



# Bureau of Justice Statistics Bulletin

*With Trends, 1994-2000*

September 2002, NCJ 194107

# Crime and the Nation's Households, 2000

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Approximately 17.6 million households experienced 1 or more violent or property crimes in 2000, according to data from the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS). About 4.3 million households had members who experienced 1 or more nonfatal violent crimes, including rape, sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated or simple assault. About 14.8 million households experienced 1 or more property crimes — household burglary, motor vehicle theft, or theft.

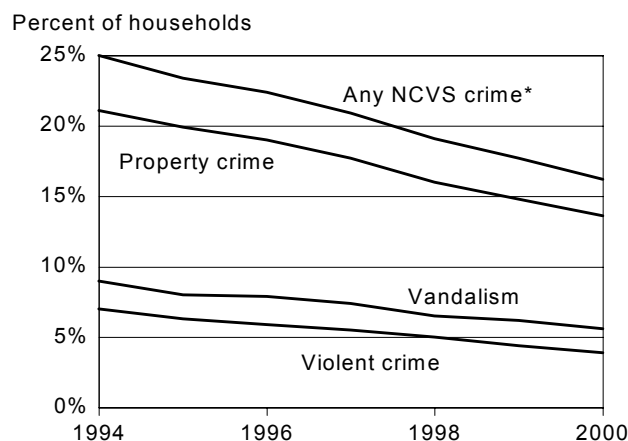
Vandalism, presented for the first time in a Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) report, victimized about 6.1 million households. The households that sustained vandalism were counted separately from those experiencing other crimes. Because vandalism is included for the first time, findings are presented in a box on page 4. Beginning in 2001, NCVS victimizations will be measured both with and without vandalism.

## Measuring the extent to which households are victimized by crime

One measure of the impact of crime throughout the Nation is gained through estimating the number and percentage of households victimized

## Highlights

**During 2000, 16% of U.S. households had a member who experienced a crime, with 4% having a member victimized by violent crime. During 1994, 25% of households experienced at least one crime; 7% a violent crime.**



- In 2000, 16% of U.S. households had a household member who was victimized by a crime of violence or theft (excluding vandalism and murder). About 17.6 million households experienced 1 or more violent or property crimes during 2000, as measured by the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS).
- The percentage of households that experienced crime had declined from 18% of all households in 1999 to 16% in 2000.
- 4% of households experienced a violent crime: 3% experienced an

aggravated or simple assault, and 1%, a robbery or rape/sexual assault.

- Less than 1% of households had members who experienced intimate partner violence, which is violence committed by a current or former spouse, boyfriend, or girlfriend.
- About 14% of households experienced a property crime of household burglary, motor vehicle theft or property theft.
- About 6% of U.S. households experienced vandalism. According to victim self reports, vandalism cost a total of about \$1.7 billion in damage in 2000.

during the year. The household is the unit of analysis because the entire household usually suffers when a member is victimized — by the injury, the economic loss, the inconvenience, and the feeling of vulnerability.

Other measures of crime are based on volume or rates. Statistics on the volume or numbers of crime have limited usefulness unless the size of the population at risk for victimization is taken into account. Rates — expressed by NCVS as crimes per 1,000 persons or households — correct for population size, but rates do not show whether a few households experience multiple victimizations or whether victimization is spread over a larger percentage of households.

For the indicator of households impacted by crime, a household is counted only once, regardless of how often the household was victimized (table 1). If a household was burglarized twice and one of its members was robbed once during the year, it is

**All categories of households experienced a decline in crime, 1994-2000, regardless of race or ethnicity:**

The percentage of white households victimized by crime declined from 25% to 16%; black households, from 28% to 18%.

In 1994, 34% of Hispanic households were victimized; in 2000, 21%. For non-Hispanic households the percentage fell from 24% to 16%.

