National Vital Statistics System (NVSS) Web-based Injury Statistics Query and Reporting System (WISQARS), a product of the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Additional estimates come from the FBI's Supplementary Homicide Reports (SHR). All comparisons in this report are based either on statistical significance testing of estimates derived from a sample or on an analysis of all records in the contributing source(s). In particular, comparisons based on figure 1; tables 1, 4, and 6; and part of table 3 derive from an analysis of all records in the contributing source(s).

The National Crime Victimization Survey

Survey coverage

The NCVS is an annual BJS data collection carried out by the U.S. Census Bureau. The NCVS is a self-reported survey that is administered annually from January 1 to December 31. Annual NCVS estimates are based on the number and characteristics of crimes that respondents experienced during the prior 6 months, not including the month in which they were interviewed. Therefore, the 2018 survey covers crimes experienced from July 1, 2017, to November 30, 2018, with March 15, 2018, as the middle of the reference period. Crimes are classified by the year of the survey and not by the year of the crime.

The NCVS is administered to persons age 12 or older from a nationally representative sample of U.S. households and collects information on personal and property crimes. Personal crimes include personal larceny (purse snatching and pick pocketing) and nonfatal violent crimes (rape or sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, and simple assault). Household property crimes include burglary or trespassing, motor vehicle theft, and other types of theft. The survey collects information on threatened, attempted, and completed crimes. It collects data both on crimes reported and not reported to police. Unless specified otherwise, estimates in this report include threatened, attempted, and completed crimes. 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, including age, sex, race, ethnicity, marital status, education level, and income and whether they experienced a victimization. For each victimization incident, respondents report information about the offender (including age, sex, race, ethnicity, 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.

Household information, including household-level demographics (e.g., income) and property victimizations committed against the household (e.g., burglary or trespassing), is typically collected from the reference person. The reference person is any responsible adult member of the household who is unlikely to permanently leave the household. Because an owner or renter of the sampled housing unit is normally the most responsible and knowledgeable household member, this person is generally designated as the reference person and household respondent. However, a household respondent does not have to be one of the household members who owns or rents the unit.

In the NCVS, a household is defined 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 primary place of residence elsewhere. Once selected, households remain in the sample for 3½ 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.

First interviews are typically 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 full 3½-year period. The sample includes persons living in group quarters, such as dormitories, rooming houses, and religious group dwellings, and excludes persons living on military bases or in institutional settings such as correctional or hospital facilities.

Measurement of crime in the National Crime Victimization Survey

BJS presents data from the NCVS on victimization, incident, and prevalence rates. NCVS victimization and incident data are presented in this report. Victimization rates measure the extent to which violent and property victimizations occur in a specified population during a specified time. Victimization numbers show the total number of times that people or households are victimized by crime. For crimes affecting persons, NCVS victimization rates are estimated by dividing the number of victimizations that occur during a specified time (T) by the population at risk for those victimizations and multiplying the rate by 1,000.

$$\text{Victimization rate } \tau = \frac{\text{Number of victimizations experienced by a specified population } \tau}{\text{Number of unique persons (or households) in the specified population } \tau} \times 1,000$$

For victimization rates, each victimization represents one person (for personal crimes) or one household (for property crimes) affected by a crime.⁵ Every victimization experienced by a person or household during the year is counted. For example, if one person experiences two violent crimes during the year, both are counted in the victimization rate. If one household experiences two property crimes, both are counted in the victimization rate. Victimization estimates are presented in figures 1 through 3 and tables 1 through 12 in this report.

Incident rates are another measure of crime. The number of incidents is the number of specific criminal acts involving one or more victims. If every victimization had one victim, the number of incidents would be the same as the number of victimizations. If there was more than one victim, the incident estimate is adjusted to compensate for the possibility that the incident could be reported several times by multiple victims and thus be overcounted. For example, if two people were robbed during the same incident, this crime would be counted as one incident and two victimizations. Incident estimates are presented in table 13 in this report.

