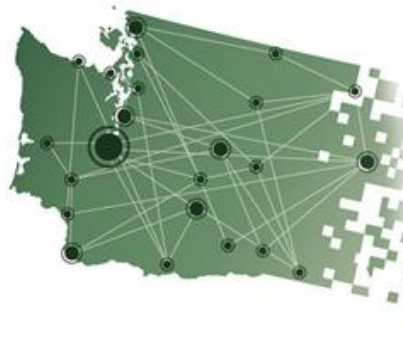




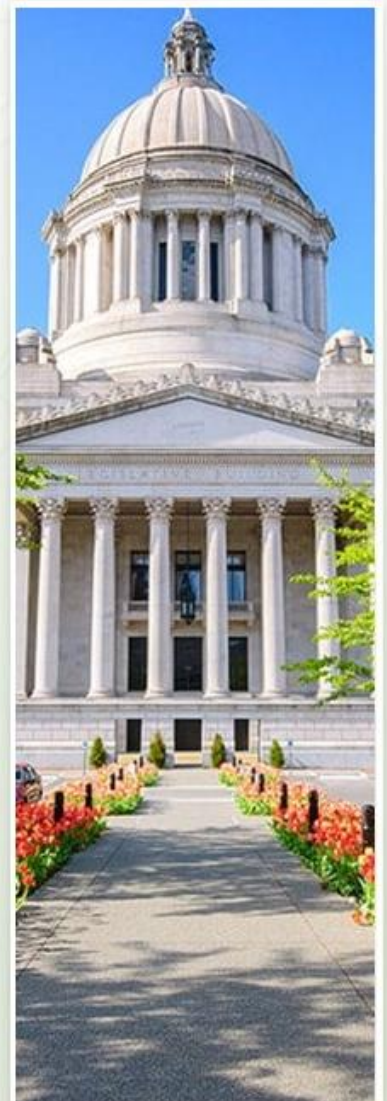
WASHINGTON STATE STATISTICAL ANALYSIS CENTER

Criminal Justice Research & Statistics Center

Informing a data-driven justice system

Utilizing the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS): Demographic Patterns of Victimization in Washington State

Vasiliki Georgoulas-Sherry, PhD & Hanna Hernandez, MA



Contents

Abstract.....	1
Background.....	1
Longitudinal Trends in Crime Victimization Across the United States.....	1
Trends in Victimization Across Washington State.....	2
Current Report	3
Data Parameters and Methods.....	4
Limitations.....	5
Results.....	6
Demographics of the Washington NIBRS Victim Sample	6
Table 1. Distribution of sample by age at time of victimization, race, sex, and year of offense	6
Rates of Victimization by Sex	7
Figure 1. Victimization rates (per 100,000 population) by sex and by year of offense	8
Figure 2. Average frequency distribution by sex and by crimes against persons, society, and property ..	10
Figure 3. Average frequency distribution by sex and by violent vs non-violent crimes, contact vs non-	
contact crimes, and interpersonal vs instrumental crimes	11
Figure 4. Average frequency distribution by sex and by victim type.....	12
Table 2. Crosstabulation for rates of victimization by sex and by victim's familial relationship to the	
offender	13
Figure 5. Average frequency distribution by sex and by victim's familial relationship to the offender....	14
Table 3. Crosstabulation for rates of victimization by sex and by bias motivation	16
Figure 6. Average frequency distribution by sex and by bias motivation.....	16
Table 4. Crosstabulation for rates of victimization by sex and by presence of weapons/force.....	17
Figure 7. Average frequency distribution by sex and by presence of weapons/force	18
Table 5. Crosstabulation for rates of victimization by sex and by presence of injury	18
Figure 8. Average frequency distribution by sex and by presence of injury	19
Rates of Victimization by Age at Time of Victimization	19
Figure 9. Victimization rates by age at time of victimization and by year of offense	20
Figure 10. Average frequency distribution by age at time of victimization and by crimes against persons,	
society, and property.....	22
Figure 11. Average frequency distribution by age at time of victimization and by violent vs non-violent	
crimes, contact vs non-contact crimes, and interpersonal vs instrumental crimes	23