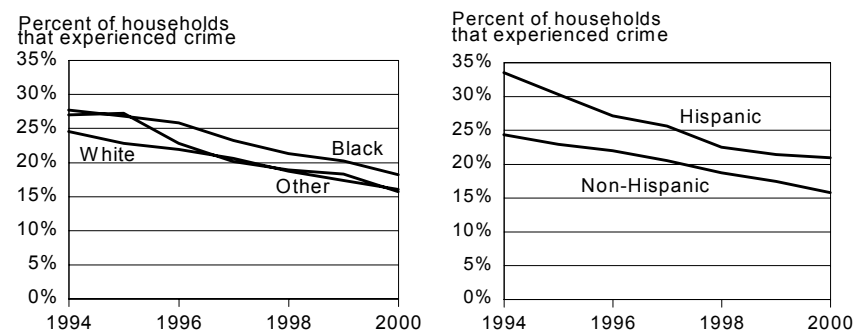


Figure 1

counted once for households victimized by burglary and once for households victimized by robbery. It is also counted once in the overall measure, households experiencing crime.

**Trends in households experiencing crime, 1994-2000**

The percentage of households experiencing a violent or property crime declined between 1994 and 2000, from about 25% of households in 1994 to about 16% in 2000 (table 2).

In 1994 about 25.1 million households or household members experienced 1 or more violent or property crimes; in 2000, about 17.6 million households.

This overall declining trend generally applied to individual crime categories as well. Overall nonfatal violent crime, which includes rape, sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated and simple assault, were experienced by members in 7% of households in 1994 compared with 4% in 2000. Assaults, the most frequent violent crime, were experienced by members in 6% of households in 1994 and in 3% in 2000. The occurrence of robbery did not change significantly between 1994 and 2000. Rape and sexual assault were each experienced by less than 1% of members of households during 1994-2000.

Most households which experienced an NCVS measured crime were victims of property crimes. In 1994, 21% of households experienced a property

**The National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS)**

The NCVS is the Nation's primary source of information on the frequency, characteristics, and consequences of criminal victimization. One of the largest continuous household surveys conducted by the Federal Government, the NCVS collects information about crimes both reported and not reported to police. The survey provides the largest national forum for victims to describe their experiences of victimization, the impact of crime, and the characteristics of violent offenders.

For the most current information on rates of criminal victimization and characteristics of incidents, see *Criminal Victimization 2001: Changes 2000-2001 with Trends 1993-2001* (NCJ 194610).

Findings from the NCVS are also on the BJS website <<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/>>

**Table 1. Households experiencing crime, 2000**

Households	Households	
	Number	Percent
Total	108,331,600	100.0%
Victimized by —		
Any NCVS crime <sup>a</sup>	17,580,900	16.2
Violent crime <sup>b</sup>	4,322,300	3.9
Rape	110,400	0.1
Sexual assault	90,100	0.1
Robbery	567,600	0.5
Assault	3,695,600	3.4
Aggravated	997,700	0.9
Simple	2,872,700	2.7
Purse snatching/ pocket picking	220,000	0.2%
Property crimes	14,752,600	13.6%
Household burglary	2,951,900	2.7
Motor vehicle theft	869,800	0.8
Theft	11,812,900	10.9
Intimate partner violence <sup>c</sup>	488,900	0.5%
Vandalism	6,127,300	5.7%

Note: Detail does not add to total or crime subtotals because of overlap in households experiencing various crimes.

<sup>a</sup>Vandalism is not included in totals.

<sup>b</sup>Excludes murder.

<sup>c</sup>These crimes are also included in overall violent crimes.

**Table 2. Households experiencing crime, by type of crime, 1994-2000**

Type of victimization	Percent of households experiencing crime						
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Any NCVS crime <sup>a</sup>	25.0%	23.4%	22.4%	20.9%	19.1%	17.7%	16.2%
Violent crime <sup>b</sup>	7.0%	6.3%	5.9%	5.5%	5.0%	4.4%	3.9%
Rape	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
Sexual assault	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Robbery	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5
Assault	6.0	5.4	5.1	4.8	4.4	3.8	3.4
Aggravated	1.9	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.9
Simple	4.7	4.3	3.9	3.7	3.5	2.9	2.7
Purse snatching/pocket picking	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
Property crimes	21.1%	19.9%	19.0%	17.7%	16.0%	14.9%	13.6%
Household burglary	4.6	4.1	4.0	3.7	3.3	2.9	2.7
Motor vehicle theft	1.7	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.8
Theft	16.9	16.1	15.4	14.1	12.8	12.1	10.9
Intimate partner violence <sup>c</sup>	0.8%	0.7%	0.6%	0.7%	0.7%	0.5%	0.5%
Violence by strangers or household burglary <sup>d</sup>	7.9%	7.2%	6.7%	6.2%	5.4%	4.9%	4.5%
Vandalism <sup>a</sup>	9.0%	8.0%	7.9%	7.4%	6.5%	6.2%	5.7%
Households with NCVS crime	25,103,700	23,794,200	23,036,300	21,749,300	20,063,900	18,985,700	17,580,900
Total households	100,544,600	101,481,000	102,675,000	103,967,400	105,301,700	107,138,300	108,331,600