⁵In the NCVS, personal crimes include personal larceny (purse-snatching and pick-pocketing) and violent victimizations (rape or sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, and simple assault). Homicide is excluded because the NCVS is based on interviews with victims. Property crimes include burglary, residential trespassing, motor vehicle theft, and other theft.

Nonresponse and weighting adjustments

The 2018 NCVS data file includes interviews from 151,055 households. Overall, 73% of eligible households completed an interview. Each household was interviewed twice during the year. Within participating households, 242,928 persons completed an interview in 2018, representing an 82% response rate among eligible persons from responding households.

Victimizations that occurred outside of the U.S. were excluded from this report. In 2018, less than 1% of the unweighted victimizations occurred outside of the U.S.

Estimates in this report use data from the 1993 to 2018 NCVS data files, which are 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 calibrate sample point estimates to known population totals and to compensate for survey nonresponse and other aspects of the complex sample design.

The NCVS data files include person, household, and incident weights. Person weights provide an estimate of the population represented by each person in the sample. Household weights provide an estimate of the U.S. household population represented by each household in the sample. After proper adjustment, both household and person weights are also typically used to form the denominator in calculations of crime rates. For personal crimes, the incident weight is derived by dividing the person weight of a victim by the total number of persons victimized during an incident, as reported by the respondent. For property crimes measured at the household level, the incident weight and the household weight are the same because the victim of a property crime is considered to be the household as a whole. The incident weight is most frequently used to calculate estimates of offenders' and victims' demographic characteristics.

Victimization weights used in this analysis account for the number of persons present during an incident and for high-frequency repeat victimizations (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 only 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. Doing so produces more reliable estimates of crime levels than counting such victimizations only once, while the cap at 10 minimizes the effect of extreme outliers on rates. According to the 2018 data, series victimizations accounted for 1.5% of all victimizations and 3.8% of all violent victimizations. Additional information on the series enumeration is detailed in *Methods for Counting High-Frequency Repeat Victimizations in the National Crime Victimization Survey* (NCJ 237308, BJS, April 2012).

Standard error computations

When national estimates are derived from a sample, as with the NCVS, caution must be used 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 and the size of the sample. When the sampling error around an estimate is taken into account, 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 may 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 larger standard error. Estimates with relatively large standard errors are associated with less precision and reliability and should be interpreted with caution.

For complex sample designs, there are several methods that can be used to generate standard errors around a point estimate (e.g., numbers, percentages, and rates). In this report, generalized variance function (GVF) parameters were used for variance estimation. The U.S. Census Bureau produces GVF parameters for BJS, which account for aspects of the NCVS's complex sample design and represent the curve fitted to a selection of individual standard errors, using a specialized version of Balanced Repeated Replication based on Fay's method. GVFs express the variance as a function of the expected value of the survey estimate.¹⁶ For more information on GVFs, see *National Crime Victimization Survey, 2016 Technical Documentation* (NCJ 251442, BJS, December 2017).

BJS conducted statistical tests to determine whether differences in estimated numbers, percentages, and rates in this report were statistically significant once sampling error was taken into account. Using statistical analysis programs developed specifically for the NCVS, 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. Findings described in this report as higher, lower, or different passed a test at either the 0.05 level (95% confidence level) or 0.10 level (90% confidence level) of significance. Figures and tables in this report should be referenced for significance testing results for specific findings. Caution is required when comparing estimates not explicitly discussed in this report.

NCVS estimates and standard errors of the estimates provided in this report may be used 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:

Based on the 2018 NCVS, the nonfatal firearm victimization rate among persons age 12 or older in 2018 was 1.7 victimizations per 1,000 persons. (See table 2.) Using GVFs, BJS determined that the estimated victimization rate has a standard error of 0.24. (See appendix table 2.) A confidence interval around the estimate is generated by multiplying the standard error 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 1.7 estimate from 2018 is $1.7 \pm (0.24 \times 1.96)$ or (1.2 to 2.2). In other words, if BJS used the same sampling method to select different samples and computed an interval estimate for each sample, it would expect the true population parameter (rate of violent victimization) to fall within the interval estimates 95% of the time.

