



## PATTERNS & TRENDS

# Violent Crime Against Youth, 1994–2010

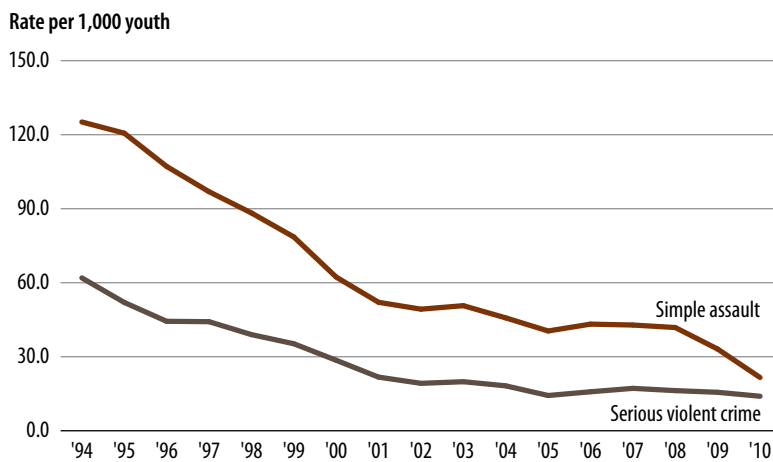
Nicole White, Ph.D., and Janet L. Lauritsen, Ph.D., *University of Missouri - St. Louis*

### Introduction

From 1994 to 2010, the overall rate of serious violent crime against youth declined by 77%, from 61.9 victimizations per 1,000 youth ages 12 to 17 in 1994 to 14.0 per 1,000 in 2010 (**figure 1**). Among serious violent crimes against youth, the rate of rape or sexual assault declined by 68%, robbery declined by 77%, and aggravated assault declined by 80% (**table 2**). The overall rate of simple assault declined by 83% during the same period, from 125.1 victimizations per 1,000 youth in 1994 to 21.6 per 1,000 in 2010. Declines in simple assault against youth were similar from 1994 to 2002 (down 61%) and from 2002 to 2010 (down 56%). Declines in serious violent crime were greater from 1994 to 2002 (down 69%) than from 2002 to 2010 (down 27%).

The data in this report were developed from the Bureau of Justice Statistics' (BJS) National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), which annually collects information on nonfatal victimizations reported and not reported to the police against persons age 12 or older from a nationally representative sample of U.S. households. Homicide data in this report are from the FBI's Supplementary Homicide Reports (SHR).

**FIGURE 1**  
Serious violent crime and simple assault against youth ages 12 to 17, 1994–2010



Note: Data based on 2-year rolling averages beginning in 1993. See appendix table 1 for standard errors.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 1993–2010.

### Highlights

- In 2010, male (14.3 victimizations per 1,000) and female (13.7 per 1,000) youth were equally likely to experience serious violent crime—rape or sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault. In comparison, male youth (79.4 per 1,000) were nearly twice as likely as female youth (43.6 per 1,000) to experience serious violent crime in 1994.
- Among racial and ethnic groups, black youth experienced the highest rates of serious violent crime in 2010. From 2002 to 2010, rates of serious violent crime declined among white (down 26%) and Hispanic (down 65%) youth, but remained the same among black youth.
- From 1994 to 2010, youth living with an unmarried head of household were generally more likely than youth living with a married head of household to be victims of violent crime. During this period, the decline in serious violent crime was greater for youth in married households (down 86%) than the decline among youth in unmarried households (down 65%).
- From 1994 to 2010, more than half of violent crime against youth went unreported to police. The percentage of serious violent crime reported to police increased from 37% to 43% between the two periods from 1994–02 and 2002–10. The percentage of simple assaults reported to police increased from 20% to 26% over the same two periods.
- The rate of serious violent crime against youth ages 12 to 17 involving weapons declined by 80% from 1994 to 2010, and the rate of serious violent crime involving serious injury decreased by 63%.

This report presents overall trends in violent crime against youth and examines patterns in serious violent crime and simple assault by the demographic characteristics of the victim, whether the crime involved a weapon or injury, the location and time of the incident, the victim-offender relationship, and whether police were notified. These estimates were developed as an indicator of the changes over time in the nature of youth victimization and the likelihood that violent crime against youth was reported to police.

Trend estimates provided are based on 2-year rolling averages. For ease of presentation, estimates are referenced according to the most recent year. For example, estimates reported for 1994, 2002, and 2010 represent the average annual estimates for 1993-1994, 2001-2002, and 2009-2010. This method of analysis improves the reliability and stability of estimate comparison over time.

## Adult violent victimization

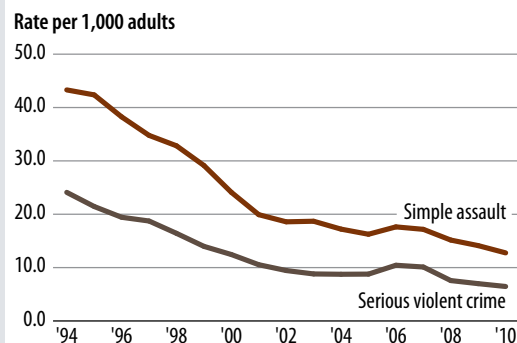
### The decline in violent crime against adults from 1994 to 2010 corresponded with the decline in violent crime against youth

Adults age 18 or older and youth ages 12 to 17 experienced similar declines in serious violent crime and simple assault from 1994 to 2010. Among adults, the overall rate of serious violent crime declined by 73%, from about 24.1 victimizations per 1,000 in 1994 to about 6.5 per 1,000 in 2010 (figure 2). The rate of simple assault declined by 71% during the same 18-year period, from 43.3 victimizations per 1,000 in 1994 to 12.8 per 1,000 in 2010.

From 1994 to 2002, the rate of serious violent crime among adults age 18 or older declined by 61%, from 24.1 victimizations per 1,000 in 1994 to 9.5 per 1,000 in 2002 (table 1). From 2002 to 2010, adults experienced a relatively smaller decline (down 32%), from 9.5 victimizations per 1,000 in 2002 to 6.5 per 1,000 in 2010.

Simple assault among adults from 1994 to 2002 declined by 57%, from 43.3 victimizations per 1,000 adults in 1994 to 18.6 per 1,000 in 2002. From 2002 to 2010, adults experienced a relatively smaller decline (down 31%), from 18.6 victimizations per 1,000 in 2002 to 12.8 per 1,000 in 2010.

**FIGURE 2**  
Serious violent crime and simple assault against adults age 18 or older, 1994–2010



Note: Data based on 2-year rolling averages beginning in 1993. See appendix table 2 for standard errors.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 1993–2010.

**TABLE 1**  
Violent crime against adults age 18 or older, by type of crime, 1994, 2002, and 2010

Type of crime	1994		2002		2010		Percent change*		
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	1994–2010	1994–2002	2002–2010
<b>Total violent crime</b>	12,796,263	67.4	5,772,209	28.0	4,429,163	19.2	-71%†	-58%†	-31%†
<b>Serious violent crime</b>	4,575,253	24.1	1,946,424	9.5	1,488,962	6.5	-73%†	-61%†	-32%†
Rape/sexual assault	630,807	3.3	284,548	1.4	232,804	1.0	-70†	-58†	-27†
Robbery	1,268,444	6.7	524,058	2.5	485,847	2.1	-68†	-62†	-17‡
Aggravated assault	2,676,003	14.1	1,137,818	5.5	770,312	3.3	-76†	-61†	-40†
<b>Simple assault</b>	8,221,010	43.3	3,825,785	18.6	2,940,201	12.8	-71%†	-57%†	-31%†

Note: Data based on 2-year rolling averages beginning in 1993. See appendix table 3 for standard errors.

†Significant at 95%.

‡Significant at 90%.

\*Based on unrounded estimates.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 1993–2010.

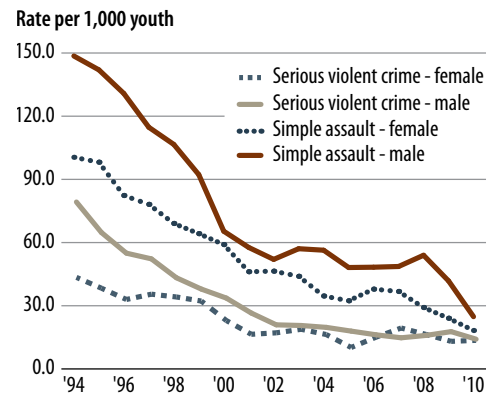
**From 1994 to 2010, rates of violent crime against youth declined across all crime types**

Rape or sexual assault against youth ages 12 to 17 declined by 68%, from 7.0 victimizations per 1,000 youth in 1994 to 2.2 per 1,000 in 2010. During the same period, robbery against youth declined by 77%, and aggravated assault declined by 80% (table 2). Overall, declines in serious violent crime among youth were greater from 1994 to 2002 (down 69%) than from 2002 to 2010 (down 27%).