Figure 12. Average frequency distribution by age at time of victimization and by victim type	24
Table 6. Crosstabulation for rates of victimization by age at time of victimization and by victim's familial relationship to the offender	25
Figure 13. Average frequency distribution of age at time of victimization and by victim's familial relationship to the offender	26
Table 7. Crosstabulation for rates of victimization by age at time of victimization and by bias motivation	28
Figure 14. Average frequency distribution of age at time of victimization and by bias motivation	29
Table 8. Crosstabulation for rates of victimization by age at time of victimization and by presence of weapons/force.....	29
Figure 15. Average frequency distribution by age at time of victimization and by presence of weapons/force.....	30
Table 9. Crosstabulation for rates of victimization by age at time of victimization and by presence of injury	31
Figure 16. Average frequency distribution by age at time of victimization and by presence of injury	32
Rates of Victimization by Race	32
Figure 17. Victimization rates (per 100,000 population) by race and by year of offense	33
Figure 18. Average frequency distribution by race and by crimes against persons, society, and property	34
Figure 19. Average frequency distribution by race and by violent vs non-violent crimes, contact vs non-contact crimes, and interpersonal vs instrumental crimes	35
Figure 20. Average frequency distribution by race and by victim type	36
Table 10. Crosstabulation for rates of victimization by race and by victim's familial relationship to the offender	37
Figure 21. Average frequency distribution of race and by victim's familial relationship to the offender.....	38
Table 11. Crosstabulation for rates of victimization by race and by bias motivation	39
Figure 22. Average frequency distribution by race and by bias motivation.....	40
Table 12. Crosstabulation for rates of victimization by race and by presence of weapons/force	40
Figure 23. Average frequency distribution by race and by presence of weapons/force	41
Table 13. Crosstabulation for rates of victimization by race and by presence of injury	42
Figure 24. Average frequency distribution by race and by presence of injury.....	43
Discussion and Conclusion.....	43
Disclaimer	45

References	45
Appendices	48
Appendix A. Definitions and operationalizations	48
Table A1. Counts of population estimates in Washington by year and by demographics	51
Table A2. Count of rates of victimization by county of offense	52
Table A3. Count of rates of victimization by offense type.....	53
Table A4. Count of rates of victimization by victim's relationship to offender	54
Table A5. Crosstabulation for rates of victimization by sex and by county of offense	55
Table A6. Crosstabulation for rates of victimization by sex and by year of offense	59
Table A7. Crosstabulation for rates of victimization by sex and by offense type.....	61
Table A8. Crosstabulation for rates of victimization by sex and by victim type	65
Table A9. Crosstabulation for rates of victimization by sex and by victim's relationship to offender	66
Table A10. Crosstabulation for rates of victimization by sex and by criminal activity/ gang involvement.....	69
Table A11. Crosstabulation for rates of victimization by sex and by bias motivation.....	71
Table A12. Crosstabulation for rates of victimization by sex and by weapon type.....	74
Table A13. Crosstabulation for rates of victimization by sex and by injury type	77
Table A14. Crosstabulation for rates of victimization by age at time of victimization and by county of offense	79
Table A15. Crosstabulation for rates of victimization by age at time of victimization and by year of offense	83
Table A16. Crosstabulation for rates of victimization by age at time of victimization and by offense type	85
Table A17. Crosstabulation for rates of victimization by age at time of victimization and by victim type.....	89
Table A18. Crosstabulation for rates of victimization by age at time of victimization and by victim's relationship to offender.....	90
Table A19. Crosstabulation for rates of victimization by age at time of victimization and by criminal activity/ gang involvement	93
Table A20. Crosstabulation for rates of victimization by age at time of victimization and by bias motivation.....	95
Table A21. Crosstabulation for rates of victimization by age at time of victimization and by weapon type	98
Table A22. Crosstabulation for rates of victimization by age at time of victimization and by injury type	100

Table A23. Crosstabulation for rates of victimization by race and by county of offense.....	101
Table A24. Crosstabulation for rates of victimization by race and by year of offense.....	105
Table A25. Crosstabulation for rates of victimization by race and by offense type	107
Table A26. Crosstabulation for rates of victimization by race and by victim type	111
Table A27. Crosstabulation for rates of victimization by race and by victim’s relationship to offender	112
Table A28. Crosstabulation for rates of victimization by race and by criminal activity/ gang involvement	115
Table A29. Crosstabulation for rates of victimization by race and by bias motivation	117
Table A30. Crosstabulation for rates of victimization by race and by weapon type	120
Table A31. Crosstabulation for rates of victimization by race and by injury type.....	122

To accommodate people with disabilities, this document is available in alternate formats by calling the Office of Financial Management at 360-902-0555. TTY/TDD users should contact OFM through the Washington Relay Service at 711 or 1-800-833-6388.