Note: Detail does not add to total or crime subtotals because of overlap in households experiencing various crimes.

<sup>a</sup>Vandalism is not included in totals.

<sup>b</sup>Excludes murder.

<sup>c</sup>These crimes are also included in overall violent crimes. Intimate partners include current and former spouses, boyfriends, and girlfriends.

<sup>d</sup>These crimes are also included in overall violent crimes.

crime of household burglary, motor vehicle theft, or theft, compared to 14% in 2000. In 1994, 17% of households experienced theft, which declined to 11% of households in 2000. Household burglaries declined from 5% of households in 1994 to 3% in 2000. During this period, 1-2% of households experienced motor vehicle theft.

**Households victimized by NCVS measured personal and property crimes**

Findings about crimes measured by NCVS refer to rape/sexual assault, robbery, aggravated or simple assault, purse snatching or pocket picking (personal theft), household burglary, motor vehicle theft and property theft. Findings on vandalism are presented on page 4. (Categories such as intimate partner violence and violence by strangers represent violent crimes committed by persons having a specific kind of relationship to the victim.)

Characteristics of crimes such as the extent of property damage, economic loss, injury, and other contingencies of crime are presented in the statistical

tables for *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 2000* available at the BJS website. (See references on page 8.)

**Intimate partner violence**

Intimate partner violence involves violence committed by a current or former spouse, boyfriend, or girlfriend. Violence measured by the NCVS includes rape/sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated and simple assault.

In 2000 about 1 in every 200 households acknowledged that someone in the household experienced intimate partner violence. Apparent changes between 1994 and 2000 were not statistically significant.

As with other crimes measured using the households victimized indicator, a household counted as having intimate partner violence was counted only once, regardless of the number of times that a victim experienced the

violence and regardless of the number of victims in the household during the year.

Characteristic of household	Percent of households that experienced intimate partner violence, 2000
White	0.4%
Black	0.5
Other	0.5
Hispanic	0.5%
Non-Hispanic	0.4
Urban	0.5%
Suburban	0.4
Rural	0.4
Northeast	0.3%
Midwest	0.7
South	0.4
West	0.5
Size	
1 person	0.4%
2-3 persons	0.4
4-5 persons	0.5
6 or more	1.0

## Vandalism as measured by NCVS

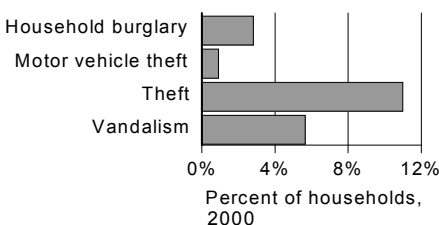
This report presents the first NCVS estimates of vandalism. Measured differently from other crimes and not included in overall NCVS property crime estimates, vandalism is discussed only in this section.

Vandalism, as measured by NCVS, includes the deliberate, intentional damage to or destruction of household property, such as breaking windows, slashing tires,

and painting graffiti on walls. Vandalism of property not belonging to households, such as schools and other public buildings, is not included.

Vandalism or other property damage inflicted during other NCVS crimes is excluded. Estimates of the value of such damage are found in the cost of crime estimates published in Criminal Victimization in the United States statistical tables.

In 2000, about 6.1 million households experienced vandalism, a decline from about 9.1 million in 1994. The percentage of households victimized fell to 6% in 2000 from 9% in 1994.



Although vandalism in 2000 appeared to be experienced by a greater percentage of white households than black households and of Hispanic than non-Hispanic households, the differences were not statistically significant.