**Male and female youth were equally likely to be victims of serious violent crime in 2010**

Although male youth victimization rates were nearly twice as large as female rates in 1994, male and female youth were equally likely to experience serious violent crime in 2010 (table 3; figure 3). Since the male victimization rate exhibited a greater decline than the female rate, differences between the rates of serious violent crime experienced by male and female youth diminished over time. The rate of serious violent crime against male youth ages 12 to 17 declined by 82% from 1994 to 2010, while the rate against female youth declined by 69% during the same period. Across sexes, serious violent crime declined more rapidly from 1994 to 2002 than from 2002 to 2010.

**FIGURE 3**  
**Serious violent crime and simple assault against youth ages 12 to 17, by sex, 1994–2010**



Note: Data based on 2-year rolling averages beginning in 1993. See appendix table 5 for standard errors.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 1993–2010.

**TABLE 2**  
**Violent crime against youth ages 12 to 17, by type of crime, 1994, 2002, and 2010**

Type of crime	1994		2002		2010		Percent change*		
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	1994–2010	1994–2002	2002–2010
<b>Total violent crime</b>	4,144,549	187.1	1,678,367	68.5	873,449	35.6	-81%†	-63%†	-48%†
<b>Serious violent crime</b>	1,372,282	61.9	470,924	19.2	343,418	14.0	-77%†	-69%†	-27%†
Rape/sexual assault	155,459	7.0	128,644	5.3	54,272	2.2	-68†	-25‡	-58†
Robbery	455,810	20.1	122,006	5.0	115,945	4.7	-77†	-75†	-5
Aggravated assault	771,014	34.8	220,275	9.0	173,202	7.1	-80†	-74†	-22‡
<b>Simple assault</b>	2,772,267	125.1	1,207,443	49.3	530,031	21.6	-83%†	-61%†	-56%†

Note: Data based on 2-year rolling averages beginning in 1993. See appendix table 4 for standard errors.

†Significant at 95%.

‡Significant at 90%.

\*Based on unrounded rate estimates.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 1993–2010.

**TABLE 3**  
**Serious violent crime and simple assault against youth ages 12 to 17, by sex, 1994, 2002, and 2010**

Sex	Rate per 1,000 youth			Percent change*		
	1994	2002	2010	1994–2010	1994–2002	2002–2010
<b>Serious violent crime</b>						
Male	79.4	21.1	14.3	-82%†	-73%†	-32%†
Female	43.6	17.3	13.7	-69†	-60†	-21
<b>Simple assault</b>						
Male	148.6	52.0	24.8	-83%†	-65%†	-52%†
Female	100.5	46.4	18.3	-82†	-54†	-61†

Note: Data based on 2-year rolling averages beginning in 1993. See appendix table 5 for standard errors.

†Significant at 95%.

\*Based on unrounded estimates.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 1993–2010.

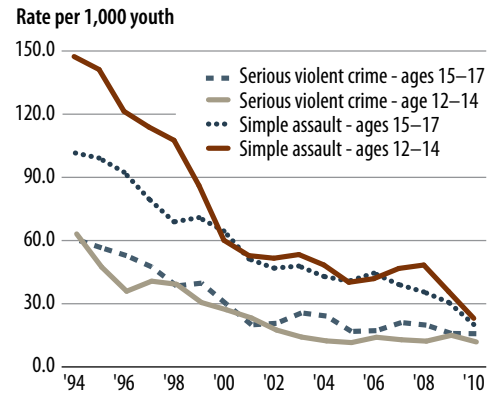
The rate of simple assault declined by more than 80% from 1994 to 2010 for both male and female youth. Unlike serious violent crime, differences between the rate of simple assault experienced by male and female youth did not change much from 1994 to 2010. The male rate was about 1.5 times greater than the female rate in 1994, and was still slightly higher (1.4 times) in 2010.

**Youth ages 12 to 14 and youth ages 15 to 17 experienced declines in serious violent crime and simple assault from 1994 to 2010**

The rate of serious violent victimization against youth ages 12 to 14 declined from 63.3 victimizations per 1,000 in 1994 to 12.0 per 1,000 in 2010. The serious violent victimization rate among youth ages 15 to 17 declined from 60.6 per 1,000 in 1994 to 15.9 per 1,000 in 2010. From 1994 to 2010, serious violent crime declined 81% for youth ages 12 to 14 and declined 74% for youth ages 15 to 17 (figure 4). Youth ages 12 to 14 and youth ages 15 to 17 experienced larger declines in serious violent crime from 1994 to 2002 than from 2002 to 2010 (table 4).

Simple assault also declined from 1994 to 2010 for both youth ages 12 to 14 (down 84%) and youth ages 15 to 17 (down 80%). From 1994 to 2002, youth ages 12 to 14 experienced larger declines in simple assault (down 65%) compared to youth ages 15 to 17 (down 54%). From 2002 to 2010, youth ages 12 to 14 (down 55%) and youth ages 15 to 17 (down 57%) experienced similar rates of decline.

**FIGURE 4**  
**Serious violent crime and simple assault against youth ages 12 to 17, by age group, 1994–2010**



Note: Data based on 2-year rolling averages beginning in 1993. See appendix table 6 for standard errors.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 1993–2010.

**TABLE 4**  
**Serious violent crime and simple assault against youth ages 12 to 17, by age, 1994, 2002, and 2010**

Age	Rate per 1,000 youth			Percent change*		
	1994	2002	2010	1994–2010	1994–2002	2002–2010
<b>Serious violent crime</b>						
12–14	63.3	17.6	12.0	-81%†	-72%†	-32%†
15–17	60.6	20.8	15.9	-74†	-66†	-24‡
<b>Simple assault</b>						
12–14	147.3	51.6	23.1	-84%†	-65%†	-55%†
15–17	101.7	46.9	20.1	-80†	-54†	-57†

Note: Data based on 2-year rolling averages beginning in 1993. See appendix table 6 for standard errors.

†Significant at 95%.

‡Significant at 90%.

\*Based on unrounded estimates.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 1993–2010.

**Serious violent crime and simple assault declined for white, black, and Hispanic youth from 1994 to 2010**

From 1994 to 2010, rates of serious violent crime declined overall for white non-Hispanic (down 79%), black non-Hispanic (down 66%), and Hispanic (down 87%) youth (table 5). Serious violent crime against black youth (25.4 victimizations per 1,000 youth ages 12 to 17) was more than twice that of white (11.7 per 1,000) and Hispanic (11.3 per 1,000) youth in 2010. In comparison, the rate of serious violence for black youth was 1.3 times greater than the rate for white youth and similar to the rate for Hispanic youth in 1994 (figure 5).

The increasing difference in rates of serious violent crime between black youth and youth of other racial or ethnic groups from 1994 to 2010 was primarily associated with patterns of change that occurred from 2002 to 2010. Among white youth, serious violent crime declined by 72% from 1994 to 2002, and decreased slightly by 26% from 2002 to 2010. Serious violent crime against Hispanic youth declined by 62% from 1994 to 2002, and decreased by 65% from 2002 to 2010. Among black youth, the rate of serious violent crime declined by 67% from 1994 to 2002, but did not change significantly from 2002 to 2010.

From 1994 to 2010, simple assault also declined for white (down 85%), black (down 62%), and Hispanic (down 81%) youth. However, black youth did not experience a significant reduction in the rate of simple assault from 2002 to 2010, while white (down 61%) and Hispanic (down 55%) youth experienced a significant decline (figure 6). In 1994, black youth reported a lower rate of simple assault (79.0 victimizations per 1,000 youth) compared to white (143.5 per 1,000) and Hispanic (98.8 per 1,000) youth. By 2010, the rate of simple assault for black youth (29.9 per 1,000) was similar to the rate for white youth (21.5 per 1,000) and slightly higher than the rate for Hispanic youth (19.0 per 1,000).