Abstract

Understanding disparities in victimization is central to assessing how crime impacts different populations and how harm is distributed within the criminal justice system. This report examines victimization patterns in Washington State using data from the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS), an incident-level reporting system that captures detailed information on crime events, including victim characteristics, context, and circumstances. Focusing on demographic disparities, the analysis explores how victimization differs across age, gender, and race, as well as across crime types and crime characteristics. The findings highlight that victimization is not experienced uniformly, but reflect underlying social, demographic, and situational factors. By identifying disparities in who is most affected and under what conditions, this report provides a clearer understanding of risk and vulnerability across populations.

To respond to these impacts, the Criminal Justice Research & Statistics Center (CJRSC) - the Washington Statistical Analysis Center (SAC), assessed these trends. As this topic continues to draw significant attention, continued efforts to understand and act upon data are indispensable for assessing demographic trends in crime and victimization. Evaluating these trends is critical for understanding victimization experiences. Through the use of publicly available data from the NIBRS, which is part of a series of NIBRS reports completed by the Washington SAC, this report examines victimization patterns, including the offense information, presence of bias motivation, use of weapons and/or force, presence of injury, and presence of familial relationship in victimization.

Background

Understanding victimization requires examining not only overall crime patterns but also how risk is distributed across populations and social contexts. Criminological research shows that victimization is not experienced uniformly; rather, it is shaped by demographic characteristics such as age, gender, race, and ethnicity, as well as by routine activities and broader social inequalities (BJS, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024). Recent research further emphasizes the importance of using multiple data sources to capture these differences. While official police records provide detailed information on reported incidents, they often underestimate the true scope of victimization due to underreporting. In contrast, victimization surveys capture both reported and unreported incidents, offering a more comprehensive view of how different groups experience crime (BJS, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024). For example, findings from the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) indicate that victimization risk varies significantly across demographic groups, even when overall rates appear relatively stable (BJS, 2024). These insights underscore the need to disaggregate data and examine victimization across populations to better understand patterns of risk and prevention.

Studies consistently find that a relatively small proportion of individuals account for a disproportionate share of victimization incidents, suggesting that victimization is concentrated rather than randomly distributed (Lauritsen & Rezey, 2018). This concentration is often linked to factors such as prior victimization, environmental exposure, and routine activities, which can increase vulnerability over time. Identifying patterns of repeat victimization is essential for understanding persistent risk and for developing targeted interventions aimed at high-risk populations.

Longitudinal Trends in Crime Victimization Across the United States

Crime victimization in the United States between 2013 and 2023 reflects not only broad patterns of stability and disruption, but also persistent disparities in how victimization is distributed across populations. While overall victimization levels remained relatively stable over the decade, research consistently shows that risk is not evenly shared. Instead, victimization varies significantly by age, gender, race, and socioeconomic status, with certain groups experiencing disproportionately higher exposure to specific types of crime (BJS, 2021,

2022, 2023, 2024). These patterns highlight the importance of moving beyond aggregate trends to examine how different populations experience victimization across contexts.

Throughout this period, evidence suggests that victimization is concentrated among particular individuals and groups, rather than randomly distributed. Even as overall rates declined or plateaued, a relatively small proportion of victims accounted for a disproportionate share of incidents, reflecting patterns of repeat victimization (Lauritsen & Rezey, 2018). This concentration of harm points to underlying risk factors—such as environmental exposure, routine activities, and prior victimization—that increase vulnerability over time. As a result, stable national trends may obscure persistent and repeated victimization among high-risk populations. The nature of victimization during this decade also varied based on the relationship between victims and offenders. Research indicates that many violent crimes continued to occur between individuals who were known to one another, including acquaintances and family members, rather than strangers (BJS, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024). These relationship patterns differ across crime types and demographic groups, shaping both the context and consequences of victimization. For example, interpersonal and domestic forms of violence often involve familiar relationships, while other offenses may be more likely to involve strangers. Understanding these dynamics is critical for interpreting victimization patterns and identifying appropriate prevention strategies.

The COVID-19 pandemic further revealed how victimization risks vary across populations and social settings. Changes in routine activities and social interactions altered exposure to different types of crime, leading to shifts in where and how victimization occurred (BJS, 2021, 2022). For some groups, this resulted in increased vulnerability to certain offenses, such as domestic violence, while other forms of victimization declined due to reduced public interaction. These changes were not uniform, reinforcing the importance of examining demographic differences and situational contexts when analyzing victimization patterns. Across the decade, another consistent finding is the gap between actual victimization and crimes reported to law enforcement. Underreporting remains a significant issue, particularly among vulnerable populations, and can obscure disparities in victimization and patterns of repeat harm (Lauritsen & Rezey, 2018). This limitation underscores the need to interpret official statistics with caution and to consider how reporting behaviors vary across groups and crime types.