For this report, BJS also calculated a coefficient of variation (CV) for all estimates, representing the ratio of the standard error to the estimate. CVs (not shown in tables) provide another measure of reliability and a means for comparing the precision of estimates across measures with differing levels or metrics.

Collecting data on offender race and ethnicity in the National Crime Victimization Survey

In 2012, BJS changed the manner in which the NCVS collects information about the perceived race of a violent offender. Information on an offender's race

and Hispanic origin is collected from the victim and is based on the victim's perceptions. Prior to 2012, the NCVS offender race categories were white, black or African American, and some other race. In 2012, offender race categories were expanded to align with the Office of Management and Budget's (OMB) standards for measuring race and ethnicity. The race variable now includes categories for Asians, Native Hawaiians or Other Pacific Islanders, American Indians or Alaska Natives, and persons of two or more races. In 2012, the NCVS also began collecting information on whether an offender was of Hispanic origin.

The NCVS collects offender information from victims in the Crime Incident Report (CIR).⁶ Offender demographic characteristics are based on victims' perceptions. The section in the CIR on offenders begins with a question about the number of offenders. For violent crime incidents involving a single offender, respondents are asked about the offender's relationship to the victim, demographic characteristics (including sex, race, ethnicity, and age), membership in a street gang, use of alcohol or drugs at the time of the incident, and previous crimes against the respondent or respondent's household.

For violent incidents involving multiple offenders, respondents are asked similar questions, such as whether the offender demographic characteristics applied to all or most of the offenders. Respondents are asked if any of the offenders were Hispanic or Latino, followed by whether they were mostly Hispanic, mostly non-Hispanic, or an equal number of Hispanic and non-Hispanic persons. Respondents were then asked what the race or races were of the offenders. Following OMB standards for measuring race and ethnicity, the offender race categories in the NCVS are white, black or African American, American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, and persons of two or more races. Offenders reported as Hispanic are classified as Hispanic, regardless of their reported race.

Revised 2016 data file

For 2016, BJS greatly increased the NCVS sample size to facilitate the ability to produce state-level victimization estimates from the 22 most populous states. At the same time, the sample was adjusted to reflect the U.S. population counts in the 2010 decennial census. These changes resulted in a historically large number of new households and first-time interviews

⁶For all questions included on the NCVS CIR, see the BJS website.

in the first half of 2016 and produced challenges in comparing 2016 results to prior data years.

Working with the U.S. Census Bureau, BJS subsequently devised the methodology that was used to create the revised 2016 NCVS data file and allow for year-to-year comparisons between 2016 and other data years. The result was revised criminal victimization estimates that were nationally representative for 2016 and could be compared with prior and future years. For more information, see *National Crime Victimization Survey revised 2016 estimates and Methodology in Criminal Victimization, 2016: Revised* (NCJ 252121, BJS, October 2018).

Web-based Injury Statistics Query and Reporting System Fatal Injury Reports

The WISQARS Fatal Injury Reports (WISQARS Fatal) provide mortality data related to injury. The mortality data reported in WISQARS Fatal come from the NVSS death certificate data reported to the NCHS. Data include causes of death reported by attending physicians, medical examiners, and coroners. It also includes demographic information about decedents reported by funeral directors, who obtain that information from family members and other informants. The NCHS collects, compiles, verifies, and prepares these data for release to the public. The information describes what types of injuries are leading causes of deaths, how common they are, and who they affect. These data are intended for a broad audience—the public, media, and public health practitioners, researchers, and officials—to increase their knowledge of injury.