Head of household	Percent of households vandalized in 2000
White	5.8%
Black	4.6
Other	5.4
Hispanic	6.8%
Non-Hispanic	5.6

Households in all locality types had similar vulnerabilities to vandalism. Vandalism was more likely to be experienced by households in the West (7%) than in the South (4%). No other significant differences between the regions existed.

Region of household	Percent of households vandalized in 2000
Northeast	5.1%
Midwest	6.5
South	4.4
West	7.3

There were no statistically significant differences between urban, suburban, or rural areas.

Location of household	Percent of households vandalized in 2000
Urban	6.6%
Suburban	5.6
Rural	4.4

Households with four to five persons were more likely to experience vandalism when compared with one person households but not when compared to households with six or more persons.

Number of household members	Percent of households vandalized in 2000
1	4.2%
2-3	5.6
4-5	7.4
6 or more	8.4

### Extent and types of property damage.

In 2000 an approximate total of \$1.7 billion of damage occurred to victims and households as a result of vandalism, as measured by the NCVS.

Motor vehicles were the most common type of property damaged from vandalism (44% of all vandalism damage).

### Types of property damaged during vandalism, 2000

Type of property	Property vandalized	
	Number	Percent of all types of damage
Total	7,100,600*	100%
Motor vehicle	3,149,800	44.4
Mailbox	933,800	13.2
House	910,500	12.8
Yard or garden	628,100	8.8
Furniture	71,100	1.0
Animals	33,200	0.5
Bicycle	25,600	0.4
Clothing	8,300	0.1
Other types	1,340,100	18.9

Note: There were 6,127,300 households that experienced vandalism in 2000. More than one type of property may have been damaged during a vandalism, and households may have experienced multiple vandalisms during the year.

Other common types of property damage were to mailboxes (13%), to the housing structure itself (13%), and to the yard or garden area generally (9%). Damage to furniture or other household goods, bicycles, clothing or animals occurred infrequently (1% or less for each). Damage to other types of property not specifically listed on the questionnaire made up 19% of all property damage.

The most common types of damage done to vandalized properties were defacing the property by marring it and/or using graffiti (35%), breaking the glass in windows, doors or windshields (18%), and other types of breaking or tearing (17%). About 5% of all damage involved someone driving into or running over property with a vehicle; about 1% or less, burned property or animals that were injured or killed. About 24% of damage involved types other than those included in the NCVS questionnaire.

### Types of damage to property from vandalism, 2000

Type of damage	Vandalism damage	
	Number	Percent of all types of damage
Total	7,290,800*	100%
Defaced, marred, graffiti	2,565,200	35.2
Broken glass	1,283,300	17.6
Other breaking/tearing	1,217,600	16.7
Damaged with vehicle	371,700	5.1
Burned	78,500	1.1
Injured/killed animals	29,000	0.4
Other damage	1,745,400	23.9

Note: Percentages are based upon total types of damage. More than one type of damage may have occurred in a vandalism, and multiple vandalisms may have occurred to the same household.

\*These numbers differ since they are not total households but total types of property damaged and total types of damage.

**Table 3. Race and Hispanic origin of household head, by the type of crime that households experienced, 2000**

Type of victimization	Percent of households				
	Race of household head			Ethnicity of household head	
	White	Black	Other	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic
Any NCVS crime <sup>a</sup>	16.0%	18.2%	15.7%	20.9%	15.8%
Violent crimes <sup>b</sup>	3.9%	4.4%	3.8%	5.2%	3.9%
Rape	0.1	0.2	0.2	*	0.1
Sexual assault	0.1	*	*	0.1	0.1
Robbery	0.5	1.0	0.5	1.1	0.5
Assault	3.4	3.4	3.1	4.0	3.3
Aggravated	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.2	0.9
Simple	2.7	2.6	2.3	3.0	2.6
Purse snatching/pocket picking	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.5%	0.2%
Property crimes	13.4%	15.4%	13.5%	17.4%	13.2%
Household burglary	2.5	4.0	2.8	3.8	2.6
Motor vehicle theft	0.7	1.2	1.1	1.8	0.7
Theft	10.8	11.4	10.4	13.1	10.7

Note: Detail does not add to total or crime subtotals because of overlap in households experiencing various crimes.