**TABLE 5**  
**Serious violent crime and simple assault against youth ages 12 to 17, by race and ethnicity, 1994, 2002, and 2010**

Race/ethnicity	Rate per 1,000 youth			Percent change <sup>a</sup>		
	1994	2002	2010	1994–2010	1994–2002	2002–2010
<b>Serious violent crime</b>						
White <sup>b</sup>	56.2	15.8	11.7	-79%†	-72%†	-26%‡
Black <sup>b</sup>	74.1	24.5	25.4	-66†	-67†	4
Hispanic	84.5	32.2	11.3	-87†	-62†	-65†
<b>Simple assault</b>						
White <sup>b</sup>	143.5	55.8	21.5	-85%†	-61%†	-61%†
Black <sup>b</sup>	79.0	35.1	29.9	-62†	-56†	-15
Hispanic	98.8	42.3	19.0	-81†	-57†	-55†

Note: Data based on 2-year rolling averages beginning in 1993. See appendix table 7 for standard errors.

†Significant at 95%.

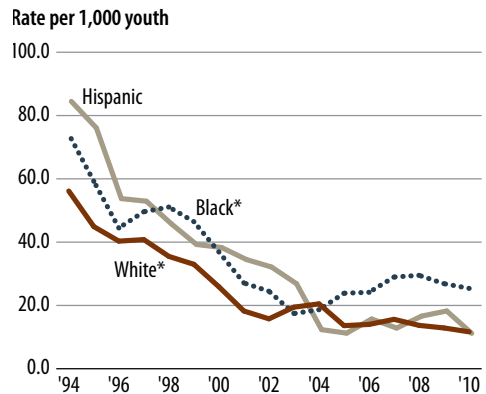
‡Significant at 90%.

<sup>a</sup>Based on unrounded estimates.

<sup>b</sup>Excludes persons of Hispanic or Latino origin.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 1993–2010.

**FIGURE 5**  
**Serious violent crime against youth ages 12 to 17, by race and ethnicity, 1994–2010**

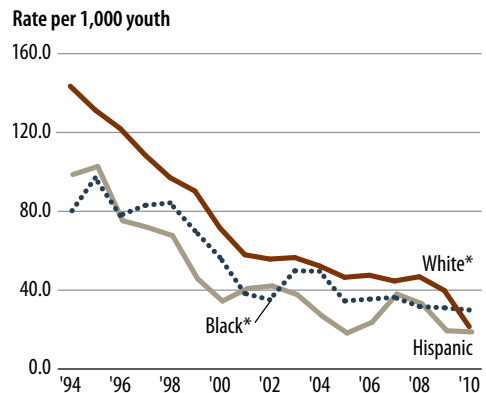


Note: Data based on 2-year rolling averages beginning in 1993. See appendix table 7 for standard errors.

\*Excludes persons of Hispanic or Latino origin.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 1993–2010.

**FIGURE 6**  
**Simple assault against youth ages 12 to 17, by race and ethnicity, 1994–2010**



Note: Data based on 2-year rolling averages beginning in 1993. See appendix table 8 for standard errors.

\*Excludes persons of Hispanic or Latino origin.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 1993–2010.

**Youth residing in urban, suburban, and rural areas experienced declines in serious violent crime and simple assault from 1994 to 2010**

Rates of serious violent crime and simple assault declined among youth living in urban, suburban, and rural areas from 1994 to 2010 (figure 7). From 1994 to 2010, the rate of serious violent crime declined by 76% among youth living in urban areas, by 81% among youth in suburban areas, and by 72% among youth in rural areas (table 6). Across all three locations, the overall declines were driven by declines from 1994 to 2002. Youth residing in suburban areas also experienced a decline in serious violent crime (down 44%) from 2002 to 2010. Those living in urban and rural areas did not experience a significant decline during the later period.

From 1994 to 2010, the rate of simple assault declined by about 80% among youth in urban areas, 84% among youth in suburban areas, and 87% among youth in rural areas (figure 8). In both 1994 and 2010, youth in urban and suburban areas experienced similar rates of simple assault, which were slightly higher than the simple assault rate for youth in rural areas.

**TABLE 6**  
**Serious violent crime and simple assault against youth ages 12 to 17, by location of residence, 1994, 2002, and 2010**

Location of residence	Rate per 1,000 youth			Percent change*		
	1994	2002	2010	1994–2010	1994–2002	2002–2010
<b>Serious violent crime</b>						
Urban	79.1	20.2	19.1	-76%†	-74%†	-5%
Suburban	61.1	20.9	11.7	-81†	-66†	-44†
Rural	45.6	13.4	12.6	-72†	-71†	-5
<b>Simple assault</b>						
Urban	123.7	53.6	25.2	-80%†	-57%†	-53%†
Suburban	136.5	44.2	22.0	-84†	-68†	-50†
Rural	105.0	57.2	14.0	-87†	-46†	-76†

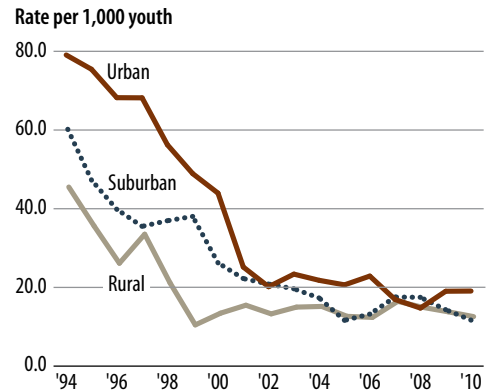
Note: Data based on 2-year rolling averages beginning in 1993. See appendix table 9 for standard errors.

†Significant at 95%.

\*Based on unrounded estimates.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 1993–2010.

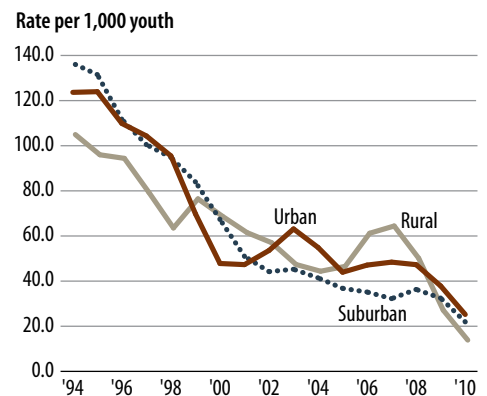
**FIGURE 7**  
**Serious violent crime against youth ages 12 to 17, by location of residence, 1994–2010**



Note: Data based on 2-year rolling averages beginning in 1993. See appendix table 9 for standard errors.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 1993–2010.

**FIGURE 8**  
**Simple assault against youth ages 12 to 17, by location of residence, 1994–2010**



Note: Data based on 2-year rolling averages beginning in 1993. See appendix table 10 for standard errors.

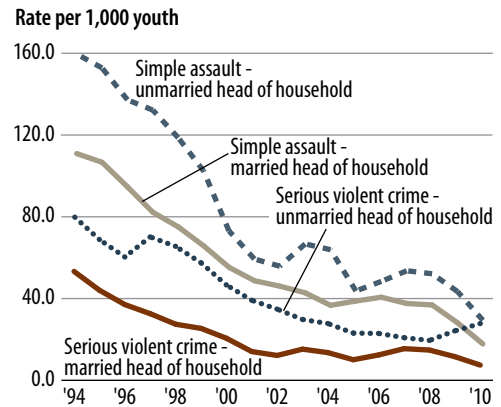
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 1993–2010.

**Youth living with an unmarried head of household experienced a higher rate of serious violent crime than youth living with a married head of household**

With the exception of 2008, youth living with an unmarried head of household generally experienced a higher rate of serious violent crime than youth living with a married head of household from 1994 to 2010 (figure 9). In 1994, the rate of serious violence among youth residing in unmarried households was about 1.5 times greater than the rate among youth in married households. In comparison, the rate of serious violence among youth in unmarried households was 3.8 times greater than the rate among youth in married households in 2010. The increasing difference in rates of serious violent crime between youth residing in married households and youth in unmarried households from 1994 to 2010 was driven by a greater overall decline in serious violent crime against youth living in married households (down 86%) (table 7).

The difference in simple assault rates between youth residing in married households and youth in unmarried households remained relatively stable from 1994 to 2010. In 1994, the rate of simple assault against youth residing in unmarried households (159.8 victimizations per 1,000 youth) was about 1.4 times greater than the rate among youth in married households (111.0 per 1,000). In 2010, the rate of simple assault against youth living in unmarried households (29.5 per 1,000) was about 1.6 times greater than the rate among youth in married households (17.9 per 1,000).

**FIGURE 9**  
**Serious violent crime and simple assault against youth ages 12 to 17, by household structure, 1994–2010**



Note: Data based on 2-year rolling averages beginning in 1993. See appendix table 11 for standard errors.  
 Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 1993–2010.