WISQARS Fatal mortality reports provide tables of total numbers of injury-related deaths and death rates per 100,000 persons. The reports list deaths according to cause (mechanism) and intent (manner) of injury by state, sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age groupings. This report features data on homicides by firearm from 1993 to 2018. The injury mortality data were classified based on the tenth revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-10) for 1999 and later years and on the ICD-9 for 1998 and earlier years. A study showed that the comparability for homicide and firearm homicide between the two classification systems was high. Therefore, data are shown from both periods.⁷

⁷Anderson, R. N., Miniño, A. M., Hoyert, D. L., & Rosenberg, H. M. (2001). *Comparability of cause of death between ICD-9 and ICD-10: Preliminary estimates* (National Vital Statistics Reports, Vol. 49, No. 2). National Center for Health Statistics. https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr49/nvsr49_02.pdf

The FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting Program, Supplementary Homicide Reports

The FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting Program (UCR) Supplementary Homicide Reports (SHR) were the source of information about the type of gun used in firearm homicides. (See table 4.) The SHR provide incident-level information on criminal homicides, including situation type (e.g., number of victims, number of offenders, and whether offenders were known); age, sex, and race of victims and offenders; weapon used; circumstances of the incident; and the victim's relationship to the offender. Local law enforcement agencies participating in the UCR provide these data to the FBI on a monthly basis. Data include murders and nonnegligent manslaughters in the U.S. from January 1993 to December 2018. Negligent manslaughters and justifiable homicides have been eliminated from the data. Based on the SHR, the FBI estimates that 442,911 murders (including nonnegligent manslaughters) were committed from 1993 to 2018. Agencies provided detailed information on 414,784 of these homicide victims. SHR estimates in this report have been revised from those in previously published reports.

About 94% of homicides are included in the SHR. However, adjustments can be made to the weights to correct for missing victim reports. SHR estimates in this report were generated by BJS. Weights have been developed to compensate for the average annual 10% of homicides that were not reported to the SHR. The development of the set of annual weights is a three-step process.

Each year the FBI's annual *Crime in the United States* report presents a national estimate of murder victims in the U.S. and estimates of the number of murder victims in each of the 50 states and the District of Columbia. The first-stage weight uses the FBI's annual estimates of murder victims in each state and the number of murder victims from that state found in the annual SHR database.

Specifically, the first-stage weight for victims in state S in year Y is—

$$\frac{\text{FBI's estimate of murder victims in state } S_{(\text{year } Y)}}{\text{Number of murder victims in the SHR file from state } S_{(\text{year } Y)}}$$

For complete reporting states, this first-stage weight is equal to 1. For partial reporting states, this weight is greater than 1. For states with a first-stage weight greater than 2—that is, the state reported SHR data for fewer than half of the FBI's estimated number of murder victims in the state—the first-stage weight is set to 1.

The second-stage weight uses the FBI's annual national estimates of murder victims in the U.S. and the sum of the first-stage weights for each state. The second-stage weight for victims in all states in year Y is—

$$\frac{\text{FBI's estimate of murder victims in United States}_{(\text{year } Y)}}{\text{Sum of the first-stage weights of all states}_{(\text{year } Y)}}$$

The third step in the process is to calculate the final annual victim-level SHR weight. The final weight used to develop national estimates of the attributes of murder victims is—

$$\text{SHR weight}_{(\text{year } Y)} = (\text{First-stage weight}_{(\text{year } Y)}) \times (\text{Second-stage weight}_{(\text{year } Y)})$$

Conceptually, the first-stage weight uses a state's own reported SHR records to represent all murder victims in that state, as long as at least 50% of the estimated number of murder victims in that state has a record in the SHR. The sum of the first-stage weights then equals the sum of the total number of all murder victims in states with at least 50% SHR coverage and the simple count of those victims from the other reporting states. The second-stage weight is used to inflate the first-stage weights so that the weight derived from the product of the first- and second-stage weights represents all murder victims in that year in the U.S. The difference between the sum of the first-stage weights and the FBI's annual national estimate of murder victims is the unreported murder victims in states with less than 50% SHR coverage and the murder victims in states that report no data to the SHR in that year. The second-stage weight compensates for this difference by assuming that the attributes of the nonreported victims are similar to the attributes of weighted murder victims in that year's SHR database.