\*Less than .05%.

<sup>a</sup>Excludes murder and vandalism.

<sup>b</sup>Excludes murder.

**Households in the West were more likely to experience crime than households elsewhere.**

The decline in the percentage of Western households victimized, from 33% in 1994 to 21% in 2000, was greater than for other regions.

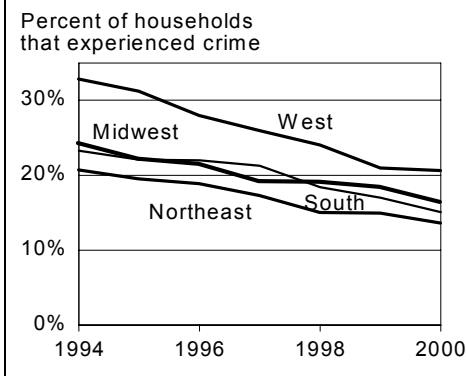


Figure 3

**Race and Hispanic origin of household**

In 2000 similar percentages of black, white, or other race\* members of households experienced one or more NCVS-measured crimes (table 3). A greater proportion of households headed by Hispanics experienced at least one crime when compared with non-Hispanic households. A higher percentage of Hispanic households also experienced overall property crime.

\*Other races are defined as Asians, Native Hawaiians, other Pacific Islanders, Alaska Natives, and American Indians considered together.

**Compared to households in suburban or rural areas, city households were more likely to have been victimized by crime.**

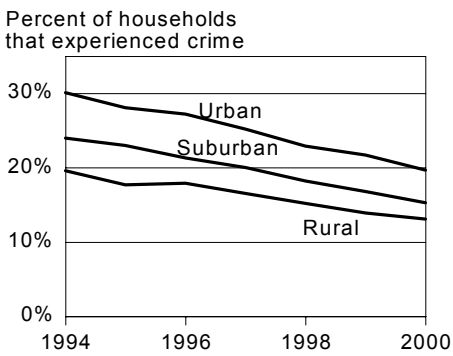


Figure 2

**Place of residence**

For all NCVS-measured crimes in 2000, households in urban areas were significantly more likely to be victimized by crime than those in suburban or rural areas (figure 2). This same pattern occurred for property crimes as a group, with urban households more

vulnerable to crime than either suburban or rural households. Seventeen percent of urban households experienced one or more property crimes compared to 13% of suburban households and 11% of rural households. Violent crimes appeared to have similar patterns, but the differences were not statistically significant.

**Table 4. Place of residence and region of households experiencing crime, by type of crime, 2000**

Type of victimization	Percent of households						
	Place of residence			Region			
	Urban	Suburban	Rural	North-east	Mid-west	South	West
Any NCVS crime <sup>a</sup>	19.7%	15.3%	13.1%	13.6%	16.3%	15.1%	20.6%
Violent crime <sup>b</sup>	4.7%	3.9%	3.1%	3.5%	4.1%	3.4%	5.2%
Rape	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Sexual assault	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	0.1	0.1
Robbery	0.9	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.7
Assault	3.8	3.4	2.8	2.8	3.7	2.9	4.5
Aggravated	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.9	1.3
Simple	2.9	2.7	2.2	2.3	3.0	2.2	3.4
Purse snatching/pocket picking	0.4%	0.2%	0.1%	0.4%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%
Property crimes	16.5%	12.9%	11.0%	10.9%	13.8%	12.8%	17.3%
Household burglary	3.4	2.5	2.2	1.9	2.7	2.8	3.3
Motor vehicle theft	1.2	0.8	0.3	0.7	0.8	0.7	1.1
Theft	13.0	10.4	9.0	9.0	11.0	10.1	14.0

\*Less than .05%.

<sup>a</sup>Murder and vandalism are not included.

<sup>b</sup>Excludes murder.