**TABLE 7**  
**Serious violent crime and simple assault against youth ages 12 to 17, by household structure, 1994, 2002, and 2010**

Head of household structure	Rate per 1,000 youth			Percent change*		
	1994	2002	2010	1994–2010	1994–2002	2002–2010
<b>Serious violent crime</b>						
Married	53.3	12.2	7.4	-86% †	-77% †	-39% †
Unmarried	80.2	34.8	27.8	-65†	-57†	-20
<b>Simple assault</b>						
Married	111.0	46.2	17.9	-84% †	-58% †	-61% †
Unmarried	159.8	56.0	29.5	-82†	-65†	-47†

Note: Data based on 2-year rolling averages beginning in 1993. See appendix table 11 for standard errors.

†Significant at 95%. \*Based on unrounded estimates.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 1993–2010.

**From 1994 to 2010, the rate of serious violent crime against youth involving a weapon or injury decreased**

From 1994 to 2010, the rate of serious violent crime against youth in which the offender had a gun, knife, or other type of weapon declined from 40.7 victimizations per 1,000 persons ages 12 to 17 in 1994 to 8.1 per 1,000 in 2010. The rate of serious violent crime against youth in which the offender had a weapon decreased by 80%, while the rate of serious violent crime in which the offender did not have a weapon declined by 73% (table 8). Declines in weapon-related youth victimization occurred for all types of weapons.

Serious violent crime against youth that involved injury also declined, from 19.2 victimizations per 1,000 youth in 1994 to 4.2 per 1,000 in 2010. Violent crime involving serious injuries, such as broken bones, concussions, gun shot, or stab wounds, declined by 63%. Violent crime resulting in minor injuries, such as bruises and scrapes, declined by 81%.

**TABLE 8**  
**Serious violent crime against youth ages 12 to 17, by weapon involvement and injury, 1994, 2002, and 2010**

Attributes of victimization	Rate per 1,000 youth			Percent change <sup>a</sup>		
	1994	2002	2010	1994–2010	1994–2002	2002–2010
<b>No weapon<sup>b</sup></b>	20.0	8.8	5.4	-73%†	-56%†	-38%†
<b>Weapon<sup>b</sup></b>	40.7	10.0	8.1	-80%†	-75%†	-19%
Firearm	11.4	2.4	0.6	-95†	-79†	-76†
Knife	11.8	3.0	3.7	-68†	-75†	26
Other	14.9	4.0	3.7	-75†	-73†	-9
Unknown	2.6	0.6	0.2	-93†	-77†	-70‡
<b>No injury</b>	41.0	12.3	9.6	-77%†	-70%†	-22%‡
<b>Injury</b>	19.2	6.4	4.2	-78%†	-67%†	-34%†
Minor injury	13.6	3.2	2.7	-81†	-77†	-17
Serious injury	3.6	1.0	1.3	-63†	-73†	36
Rape injury	1.9	2.2	0.2	-91†	13	-92†

Note: Data based on 2-year rolling averages beginning in 1993. See appendix table 12 for standard errors.

†Significant at 95%.

‡Significant at 90%.

<sup>a</sup>Based on unrounded estimates.

<sup>b</sup>Excludes victims who did not know whether the offender had a weapon.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 1993–2010.

**Youth homicide, 1993–2010**

Since the NCVS collects data on violence by asking persons about their victimization experiences, the NCVS does not study homicide. The Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) uses data from the FBI's Supplementary Homicide Reports (SHR) to study homicide rates among various age groups. According to the SHR, the homicide rate for youth ages 12 to 17 declined by 65%, from 8.4 homicides per 100,000 youth in 1993 to 3.0 per 100,000 in 2010. Most of the decline in youth homicide occurred from 1993 to 2000, when the rate declined by 59% (from 8.4 per 100,000 in 1993 to 3.4 per 100,000 in 2000). During the early 2000s, the youth homicide rate fluctuated, increasing in 2006 and 2007. In 2010, the youth homicide rate was about 13% lower than the rate in 2000.



**Rates of simple assault and serious violent crime against youth occurring at school and at nonschool locations declined from 1994 to 2010**

In 1994, the rate of serious violent crime against youth was about three times greater at nonschool locations, including parks and public playgrounds, the victim’s home, or the homes of the victim’s neighbors, relatives, or friends (44.5 victimizations per 1,000 youth ages 12 to 17), than on school grounds (17.4 per 1,000) (table 9). In comparison, the rate of serious violent victimization at schools (6.6 per 1,000) was similar to the rate at nonschool locations (7.4 per 1,000) in 2010. From 1994 to 2010, the rate of serious violent crime occurring on school grounds declined by 62%, and the rate of serious violent crime at

nonschool locations declined by 83%. Declines in serious violent crime against youth on school grounds occurred primarily from 1994 to 2002, while declines in violent crime at nonschool locations occurred from 1994 to 2002 and from 2002 to 2010.

From 1994 to 2010, the rates of simple assault against youth on school grounds and at nonschool locations also declined. Simple assault occurring on school grounds declined by 81% (from 70.3 per 1,000 in 1994 to 13.2 per 1,000 in 2010), with similar declines occurring from 1994 to 2002 (58%) and from 2002 to 2010 (55%). Simple assault at nonschool locations declined by 85%, from 54.9 per 1,000 youth in 1994 to 8.4 per 1,000 in 2010.

**TABLE 9**  
**Serious violent crime and simple assault against youth ages 12 to 17, by location of incident, 1994, 2002, and 2010**

Location of incident	Rate per 1,000 youth			Percent change*		
	1994	2002	2010	1994–2010	1994–2002	2002–2010
<b>Serious violent crime</b>						
School	17.4	6.4	6.6	-62%†	-64%†	4%
Nonschool	44.5	12.5	7.4	-83%†	-72%†	-41%†
Open area	16.9	3.9	2.7	-84†	-77†	-31
In/near victim’s home	10.6	4.2	2.7	-75†	-61†	-36‡
Other home	9.7	2.6	1.8	-82†	-73†	-32
Other location	7.3	1.8	0.2	-97†	-75†	-87†
<b>Simple assault</b>						
School	70.3	29.4	13.2	-81%†	-58%†	-55%†
Nonschool	54.9	19.2	8.4	-85%†	-65%†	-57%†
Open area	16.8	5.9	3.6	-79†	-65†	-40†
In/near victim’s home	16.6	6.7	2.8	-83†	-59†	-58†
Other home	7.2	2.8	1.3	-82†	-62†	-53†
Other location	14.3	3.9	0.7	-95†	-73†	-83†

Note: Data based on 2-year rolling averages beginning in 1993. See appendix table 13 for standard errors.

†Significant at 95%.

‡Significant at 90%.

\*Based on unrounded estimates.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 1993–2010.

**From 2000 to 2010, declines in serious violent crime and simple assault occurred across all times of the day**

Serious violent crime and simple assault rates against youth declined during all times of the day from 2000 to 2010 (table 10).<sup>1</sup> In both 2000 and 2010, rates of simple assault and serious violent crime were highest from 6 a.m. to 3 p.m. The next highest rates of simple assault and serious violent crime occurred during the after-school hours from 3 p.m. to 6 p.m., when students were typically participating in extracurricular or leisure activities or traveling home from school. From 2000 to 2010, serious violent crime occurring from 6 a.m. to 3 p.m. declined by 32%, and serious violent crime occurring from 3 p.m. to 6 p.m. declined by 59%. During the same period, simple assault occurring from 6 a.m. to 3 p.m. declined by 65%, while simple assault occurring from 3 p.m. to 6 p.m. declined by 57%.

Due to the different number of hours in each time span—two consisting of nine-hour periods (6 a.m. to 3 p.m. and 9 p.m. to 6 a.m.) and two consisting of three-hour periods (3 p.m. to 6 p.m. and 6 p.m. to 9 p.m.)—BJS produced hour-adjusted victimization rates.<sup>2</sup> These rates revealed that serious violent crime and simple assault against youth ages 12 to 17 occurred at higher rates in the after-school hours from 3 p.m. to 6 p.m. in 2000 (table 11). In 2010, the rate of serious violent crime against youth occurring from 3 p.m. to 6 p.m. was similar to the rate from 6 a.m. to 3 p.m. and 6 p.m. to 9 p.m., but 11 times greater than the rate from 9 p.m. to 6 a.m. The rate of simple assault occurring from 3 p.m. to 6 p.m. was similar to the rate from 6 a.m. to 3 p.m., but 5 times greater than the rate from 6 p.m. to 9 p.m., and 11 times greater than the rate from 9 p.m. to 6 a.m.

<sup>1</sup>Prior to 1999, the NCVS categorized the time of victimization incidents into day (6 a.m. to 12 p.m. and 12 p.m. to 6 p.m.), night (6 p.m. to 12 a.m. and 12 a.m. to 6 p.m.), or one of several unknown categories (i.e., did not know time of day). In 1999, these categories expanded into more refined periods, such as the after-school hours from 3 p.m. to 6 p.m. and late evening hours from 6 p.m. to 9 p.m. To take advantage of the more detailed time of day information, the analysis of trends in violence by time of day focuses on the latter years of the NCVS where such detail is available.