The weighting procedure outlined above assumes that the characteristics of unreported homicide incidents are similar to the characteristics of reported incidents. There is no comprehensive way to assess the validity of this assumption. Also, there is one exception to this weighting process: Some states did not report any data in some years. For example, Florida reported no incidents to the SHR for 1988 through 1991 and from 1997 through 2018. However, the annual national weights attempt to compensate for those few instances in which entire states did not report any data. For more information on differences between the two homicide measures used in this report, see *The Nation's Two Measures of Homicide* (NCJ 247060, BJS, July 2014).

APPENDIX TABLE 1

Population estimates for figure 1: Rate of firearm homicide per 100,000 persons, 1993–2018; and for table 1: Firearm homicide, 1993–2018

Year	Number of all persons	Number of persons age 12 or older
1993	259,918,595	213,918,420
1994	263,125,826	216,740,712
1995	266,278,403	219,557,921
1996	269,394,291	222,304,455
1997	272,646,932	225,273,153
1998	275,854,116	228,202,348
1999	279,040,238	231,113,390
2000	282,171,936	234,048,303
2001	284,968,955	236,875,214
2002	287,625,193	239,784,048
2003	290,107,933	242,435,547
2004	292,805,298	245,205,504
2005	295,516,599	247,910,782
2006	298,379,912	250,633,266
2007	301,231,207	253,208,424
2008	304,093,966	255,744,169
2009	306,771,529	258,144,817
2010	308,758,105	259,920,933
2011	311,580,009	262,791,952
2012	313,874,218	265,239,765
2013	316,057,727	267,512,309
2014	318,386,421	269,799,946
2015	320,742,673	272,102,214
2016	323,071,342	274,440,995
2017	325,147,121	276,604,161
2018	327,167,434	278,774,433

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Web-based Injury Statistics Query and Reporting System Fatal Injury Reports developed from the National Vital Statistics System, 1993–2018.

APPENDIX TABLE 2

Population estimates and standard errors for figure 2: Rate of nonfatal firearm victimization per 100,000 persons age 12 or older, 1993–2018; and for table 2: Nonfatal firearm victimization against persons age 12 or older, 1993–2018

Year	Number of persons age 12 or older	Standard error	
		Number of victimizations	Rate per 1,000
1993	210,906,904	151,899	0.72
1994	213,135,895	130,233	0.61
1995	215,080,689	109,866	0.51
1996	217,234,276	113,436	0.52
1997	219,839,107	119,587	0.54
1998	221,880,964	98,283	0.44
1999	224,568,370	87,003	0.39
2000	226,804,614	83,909	0.37
2001	229,215,295	73,576	0.32
2002	231,589,263	82,162	0.36
2003	239,305,985	70,340	0.29
2004	241,703,710	62,937	0.26
2005	244,505,295	74,811	0.31
2006	247,233,080	82,561	0.33
2007	250,344,870	80,010	0.32
2008	252,242,523	66,653	0.26
2009	254,105,607	75,355	0.30
2010	255,961,936	72,425	0.28
2011	257,542,238	70,968	0.28
2012	261,996,322	65,925	0.25
2013	264,411,702	63,225	0.24
2014	266,665,162	72,678	0.27
2015	269,526,470	54,750	0.20
2016	272,204,185	64,204	0.24
2017	272,468,482	61,479	0.24
2018	275,325,387	67,155	0.24

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 1993–2018.