**Table 5. Size of households, by type of crime that households experienced, 2000**

Type of victimization	Percent of households			
	Number of persons in household			
	1	2-3	4-5	6 or more
Any NCVS crime <sup>a</sup>	10.4%	15.7%	23.6%	30.1%
Violent crimes <sup>b</sup>	2.5%	3.7%	5.8%	9.4%
Rape	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Sexual assault	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Robbery	0.3	0.5	0.8	1.5
Assault	2.1	3.2	5.0	7.9
Aggravated	0.6	0.9	1.2	2.7
Simple	1.6	2.5	4.1	6.1
Purse snatching/pocket picking	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.7%
Property crimes	8.5%	13.1%	20.3%	25.2%
Household burglary	2.3	2.7	3.1	4.3
Motor vehicle theft	0.5	0.8	1.1	1.4
Theft	6.2	10.3	17.2	21.0

<sup>a</sup>Murder and vandalism are not included.

<sup>b</sup>Excludes murder.

### Region

In 2000 for overall NCVS-measured crimes, households in the West were significantly more likely to be victimized by crime than households in other regions of the country.

Households in the West were also the most likely to experience property crimes of some type when compared with households in the South, Midwest, or Northeast (figure 3). Households in the Northeast were somewhat less likely than those in either the Midwest or West to be vulnerable to property crimes. Other apparent differences in vulnerability of members in households

to violent crimes by region were not statistically significant

### Size of household

In general in 2000, the more people in a household, the greater its susceptibility to crime. Thirty percent of households with six or more persons compared to 10% of one-person households experienced one or more NCVS crimes (figure 4 and table 5).

These patterns were generally true for both violent and property crimes. Twenty-five percent of households with six or more persons compared to 9% of one-person households experienced a property crime.

Nine percent of households with six or more members compared to 3% of one-person households experienced a violent crime.

Twenty-one percent of households with six or more members compared to 6% of one-person households experienced theft.

The likelihood of crime victimization generally does not increase at a rate proportional to increases in household size. For example, in 2000, the percentage of six-or-more-person households experiencing any NCVS crime was 3 times that of one-person households.

### The larger the household, the greater its likelihood to experience crime.

In 2000, 10% of 1-person households were victimized by crime, 16% of the 2-to-3 person households, 24% of the 4-to-5 person households, and 30% of households with 6 or more members.

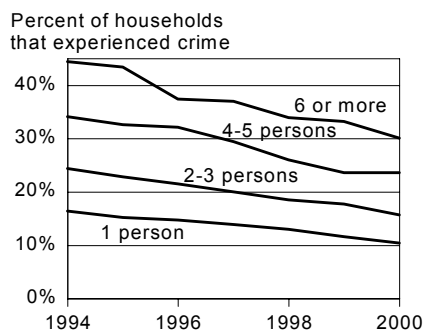


Figure 4

### Violence committed by strangers and household burglaries

Of the crimes measured by the NCVS, many people find burglaries and violent crimes committed by strangers to be especially threatening. Crimes by strangers are often unpredictable and can be difficult to protect against. Household burglaries are felt by many to be invasions of personal domain. For this report, these crimes have been combined into one indicator to determine the percentage of households which were victimized by them.

In 2000, 1 in 20 households in the Nation experienced violence by strangers or household burglary, compared to about 1 in 12 households in 1994 — a decline from about 8% to 5% in the 6-year period .

Characteristic of household	Percent of households that experienced stranger violence or burglary, 2000
White	4.3%
Black	5.8
Other	4.4
Hispanic	6.1%
Non-Hispanic	4.3
Urban	5.7%
Suburban	4.2
Rural	3.3
Northeast	3.5%
Midwest	4.3
South	4.3
West	5.8
Size	
1 person	3.5%
2-3 persons	4.3
4-5 persons	5.6
6 or more	8.4

There are a number of reasons why the rate of victimization is not directly proportional to household size. Many households with two or more members have children under age 12. Crimes against young children are not included in NCVS measurement of criminal victimization. In addition, variations in demographic characteristics and lifestyles among different size households can affect their likelihood of victimization.

## Methodology

The Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) originally developed the household-based crime indicator in 1981 to improve understanding of the impact of crime on society. The household was chosen as the unit of analysis because crimes such as burglary are against an entire household and crimes against persons were often experienced by all members of the victims' household.

This report is the first to be published on this topic since the survey was redesigned in 1992. Estimates in this report are not comparable to those in the reports that covered the prevalence of crime through 1992, because the NCVS was changed in 1992. Among the changes made were more comprehensive measurement of rape and intimate partner violence, measurement of sexual assault, and the addition of some questions about vandalism, which is not measured in the same way as other NCVS crime incidents. See references on page 8 of the report for more information on the NCVS redesign.