<sup>2</sup>Hour-adjusted rates per 1,000 youth were computed by dividing the rate by the number of hours in the time span.

**TABLE 10**  
**Serious violent crime and simple assault against youth ages 12 to 17, by time of incident, 2000 and 2010**

Time of incident	Rate per 1,000 youth		Percent change* 2000–2010
	2000	2010	
<b>Serious violent crime</b>			
6 a.m. – 3 p.m.	10.6	7.1	-32%†
3 p.m. – 6 p.m.	8.0	3.3	-58†
6 p.m. – 9 p.m.	3.8	2.0	-48†
9 p.m. – 6 a.m.	5.6	1.3	-77†
Unknown	0.7	0.3	-60
<b>Simple assault</b>			
6 a.m. – 3 p.m.	30.5	10.8	-65%†
3 p.m. – 6 p.m.	14.4	6.2	-57†
6 p.m. – 9 p.m.	6.0	1.1	-82†
9 p.m. – 6 a.m.	5.5	1.6	-70†
Unknown	5.9	1.9	-68†

Note: Data based on 2-year rolling averages beginning in 1993. See appendix table 14 for standard errors.

†Significant at 95%.

\*Based on unrounded estimates.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2000–2010.

**TABLE 11**  
**Hour-adjusted rates of serious violent crime and simple assault against youth ages 12 to 17, by time of incident, 2000 and 2010**

Time of incident	Rate per 1,000 youth per hour <sup>a</sup>		Percent change <sup>b</sup> 2000–2010
	2000	2010	
<b>Serious violent crime</b>			
6 a.m. – 3 p.m.	1.2	0.8	-32%
3 p.m. – 6 p.m.	2.7	1.1	-59†
6 p.m. – 9 p.m.	1.3	0.7	-48
9 p.m. – 6 a.m.	0.6	0.1	-77‡
<b>Simple assault</b>			
6 a.m. – 3 p.m.	3.4	1.2	-65%†
3 p.m. – 6 p.m.	4.8	2.1	-57†
6 p.m. – 9 p.m.	2.0	0.4	-82†
9 p.m. – 6 a.m.	0.6	0.2	-70

Note: Data based on 2-year rolling averages beginning in 1993. See appendix table 15 for standard errors.

†Significant at 95%.

‡Significant at 90%.

<sup>a</sup>Hour-adjusted rates per 1,000 youth were computed by dividing the rate by the number of hours in the time span.

<sup>b</sup>Based on unrounded estimates.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2000–2010.

**During the 1994-02 and 2002-10 periods, more than half of violent crime against youth was not reported to police**

The analysis on reporting and not reporting to police was based on two 9-year periods, 1994-02 and 2002-10. From the 1994-02 to the 2002-10 period, there was an increase in the proportion of serious violent crime and simple assault against youth ages 12 to 17 reported to police (table 12). Serious violent crime was more likely to be reported to police than simple assault; however, the majority of violent crime against youth was not reported to police. During the 1994-02 period, 62% of serious violent crime and 79% of simple assault was not reported to police. During the 2002-10 period, approximately 56% of serious violent crime and 72% of simple assault against youth was not reported to police.

Youth victims gave many specific reasons for not reporting violent crimes to police. During the 2002-10 period, the most frequent reasons were that the incident was reported to another official (30%) (such as a school official), considered not important enough to the victim to report (15%), or considered to be a private or personal matter (16%) (table 13). Other reasons youth provided for not reporting the victimization to police included that the offender was a child (7%), the victim feared reprisal (4%), and the victim believed police would not bother doing anything to help (5%).

**TABLE 12**  
**Serious violent crime and simple assault against youth ages 12 to 17 reported to police, 1994-02 and 2002-10**

Reporting	Average annual percent	
	1994-02	2002-10
<b>Serious violent crime</b>		
Reported	37%	43%
Not reported	62	56
Unknown	1	1
<b>Simple assault</b>		
Reported	20%	26%
Not reported	79	72
Unknown	1	1

Note: See appendix table 16 for standard errors.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 1993-2010.

**TABLE 13**  
**Reasons given by youth ages 12 to 17 for not reporting violent crime to police, 1994-02 and 2002-10**

Reason	Average annual percent	
	1994-02	2002-10
Reported to other official	26%	30%
Minor crime	20	15
Private/personal matter	19	16
Child offender	6	7
Police would not bother	4	5
Afraid of reprisal	3	4
Other reason	22	23

Note: See appendix table 17 for standard errors.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 1993-2010.

**Violent crime against youth perpetrated by strangers and nonstrangers declined from 1994 to 2010**

Youth ages 12 to 17 experienced similar rates of serious violent crime committed by strangers and nonstrangers in 1994. However, in 2010, the rate of serious violence committed by nonstrangers (8.9 per 1,000) was higher than the rate committed by strangers (4.5 per 1,000) (table 14).

Rates of stranger and nonstranger violent crime against youth declined from 1994 to 2010. The rate of serious violent crime against youth committed by strangers declined by 84% from 1994 to 2010 and simple assault by strangers declined by 76%. During the same period, the rate of serious violent crime committed by offenders known to the victim declined by 73% and simple assault by known offenders declined by 86%.

**TABLE 14**  
**Serious violent crime and simple assault against youth ages 12 to 17, by victim-offender relationship, 1994, 2002, and 2010**

Victim-offender relationship	Rate per 1,000 youth			Percent change*		
	1994	2002	2010	1994-2010	1994-2002	2002-2010
<b>Serious violent crime</b>						
Stranger	28.2	8.6	4.5	-84%†	-70%†	-47%†
Nonstranger	32.4	10.0	8.9	-73†	-69†	-12
Unknown	1.3	0.6	0.6	-58‡	-55‡	-7
<b>Simple assault</b>						
Stranger	35.1	13.5	8.3	-76%†	-62%†	-39%†
Nonstranger	86.9	34.0	12.2	-86†	-61†	-64†
Unknown	3.1	1.7	1.1	-66†	-44†	-39

Note: Data based on 2-year rolling averages beginning in 1993. See appendix table 18 for standard errors.

†Significant at 95%.

‡Significant at 90%.

\*Based on unrounded estimates.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 1993-2010.

**Demographic characteristic changes in the youth population sample**

During the two periods from 1994-02 and 2002-10, the youth population sample was comprised of roughly equal proportions of males (51%) and females (49%), with virtually no change between periods. Similarly, the age composition of the youth sample remained relatively stable across the two periods.

In comparison, the racial and ethnic composition of the youth sample changed across the two periods. In the period from 1994-02, whites were the largest racial and ethnic group in the sample (66%), followed by blacks (16%), Hispanics (14%), Asian or other Pacific Islanders (4%), and American Indian or Alaska Natives (1%). During the 2002-10 period, the proportion of sampled youth who were white declined to roughly 61%, while the proportion of American Indian or Alaska Natives remained stable. The proportion of sampled youth who were black (15%) or Asian or other Pacific Islander (4%) also remained relatively stable across the two periods. However, the proportion of youth who

were Hispanic increased. During the period from 2002-10, Hispanic youth became the largest minority group in the sample (18%).

Approximately half of the sample resided in suburban areas during the periods from 1994-02 (51%) and 2002-10 (54%), while the proportion of youth residing in urban areas remained at nearly 28% during both periods. The proportion of sampled youth residing in rural areas was slightly higher in the period from 2002-10 (22%), compared to the period from 1994-02 (18%).

Among the household structure of those sampled, the proportion of youth living with a married head of household declined slightly between the periods from 1994-02 (70%) and 2002-10 (67%). In comparison, the proportion of youth living with an unmarried head of household increased slightly between the periods from 1994-02 (30%) and 2002-10 (33%).

**Among youth ages 12 to 17, females were more likely than males to be victimized by an intimate partner**

The analysis of trends in intimate partner violence against male and female youth was also based on two 9-year periods, 1994-02 and 2002-10. During the 1994-02 and 2002-10 periods, the rates of violent crime against male and female youth committed by a nonintimate partner were higher than the rates of violent crime committed by an intimate partner (table 15). During the 1994-02 period, the rate of serious violent crime against youth committed by an intimate partner was greater among females (2.0 victimizations per 1,000) than males (0.2 per 1,000). During the 2002-10 period, the rate of serious violent crime against youth by an intimate partner was also greater among females (1.5 per 1,000) than males (0.1 per 1,000).