APPENDIX TABLE 3**Standard errors for table 3: Percent of fatal and nonfatal violence involving a firearm, by type of crime, 1993–2018**

Year	Nonfatal violence	Nonfatal violence excluding simple assault	Robbery	Aggravated assault
Average annual percentage, 1993–2018	0.20%	0.52%	0.80%	0.69%
1993	0.81	1.92	2.84	2.54
1994	0.68	1.72	2.65	2.19
1995	0.65	1.75	2.78	2.17
1996	0.72	1.85	2.80	2.27
1997	0.80	2.03	3.06	2.59
1998	0.74	2.05	2.92	2.53
1999	0.75	1.98	3.15	2.70
2000	0.88	2.32	3.33	3.07
2001	0.89	2.29	4.16	3.03
2002	0.99	2.71	4.07	3.50
2003	0.83	2.35	3.81	3.02
2004	0.85	2.23	3.65	2.87
2005	0.97	2.61	3.79	3.38
2006	0.89	2.12	3.03	2.87
2007	1.02	2.61	3.08	3.46
2008	0.96	2.76	4.31	4.12
2009	1.19	3.02	5.02	3.96
2010	1.29	3.20	4.54	4.02
2011	1.08	2.89	4.36	3.76
2012	0.88	2.54	4.26	3.51
2013	0.93	2.61	3.66	3.67
2014	1.20	2.78	3.97	3.86
2015	1.00	2.51	3.90	4.02
2016	1.06	2.71	4.46	3.58
2017	0.98	2.43	4.19	3.41
2018	0.94	2.26	3.41	3.63

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 1993–2018.

APPENDIX TABLE 4**Standard errors for table 5: Nonfatal firearm victimization, by type of firearm, 1995–2018 (3-year rolling averages)**

Year	Handgun		Other firearm	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1995	109,561	1.45%	28,924	1.17%
1996	89,674	1.29	22,843	1.04
1997	86,419	1.69	27,216	1.40
1998	91,714	1.99	28,238	1.64
1999	84,518	2.15	25,627	1.76
2000	73,015	1.97	18,805	1.58
2001	66,985	2.18	17,437	1.67
2002	67,379	2.47	18,928	1.92
2003	61,871	2.48	16,134	1.79
2004	59,009	2.63	17,419	2.04
2005	57,004	2.51	15,651	1.89
2006	52,985	2.06	14,871	1.62
2007	58,988	2.08	14,938	1.57
2008	58,760	2.27	16,114	1.81
2009	62,240	2.78	17,248	2.23
2010	58,700	2.42	12,950	1.90
2011	61,673	2.69	15,870	2.14
2012	58,492	2.39	15,252	1.97
2013	51,439	2.50	15,162	2.06
2014	56,384	2.26	12,217	1.70
2015	45,879	2.23	10,346	1.68
2016	58,228	2.55	14,793	2.07
2017	47,103	2.00	12,111	1.70
2018	58,264	1.98	12,862	1.59

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 1993–2018.

APPENDIX TABLE 5

Population estimates for table 6: Firearm homicide against persons age 12 or older, by victim characteristics, 2014–18

Victim characteristic	Average annual number of persons age 12 or older
Total	274,344,350
Sex	
Male	134,181,193
Female	140,163,157
Race/ethnicity	
White	175,653,313
Black	34,733,897
Hispanic	45,067,551
Asian/Native Hawaiian/ Other Pacific Islander	16,669,360
American Indian/Alaska Native	2,220,229
Age	
12–17	25,004,717
18–24	30,876,228
25–34	44,645,898
35–49	61,525,664
50 or older	112,291,843

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Web-based Injury Statistics Query and Reporting System Fatal Injury Reports developed from the National Vital Statistics System, 2014–18.

APPENDIX TABLE 6

Population estimates and standard errors for table 7: Nonfatal firearm victimization against persons age 12 or older, by victim characteristics, 2014–18

Victim characteristic	Average annual number of persons age 12 or older	Standard error	
		Average annual number of victimizations	Rate per 1,000 in each category
Total	271,237,937	60,112	0.13
Sex			
Male	131,985,742	44,113	0.18
Female	139,252,195	34,017	0.13
Race/ethnicity			
White	172,485,218	40,241	0.13
Black	33,102,558	23,107	0.36
Hispanic	44,334,964	22,779	0.27
Asian	15,525,930	8,400	0.26
Other	5,789,268	9,519	0.80
Age			
12–17	24,966,500	11,315	0.23
18–24	30,184,522	26,762	0.47
25–34	44,076,631	23,368	0.28
35–49	61,019,476	27,462	0.24
50 or older	110,990,809	22,599	0.11

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2014–18.