### *Crimes not included in the NCVS*

Household-based crime estimates are derived from NCVS statistics on rape/sexual assault, personal robbery, assault, household burglary, theft, and motor vehicle theft. Vandalism is measured separately and is not included in the overall NCVS indicator.

Because the NCVS counts only crimes for which the victim can be interviewed, murder is not included. If each of the murders during 2000 had occurred in a different household and if these households had been victimized by no other crime (the largest possible effect), then the inclusion of murders in these findings would have raised the overall percent of households victimized by crime by .02%.

Other crimes against persons or households, such as fraud, confidence games, kidnaping, and arson are not measured by the NCVS.

### *Households-victimized-by-crime measures*

If a household were vandalized three times during the year, it would be counted once for households sustaining vandalism. These households are not included in the overall indicator of all NCVS crimes, because vandalism is not measured in the same way as other NCVS crimes. As a result of these differences in methodology, vandalism is presented separately from other NCVS crimes.

Intimate partner violence is a new indicator which has been created as a result of the detailed questions added during the NCVS survey redesign. Care should be taken in interpreting this indicator. For example, assume a person was assaulted twice by a spouse and once by an ex-spouse during the year. Based on the characteristics of these three incidents, two of these crimes classified as aggravated assaults and one was classified as a simple assault. This household would be counted as having been victimized once by aggravated assault, once by simple assault, once by intimate partner violence, once by overall violence, and once by an NCVS-measured crime.

The small percentage of households victimized by intimate partner violence may reflect the relatively concentrated nature of this crime. If the same victim in a household were attacked repeatedly during the year by one or more intimate partners, or if two victims in the same household were attacked, the household would be counted once as having once experienced intimate partner violence.

Because of the way that crimes are counted under each category, the subcategories will not add to the total. For example, in 2000 the sum of personal crimes (4.2%) and property crimes (13.6%) is greater than the total of all NCVS crimes (16.2%), since 1.6% of households experienced both personal and property crimes. This same principle applies to all of the

subcategories under personal crimes and property crimes.

All data in this report are from the NCVS. The Bureau of the Census conducts the NCVS as an ongoing survey for BJS. Interviews are made at 6-month intervals with all occupants age 12 or older in about 49,000 housing units (over 100,000 persons). The exact number of households and persons interviewed each year varies slightly. Because the NCVS does not obtain information about crimes against persons under age 12, households reporting only such crimes are not included in the estimate of households experiencing crime.

### *Estimates of standard errors*

The estimates in this report are derived from sample survey data and are subject to sampling variation. Because of the procedure used to produce estimates of households sustaining crimes differs from that for victimization rates, the household-based crime estimates have standard error rates that are higher than for victimization rates, even though they are derived from the same sample survey.

Comparisons presented in this report were determined to be statistically significant at the 95% confidence level, meaning that the estimated difference is greater than twice the standard error. The estimates are also subject to response errors, including crimes that are forgotten or withheld from the interviewer. Such response errors cause understated counts of households experiencing crime.

The standard errors for the estimated percentages for households used in these calculations are computed using the following formula:

$$s.e.(p) = \sqrt{\left(\frac{b}{y}\right)(p)(1.0 - p)}$$

where

p = percentage or rate expressed in decimal form

y = base population or total number of crimes

b = a constant, equal in 2000 to 2260

The standard errors for the estimated levels used in these calculations are computed using the following formula:

$$s.e.(x) = \sqrt{ax^2 + bx}$$

where

x = estimated number of households victimized by crime

a = a constant, in 2000 equal to -0.00007901

b = a constant, in 2000 equal to 2260

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The Bureau of Justice Statistics is the statistical agency of the U.S. Department of Justice. Lawrence A. Greenfeld is director.

Patsy Klaus, BJS Statistician, wrote this Bulletin under the supervision of Michael R. Rand. Tom Hester and Tina Dorsey produced and edited this report. Detis Duhart provided statistical review. Jayne Robinson prepared the report for printing.

September 2002, NCJ 194107

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