Similarly, the rate of simple assault against youth committed by an intimate partner during the 1994-02 period was greater for females (4.2 per 1,000) than males (0.5 per 1,000). This was also true during the 2002-10 period (1.2 per 1,000 female youth, compared to 0.1 per 1,000 male youth). Among female youth, the rate of serious violent crime by an intimate partner did not decline significantly between the two periods, while the rate of simple assault by an intimate partner declined by 71%.

**TABLE 15**  
**Serious violent crime and simple assault against youth ages 12 to 17, by victim-offender relationship and victim's sex, 1994–2002 and 2002–2010**

Victim-offender relationship and victim's sex	Rate per 1,000 youth		Percent change*
	1994-02	2002-10	1994-2010
<b>Serious violent crime</b>			
Nonintimates			
Male	42.0	16.9	-60%†
Female	26.7	13.9	-48†
Intimates			
Male	0.2	0.1	-69%
Female	2.0	1.5	-27
<b>Simple assault</b>			
Nonintimates			
Male	93.9	45.8	-51%†
Female	64.2	30.7	-52†
Intimates			
Male	0.5	0.1	-89%†
Female	4.2	1.2	-71†

Note: Data based on 2-year rolling averages beginning in 1993. See appendix table 19 for standard errors.

†Significant at 95%.

\*Based on unrounded estimates.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 1993–2010.

## Methodology

### Survey coverage

The Bureau of Justice of Statistics' (BJS) National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) is an annual data collection conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau. 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 property crimes (burglary, motor vehicle theft, and other theft) both reported and not reported to police. In addition to providing annual level and change estimates on criminal victimization, the NCVS is the primary source of information on the nature of criminal victimization incidents. Survey respondents provide information about themselves (such as age, sex, race and ethnicity, marital status, education level, and income) and whether they experienced victimization. Information is collected for each victimization incident about the offender (such as age, race and ethnicity, sex, and victim-offender relationship), characteristics of the crime (including time and place of occurrence, use of weapons, nature of injury, and economic consequences), whether the crime was reported to police, reasons why the crime was or was not reported, and 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 members 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 for a total of seven interviews. New households rotate into the sample on an ongoing basis to replace outgoing households that have been in the sample for the 3-year period. The sample includes persons living in group quarters, such as dormitories, rooming houses, and religious group dwellings, and excludes persons living in military barracks and institutional settings, such as correctional or hospital facilities, and the homeless. (For more detail, see the *Survey Methodology in Criminal Victimization in the United States, 2008*, NCJ 231173, BJS website, May 2011.)

In 2010, about 41,000 households and 73,300 individuals age 12 or older were interviewed for the NCVS. Each household was interviewed twice during the year. The response rate was 92.3% of households and 87.5% of eligible individuals.

Victimizations that occurred outside of the U.S. were excluded from this report. From 1993 to 2010, less than 1% of the total unweighted victimizations occurred outside the U.S. and was excluded from the analyses.

### Measuring race and ethnicity and household structure in the NCVS

#### *Race and ethnicity*

The NCVS uses Census guidelines to measure respondent race and Hispanic origin. Prior to 2003, federal guidelines for racial classification were based on one of five self-reported racial categories: American Indian/Aleut/Eskimo, Asian/Pacific Islander, black, white, or other. In an effort to reflect changes in national diversity, federal guidelines were effectively changed in January 2003. These changes resulted in twenty categories of race, including one race only (e.g., white only, black only, American Indian/Alaskan Native only, Asian only, and Hawaiian/other Pacific Islander only) and two or more races (e.g., white-black, black-Asian, white-American, and Indian-Asian). The vast majority of sampled youth reported one race only (97.8%). In addition, the NCVS administers a self-reported measure of Hispanic origin to determine whether or not a respondent is of Hispanic descent, regardless of race.

Due to the 2003 racial category revisions, a separate code was created for the post-2002 NCVS that recoded the twenty categories of one race only or two or more races into the five original racial groups. The code combined responses to the race and Hispanic origin measures to create categories representing the three largest racial and ethnic groups in the U.S. population: black non-Hispanics, white non-Hispanics, and Hispanics. The largest racial or ethnic group from 1993 to 2010 was white non-Hispanics (60.7%), followed by Hispanics (19.3%), black non-Hispanics (15.3%), Asian/other Pacific Islander non-Hispanics (4.2%), and American Indian or Alaska Native non-Hispanics (0.5%). For the purposes of this report, the sample size of the latter two groups was insufficient for portraying reliable long-term trends in serious violent crime and simple assault.

#### *Household structure*

The NCVS uses a household structure code to measure the composition of households in the survey. The code broadly classifies households into those headed by a married person or an unmarried person, and configures each household unit according to the presence of children and other relatives (e.g., grandparents, siblings, and cousins), and nonrelatives (e.g., girlfriends, boyfriends, and friends).

This classification scheme results in 33 configurations of household living arrangements, including a category for other combinations not captured by the household structure code. These configurations may be recoded into broader categories of household structure, including married heads of households with or without children, or unmarried heads of households with or without children. For the purposes of this report, youth household types were coded into two major types: married heads of households and unmarried heads of households.

Nearly 69% of youth ages 12 to 17 lived with a married head of household, the majority of which were the person's own children (95.1%). The remaining youth residing with a married head of household included other relatives (4.2%) and nonrelatives (0.7%). Youth living with an unmarried head of household comprised 31% of the sample, most being children of the unmarried person (83.2%). The remaining 16.8% of youth residing with an unmarried head of household included other relatives and nonrelatives of the unmarried person. Preliminary analyses found no important differences in violent victimization between youth living in nuclear (i.e., parents and children) and extended (i.e., parents, children, and others) household arrangements; therefore, additional distinctions among married and unmarried heads of households were not made.

About 1% of youth resided in a household that was either unwilling or unable to provide information about household living arrangements and was excluded from the analyses examining differences across family structure.

### Weighting adjustments for estimating household victimization

Estimates in this report use data from the 1993 to 2010 NCVS data files. These files 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 inflate sample point estimates to known population totals and to compensate for survey nonresponse and other aspects of the sample design.

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

Victimization weights used in this analysis account for the number of persons present during an incident and

for repeat victims of series incidents. The weight counts series incidents as the actual number of incidents reported by the victim, up to a maximum of 10 incidents. Series victimizations are similar in type but occur with such frequency that a victim is unable to recall the details of each individual event. Survey procedures allow NCVS interviewers to identify and classify these similar victimizations as series victimizations and to collect detailed information on only the most recent incident in the series.

In 2010, about 3% of all victimizations were series incidents. Weighting series incidents as the number of incidents up to a maximum of 10 incidents produces more reliable estimates of crime levels, while the cap at 10 minimizes the effect of extreme outliers on the rates. Additional information on the series enumeration is detailed in the report *Methods for Counting High Frequency Repeat Victimization in the National Crime Victimization Survey*, NCJ 237308, BJS website, April 2012.

Trend estimates provided are based on 2-year rolling averages centered on the most recent year. For example, estimates reported for 2010 represent the average estimate from 2009 to 2010. This method is used to smooth trend lines and improve the reliability of estimates by increasing the sample sizes for each annual average estimate. In tables 12, 13, and 15, the estimates are based on data pooled from the 1994-02 period and from the 2002-10 period.

### Standard error computations

When national estimates are derived from a sample, as is the case with the NCVS, caution must be taken when comparing one estimate to another estimate or when comparing estimates over time. Although one estimate may be larger than another, estimates based on a sample have some degree of sampling error. The sampling error of an estimate depends on several factors, including the amount of variation in the responses, the size of the sample, and the size of the subgroup for which the estimate is computed. When the sampling error around the estimates is taken into consideration, the estimates that appear different may, in fact, not be statistically different.

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

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

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

Data users can use the estimates and the standard errors of the estimates provided in this report to generate a confidence interval around 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, from 2002 to 2010, 43% of serious violent crime against youth was reported to police (see table 12). Using the GVFs, BJS determined that the estimate has a standard error of 3.5% (see appendix table 16). A confidence interval around the estimate was generated by multiplying the standard errors by  $\pm 1.96$  (the t-score of a normal, two-tailed distribution that excludes 2.5% at either end of the distribution). Therefore, the confidence interval around the 43% estimate is equal to  $43\% \pm 3.5\% \times 1.96$  (or 36.1% to 49.9%). In other words, if different samples using the same procedures were taken from the U.S. population from 2002 to 2010, 95% of the time the percentage of serious violent crime against youth reported to police would fall between 36.1% and 49.9%.