APPENDIX TABLE 7

Standard errors for table 8: Nonfatal violence excluding simple assault, by presence of firearm and victim-offender relationship, 2014–18

Victim-offender relationship	Total		Firearm violence		Nonfirearm violence	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Any	453,071	~	156,465	~	386,275	~
Nonstranger	307,727	1.84%	86,467	3.10%	276,098	1.97%
Intimate	134,542	1.22	34,568	1.65	124,124	1.40
Other relative	82,662	0.81	28,404	1.39	73,096	0.91
Friend/acquaintance	210,682	1.64	63,084	2.63	187,872	1.82
Stranger	255,716	1.79%	111,444	3.19%	203,580	1.89%

~Not applicable.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2014–18.

APPENDIX TABLE 8**Standard errors for table 9: Nonfatal violence excluding simple assault, by presence of firearm and location of crime, 2014–18**

Location	Total		Firearm violence		Nonfirearm violence	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Any	481,527	~	170,205	~	407,640	~
Victim's home/lodging	195,336	1.47%	54,743	2.14%	176,588	1.66%
Near victim's home	133,229	1.12	61,911	2.34	105,178	1.15
In, at, or near friend's/neighbor's/ relative's home	103,032	0.91	39,475	1.64	88,022	0.99
Commercial place	89,498	0.80	36,206	1.52	75,520	0.87
Parking lot/garage	81,781	0.74	41,749	1.72	62,865	0.74
School	74,706	0.68	13,364	0.61	72,067	0.83
Open area/on street/ public transportation	154,825	1.26	66,071	2.44	126,012	1.32
Other location	93,160	0.83	31,971	1.37	82,145	0.93

~Not applicable.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2014–18.

APPENDIX TABLE 9**Estimates and standard errors for figure 3: Nonfatal victimizations involving the theft of a firearm, 1993–2018**

Year	Estimate	Standard error
1993	277,700	49,859
1994	289,500	43,265
1995	300,200	43,446
1996	216,700	37,733
1997	256,700	47,389
1998	205,800	37,179
1999	198,600	39,822
2000	152,000	32,551
2001	177,400	34,503
2002	151,100	33,925
2003	143,700	32,001
2004	185,100	35,266
2005	127,500	30,497
2006	168,000	35,373
2007	158,800	31,998
2008	178,500	42,028
2009	196,100	45,921
2010	94,600	26,052
2011	155,700	33,661
2012	224,200	41,845
2013	135,800	33,896
2014	166,000	36,794
2015	193,900	42,595
2016	169,800	32,378
2017	121,900	26,512
2018	125,400	27,777

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 1993–2018.

APPENDIX TABLE 10**Standard errors for table 10: Nonfatal violence excluding simple assault, by presence of firearm, injury, and treatment received, 2014–18**

Injury and treatment	Total		Firearm violence		Nonfirearm violence	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Any	481,527	~	170,205	~	407,640	~
Not injured	359,320	1.74%	151,795	2.32%	287,667	1.93%
Injured	234,485	1.64%	51,977	2.05%	218,708	1.85%
Serious injuries	154,528	1.25	26,254	1.14	148,445	1.49
Gunshot	15,191	0.15	15,191	0.68	~	~
Minor injuries	140,096	1.16	40,990	1.69	126,465	1.33
Treatment for injury	234,485	~	51,977	~	218,708	~
No treatment	151,442	2.57	34,369	6.45	141,706	2.67
Any treatment	140,263	2.54	33,021	6.42	130,821	2.64
Treatment setting	140,263	~	33,021	~	130,821	~
Medical facility	106,672	3.30	28,403	7.56	98,315	3.47
Nonmedical location	70,061	3.16	13,954	7.28	67,109	3.33

~Not applicable.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2014–18.