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

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

### FBI's Supplementary Homicide Reports (SHR)

The homicide data in this report are from the FBI's Supplementary Homicide Reports (SHR), which is a part of the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program. Supplemental data about homicide incidents are submitted monthly with details on location, victim, and offender characteristics. The data include information on the reporting agency and its residential population, county and Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) codes, geographic division, and population group; on the age, race, and sex of victims and offenders; and on the victim-offender relationship, weapon use, and circumstance of the crime.

Homicide as defined here includes murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, which is the willful killing of one human being by another. The general analyses excluded deaths caused by negligence, suicide, or accident; justifiable homicides; and attempts to murder. Justifiable homicides based on the reports of law enforcement agencies are analyzed separately. Deaths from the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, are not included in any of the analyses. These homicide data are based solely on police investigation, as opposed to the determination of a court, medical examiner, coroner, jury, or other judicial body.

Data used in this report were obtained through the DOJ's Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Protection (OJJDP), *Easy Access to the FBI's Supplementary Homicide Reports, 1980-2010* (available at: <http://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/ezashr/>). Not all agencies that reported offense information to the FBI also submitted supplemental data on homicides. To account for the total number of homicides, the OJJDP database weighted the total number of homicide victims included in the SHR data to match national and state estimates of the total number of homicide victims prepared by the FBI. The weighting of victim records assumes that if nonreporting agencies did report their data, then these data would be similar to that in the reported data. Population estimates used to compute the rate of homicide for youth ages 12 to 17 were obtained through OJJDP's *Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990-2011* (available at <http://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop>).



**APPENDIX TABLE 1**  
**Standard errors for figure 1: Serious violent crime and simple assault against youth ages 12 to 17, 1994–2010**

Year	Rate per 1,000 youth	
	Serious violent crime	Simple assault
1994	3.0	4.3
1995	2.3	3.6
1996	2.1	3.3
1997	2.3	3.4
1998	2.3	3.5
1999	2.0	3.6
2000	1.6	3.2
2001	1.5	2.7
2002	1.5	2.5
2003	1.5	2.4
2004	1.5	2.5
2005	1.4	2.5
2006	1.4	2.5
2007	1.5	2.4
2008	1.4	2.5
2009	1.5	2.2
2010	1.4	1.9

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 1993–2010.

**APPENDIX TABLE 2**  
**Standard errors for figure 2: Serious violent crime and simple assault against adults age 18 or older, 1994–2010**

Year	Rate per 1,000 adults	
	Serious violent crime	Simple assault
1994	0.8	1.1
1995	0.6	0.9
1996	0.6	0.9
1997	0.6	0.9
1998	0.6	0.9
1999	0.6	1.0
2000	0.5	0.9
2001	0.5	0.7
2002	0.4	0.7
2003	0.4	0.6
2004	0.4	0.6
2005	0.4	0.6
2006	0.5	0.6
2007	0.5	0.6
2008	0.4	0.6
2009	0.4	0.6
2010	0.4	0.6

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 1993–2010.

**APPENDIX TABLE 3**  
**Standard errors for table 1: Violent crime against adults age 18 or older, by type of crime, 1994–2010**

Type of crime	1994		2002		2010	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
<b>Total violent crime</b>	550,576	1.4	343,040	0.8	343,154	0.7
<b>Serious violent crime</b>	293,417	0.8	173,406	0.4	172,979	0.4
Rape/sexual assault	78,884	0.2	49,504	0.1	50,648	0.1
Robbery	119,449	0.3	73,640	0.2	71,180	0.2
Aggravated assault	192,473	0.5	104,507	0.3	102,389	0.2
<b>Simple assault</b>	416,158	1.1	269,076	0.7	277,213	0.6

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 1993–2010.

**APPENDIX TABLE 4**

**Standard errors for table 2: Violent crime against youth ages 12 to 17, by type of crime, 1994, 2002, and 2010**

Type of crime	1994		2002		2010	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Total violent crime	236,609	5.3	147,533	3.0	119,462	2.4
Serious violent crime	132,437	3.0	71,349	1.5	69,906	1.4
Rape/sexual assault	35,129	0.8	31,198	0.6	22,280	0.5
Robbery	62,982	1.4	31,469	0.6	30,851	0.6
Aggravated assault	87,633	2.0	38,898	0.8	42,085	0.9
Simple assault	190,952	4.3	124,380	2.5	93,819	1.9

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 1993–2010.

**APPENDIX TABLE 5**

**Standard errors for figure 3: Serious violent crime and simple assault against youth ages 12 to 17, by sex, 1994–2010**

Year	Serious violent crime		Simple assault	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
1994	4.5	3.3	6.1	5.1
1995	3.5	2.7	5.1	4.3
1996	3.1	2.4	4.8	3.8
1997	3.3	2.7	4.8	4.0
1998	3.2	2.8	5.0	4.1
1999	3.1	2.8	5.1	4.2
2000	2.8	2.3	4.2	4.1
2001	2.4	1.9	3.7	3.3
2002	2.0	1.9	3.4	3.3
2003	2.0	1.9	3.4	3.0
2004	2.0	1.9	3.6	2.8
2005	2.1	1.6	3.6	2.9
2006	2.0	1.9	3.4	3.1
2007	1.8	2.2	3.4	2.9
2008	1.9	1.9	3.8	2.8
2009	2.1	1.8	3.2	2.4
2010	1.9	1.9	2.7	2.3

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 1993–2010.

**APPENDIX TABLE 6**

**Standard errors for figure 4: Serious violent crime and simple assault against youth ages 12 to 17, by age, 1994–2010**

Year	Serious violent crime		Simple assault	
	Ages 12–14	Ages 15–17	Ages 12–14	Ages 15–17
1994	4.0	4.0	6.0	5.1
1995	2.9	3.3	5.1	4.3
1996	2.5	3.1	4.6	4.1
1997	2.9	3.1	4.8	4.0
1998	3.0	3.0	5.1	4.0
1999	2.7	3.2	4.9	4.4
2000	2.5	2.7	4.1	4.3
2001	2.3	2.1	3.5	3.5
2002	1.8	2.0	3.4	3.3
2003	1.6	2.3	3.2	3.1
2004	1.6	2.3	3.3	3.2
2005	1.6	2.0	3.3	3.3
2006	1.8	2.0	3.2	3.3
2007	1.7	2.2	3.3	3.0
2008	1.7	2.0	3.7	3.0
2009	2.0	2.0	3.0	2.7
2010	1.8	2.0	2.7	2.4

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 1993–2010.

**APPENDIX TABLE 7**  
Standard errors for figure 5: Serious violent crime against youth ages 12 to 17, by race and ethnicity, 1994–2010

Year	Rate per 1,000 youth		
	White	Black	Hispanic
1994	3.3	7.1	8.7
1995	2.5	5.5	7.0
1996	2.3	4.6	5.6
1997	2.6	5.3	5.9
1998	2.6	5.7	5.7
1999	2.6	5.6	5.4
2000	2.2	5.0	5.2
2001	1.8	4.1	4.8
2002	1.6	3.6	4.3
2003	1.8	3.1	3.7
2004	1.9	3.4	2.5
2005	1.6	4.2	2.6
2006	1.7	4.2	3.1
2007	1.8	4.5	2.7
2008	1.6	4.5	2.9
2009	1.7	4.6	3.3
2010	1.6	4.5	2.5

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 1993–2010.

**APPENDIX TABLE 9**  
Standard errors for figure 7: Serious violent crime against youth ages 12 to 17, by location of residence, 1994–2010

Year	Rate per 1,000 youth		
	Urban	Suburban	Rural
1994	5.9	4.0	4.5
1995	4.9	3.0	3.4
1996	4.5	2.6	2.9
1997	4.8	2.7	3.7
1998	4.7	2.9	3.1
1999	4.5	3.0	2.2
2000	4.3	2.4	2.6
2001	3.1	2.2	2.7
2002	2.6	2.0	2.4
2003	2.8	1.9	2.7
2004	2.8	1.8	2.9
2005	2.9	1.6	2.8
2006	3.1	1.7	2.7
2007	2.5	2.0	3.0
2008	2.3	1.9	2.9
2009	2.8	1.8	3.1
2010	2.9	1.7	3.0

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 1993–2010.

**APPENDIX TABLE 8**  
Standard errors for figure 6: Simple assault against youth ages 12 to 17, by race and ethnicity, 1994–2010

Year	Rate per 1,000 youth		
	White	Black	Hispanic
1994	5.3	7.2	9.2
1995	4.4	6.9	7.9
1996	4.1	6.1	6.5
1997	4.2	6.8	6.8
1998	4.4	7.2	6.9
1999	4.6	7.0	5.9
2000	4.1	6.4	5.1
2001	3.4	4.8	5.1
2002	3.2	4.5	5.1
2003	3.1	5.2	4.3
2004	3.2	5.7	3.8
2005	3.3	5.2	3.4
2006	3.2	5.0	3.8
2007	3.0	4.8	4.6
2008	3.3	4.9	4.4
2009	3.0	4.8	3.2
2010	2.4	5.1	3.5

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 1993–2010.

**APPENDIX TABLE 10**  
Standard errors for figure 8: Simple assault against youth ages 12 to 17, by location of residence, 1994–2010

Year	Rate per 1,000 youth		
	Urban	Suburban	Rural
1994	7.2	6.0	6.8
1995	6.2	5.1	5.6
1996	5.7	4.5	5.6
1997	5.9	4.6	5.7
1998	6.0	4.8	5.5
1999	5.6	4.8	6.5
2000	4.6	4.3	6.4
2001	4.2	3.4	5.6
2002	4.5	3.1	5.4
2003	4.5	2.9	4.7
2004	4.6	3.0	5.1
2005	4.5	3.0	5.7
2006	4.4	2.8	6.1
2007	4.3	2.6	6.0
2008	4.5	3.0	5.8
2009	3.9	2.7	4.2
2010	3.5	2.5	3.3

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 1993–2010.

**APPENDIX TABLE 11**

**Standard errors for figure 9: Serious violent crime and simple assault against youth ages 12 to 17, by head of household structure, 1994–2010**

Year	Rate per 1,000 youth			
	Married head of household		Unmarried head of household	
	Serious violent crime	Simple assault	Serious violent crime	Simple assault
1994	3.1	4.6	5.8	8.0
1995	2.4	3.9	4.6	6.8
1996	2.2	3.5	4.2	6.2
1997	2.2	3.6	4.8	6.5
1998	2.2	3.7	4.9	6.5
1999	2.2	3.8	4.7	6.5
2000	1.9	3.5	4.2	5.5
2001	1.5	3.0	3.7	4.6
2002	1.3	2.8	3.3	4.3
2003	1.5	2.6	3.0	4.5
2004	1.5	2.6	2.9	4.7
2005	1.3	2.9	2.9	4.1
2006	1.5	2.8	2.9	4.2
2007	1.7	2.6	2.7	4.2
2008	1.6	2.8	2.5	4.5
2009	1.5	2.3	3.0	4.0
2010	1.2	2.0	3.4	3.6

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 1993–2010.

**APPENDIX TABLE 12**

**Standard errors for table 8: Serious violent crime against youth ages 12 to 17, by weapon involvement and injury, 1994, 2002, and 2010**

Attributes of victimization	Rate per 1,000 youth		
	1994	2002	2010
No weapon	1.6	0.9	0.8
Weapon	2.4	1.0	1.0
Firearm	1.2	0.5	0.2
Knife	1.2	0.5	0.7
Other	1.3	0.6	0.7
Unknown	0.5	0.2	0.1
No injury	2.4	1.1	1.1
Injury	1.6	0.8	0.7
Minor injury	1.3	0.5	0.6
Serious injury	0.6	0.3	0.4
Rape injury	0.4	0.4	0.1

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 1993–2010.

**APPENDIX TABLE 13**

**Standard errors for table 9: Serious violent crime and simple assault against youth ages 12 to 17, by location of incident, 1994, 2002, and 2010**

Location of incident	Rate per 1,000 youth		
	1994	2002	2010
<b>Serious violent crime</b>			
School	1.5	0.8	0.9
Nonschool	2.5	1.1	1.0
Open area	1.4	0.6	0.6
In/near victim's home	1.1	0.6	0.6
Other home	1.1	0.5	0.4
Other location	0.9	0.4	0.2
<b>Simple assault</b>			
School	3.2	1.9	1.4
Nonschool	2.8	1.5	1.1
Open area	1.4	0.8	0.7
In/near victim's home	1.4	0.8	0.6
Other home	0.9	0.5	0.4
Other location	1.3	0.6	0.3

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 1993–2010.

**APPENDIX TABLE 14**

**Standard errors for table 10: Serious violent crime and simple assault against youth ages 12 to 17, by time of incident, 2000 and 2010**

Time of incident	Rate per 1,000 youth	
	2000	2010
<b>Serious violent crime</b>		
6 a.m. – 3 p.m.	1.1	1.0
3 p.m. – 6 p.m.	1.0	0.6
6 p.m. – 9 p.m.	0.6	0.5
9 p.m. – 6 a.m.	0.8	0.4
Unknown	0.2	0.2
<b>Simple assault</b>		
6 a.m. – 3 p.m.	2.1	1.3
3 p.m. – 6 p.m.	1.4	0.9
6 p.m. – 9 p.m.	0.8	0.4
9 p.m. – 6 a.m.	0.8	0.5
Unknown	0.8	0.5

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 1993–2010.

**APPENDIX TABLE 15**

**Standard errors for table 11: Hour-adjusted rates of serious violent crime and simple assault against youth ages 12 to 17, by time of incident, 2000 and 2010**

Time of incident	Rate per 1,000 youth	
	2000	2010
<b>Serious violent crime</b>		
6 a.m. – 3 p.m.	0.3	0.3
3 p.m. – 6 p.m.	0.5	0.4
6 p.m. – 9 p.m.	0.3	0.3
9 p.m. – 6 a.m.	0.2	0.1
<b>Simple assault</b>		
6 a.m. – 3 p.m.	0.6	0.4
3 p.m. – 6 p.m.	0.7	0.5
6 p.m. – 9 p.m.	0.5	0.2
9 p.m. – 6 a.m.	0.2	0.1

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 1993–2010.

**APPENDIX TABLE 16**

**Standard errors for table 12: Serious violent crime and simple assault against youth ages 12 to 17 reported to police, 1994–2002 and 2002–2010**

Reporting	Average annual percent	
	1994–2002	2002–2010
<b>Serious violent crime</b>		
Reported	1.3%	2.3%
Not reported	1.3	2.4
Unknown	0.3	0.5
<b>Simple assault</b>		
Reported	1.1%	2.2%
Not reported	1.2	2.3
Unknown	0.3	0.6

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 1993–2010.

**APPENDIX TABLE 17**

**Standard errors for table 13: Reasons given by youth ages 12 to 17 for not reporting violent crime to police, 1994–02 and 2002–10**

Reason	Annual average percent	
	1994–02	2002–10
Reported to other official	0.8%	1.5%
Minor crime	0.7	1.1
Private/personal matter	0.7	1.2
Child offender	0.4	0.8
Police would not bother	0.3	0.7
Afraid of reprisal	0.3	0.6
Other reason	0.7	1.3

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 1993–2010.

**APPENDIX TABLE 18**

**Standard errors for table 14: Serious violent crime and simple assault against youth ages 12 to 17, by victim-offender relationship, 1994, 2002, and 2010**

Victim-offender relationship	Rate per 1,000 youth		
	1994	2002	2010
<b>Serious violent crime</b>			
Stranger	1.9	0.9	0.8
Nonstranger	2.1	1.0	1.1
Unknown	0.4	0.2	0.2
<b>Simple assault</b>			
Stranger	2.1	1.2	1.1
Nonstranger	3.5	2.1	1.4
Unknown	0.6	0.4	0.4

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 1993–2010.

**APPENDIX TABLE 19**

**Standard errors for table 15: Serious violent crime and simple assault against youth ages 12 to 17, by victim-offender relationship and victim sex, 1994–02 and 2002–10**

Victim-offender relationship and victim sex	Rate per 1,000 youth	
	1994–02	2002–10
<b>Serious violent crime</b>		
Nonintimates		
Male	1.5	1.1
Female	1.2	1.1
Intimates		
Male	0.1	0.1
Female	0.3	0.3
<b>Simple assault</b>		
Nonintimates		
Male	2.5	2.2
Female	2.0	1.8
Intimates		
Male	0.1	0.1
Female	0.5	0.3

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 1993–2010.



The Bureau of Justice Statistics is the statistical agency of the U.S. Department of Justice. James P. Lynch is the director.

This report was written by Nicole White, Ph.D. and Janet L. Lauritsen, Ph.D. BJS visiting fellow and professor of Criminology and Criminal Justice, University of Missouri–St. Louis. Lynn Langton, Ph.D., BJS statistician, provided editorial support and verified the report.

Morgan Young and Jill Thomas edited the report, and Barbara Quinn produced the report, under the supervision of Doris J. James.

December 2012, NCJ 240106



**Office of Justice Programs**  
**Innovation • Partnerships • Safer Neighborhoods**  
**[www.ojp.usdoj.gov](http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov)**