APPENDIX TABLE 11**Standard errors for table 11: Nonfatal violence excluding simple assault, by presence of firearm, reporting to police, and reason for not reporting, 2014–18**

Reporting to police	Total		Firearm violence		Nonfirearm violence	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	481,527	~	170,205	~	407,640	~
Reported	311,403	1.79%	132,280	2.91%	249,426	1.93%
Not reported	281,799	1.76%	78,528	2.72%	253,527	1.93%
Reason not reported	281,799	~	78,528	~	253,527	~
Dealt with it another way	118,493	1.97	30,212	3.82	109,678	2.11
Not important enough to respondent	80,093	1.49	19,989	2.76	74,854	1.62
Police could/would not do anything to help	102,918	1.79	38,800	4.46	88,338	1.83
Fear of reprisal	56,593	1.12	24,405	3.25	47,483	1.11
Did not want to get offender in trouble with law/advised not to report	51,145	1.02	13,168	1.90	47,986	1.12
Other/unknown/no single most important reason	96,523	1.71	26,282	3.45	88,834	1.84

~Not applicable.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2014–18.

APPENDIX TABLE 12

Standard errors for table 12: Self-protective behaviors of victims, by type of crime, 2014–18

Self-protective behavior	Nonfatal violence excluding simple assault		Property victimization	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	481,527	~	870,863	~
Victim was present	481,527	~	321,173	0.39%
Took no action/kept still	244,861	1.67%	262,658	1.03
Threatened/attacked with a firearm	33,571	0.32	31,096	0.24
Threatened/attacked with other weapon	35,675	0.34	12,478	0.10
Threatened/attacked without a weapon	186,236	1.43	47,932	0.37
Noncombative tactics	217,849	1.57	95,320	0.69
Other	51,363	0.49	37,098	0.29
Unknown	9,124	0.09	90,653	0.66
Victim was not present	~	~	782,271	0.43%

~Not applicable.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2014–18.

APPENDIX TABLE 13

Standard errors for table 13: Incidents of nonfatal firearm violence, by characteristics of U.S. population, offender, and victim, 2014–18

Characteristic	Number of incidents		Percent of incidents					
			Offender			Victim		
	Offender	Victim	Standard error	95% confidence interval		Standard error	95% confidence interval	
			Lower bound	Upper bound		Lower bound	Upper bound	
Total	157,962	157,962	~	~	~	~	~	~
Sex								
Male	131,700	113,983	2.81%	70.44%	81.45%	3.16%	54.72%	67.10%
Female	26,074	85,565	1.27	3.14	8.11	3.06	33.09	45.09
Both male and female offenders	38,536	~	1.78	7.36	14.35	~	~	~
Race/ethnicity								
White	72,784	103,840	2.83%	24.77%	35.88%	3.20%	46.51%	59.05%
Black	82,639	57,172	3.02	31.11	42.94	2.43	15.89	25.40
Hispanic	49,194	53,945	2.17	11.94	20.45	2.33	14.24	23.37
Asian	7,332	19,878	0.38	-0.16	1.32	0.99	1.59	5.45
Other	24,970	22,143	1.22	2.84	7.61	1.09	2.11	6.38
Multiple offenders of various races	13,763	~	0.70	0.47	3.20	~	~	~
Age								
11 or younger	2,788	~	0.14%	-0.19%	0.37%	~	~	~
12–17	21,864	25,512	1.08	2.04	6.27	1.24%	2.98%	7.85%
18–29	69,041	85,284	2.75	22.51	33.28	3.06	32.90	44.88
30 or older	83,315	107,525	3.03	31.56	43.43	3.20	49.43	61.95
Multiple offenders of various ages	41,795	~	1.91	8.67	16.15	~	~	~

~Not applicable.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2014–18.



The Bureau of Justice Statistics 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 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. Doris J. James is the acting director.

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