Overall, patterns of victimization from 2013 to 2023 demonstrate that crime is not only a dynamic social phenomenon but also an unevenly distributed one. Victimization is concentrated among specific populations, often repeated among the same individuals, and shaped by the social relationships between victims and offenders. Focusing on demographic disparities, repeat victimization, and victim-offender relationships provides a more complete understanding of how crime impacts individuals and communities, and supports the development of targeted, evidence-based strategies to reduce harm and address inequalities (BJS, 2024; Lauritsen & Rezey, 2018).

Trends in Victimization Across Washington State

Crime victimization in Washington from 2013 to 2023 reflects not only shifts in overall crime levels, but also important disparities in how victimization is experienced across populations and contexts. While reported crime rates provide a useful benchmark for understanding general patterns, they do not fully capture how victimization is distributed among different demographic groups or the extent to which certain individuals face repeated exposure to crime (WASPC, 2014–2024). As a result, examining victimization through the lenses of demographic disparities, repeat victimization, and victim-offender relationships offers a more comprehensive understanding of risk across the state.

Throughout the 2010s, victimization patterns in Washington remained relatively stable at the aggregate level, even as population growth and regional variations influenced per-capita rates (WASPC, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020). However, research suggests that these overall patterns mask important differences

across demographic groups. Consistent with national findings, certain populations—including younger individuals, racial and ethnic minorities, and residents of economically disadvantaged communities—faced disproportionately higher risks of victimization. In addition, evidence indicates that a subset of victims experienced multiple incidents over time, pointing to the presence of repeat victimization and the concentration of harm within specific groups. The nature of victimization in Washington also varies based on the relationship between victims and offenders. Many violent crimes involve individuals who are known to one another, such as acquaintances or family members, rather than strangers. These patterns differ by crime type and demographic characteristics, shaping both the context and consequences of victimization. For example, interpersonal and domestic violence incidents often reflect ongoing relationships, which can increase the likelihood of repeat victimization and complicate reporting and intervention efforts.

The onset of the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020 marked a significant shift in victimization patterns across the state (WASPC, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024). Changes in routine activities, social interactions, and economic conditions altered exposure to risk, affecting different populations in distinct ways. While some forms of public-facing crime declined, others—such as domestic violence and motor vehicle theft—became more prominent. These changes highlight how victimization is shaped by situational factors and how certain groups may become more vulnerable under specific social conditions. Recent data indicate that while some categories of violent crime declined slightly in 2023, other forms of victimization—particularly property crimes like motor vehicle theft—remained elevated (WASPC, 2024). These patterns suggest that victimization in Washington is not uniform, but instead varies across crime types and populations. Property crimes, in particular, continue to represent a significant and often repeated source of victimization for residents, reinforcing the importance of examining not just incident counts but also patterns of repeat exposure.

Regional variation further contributes to differences in victimization experiences across the state. Urban areas such as Seattle and Tacoma have experienced notable fluctuations in crime patterns, while rural areas may face different types of victimization risks. These localized differences underscore the need to consider how location interacts with demographic characteristics and social conditions to shape victimization. Finally, structural factors within the criminal justice system—including police staffing levels, resource allocation, and reporting practices—can influence both the measurement and experience of victimization. Lower staffing levels may affect response times, clearance rates, and victim support, potentially shaping reporting behaviors and the visibility of certain crimes. In addition, underreporting remains a persistent issue, particularly for crimes involving known offenders or vulnerable populations, which can obscure disparities and patterns of repeat victimization.

Collectively, victimization in Washington from 2013 to 2023 reflects a complex and uneven distribution of harm. Rather than being experienced equally across the population, victimization is concentrated among specific groups, often repeated among the same individuals, and shaped by the relationships between victims and offenders. Focusing on these dimensions provides a more nuanced understanding of crime in Washington and supports the development of targeted, evidence-based strategies to reduce victimization and address disparities across communities.

Current Report

Data serves as a powerful tool for understanding how victimization is distributed across populations and social contexts within the criminal justice system. Given the complexity of victimization, research using detailed data can generate nuanced insights into who is most at risk, how often victimization occurs, and the circumstances under which it takes place. As attention to inequities in crime continues to grow, efforts to analyze and apply data are essential for identifying demographic disparities, patterns of repeat victimization, and the nature of victim-offender relationships. Evaluating these dimensions is critical for understanding victimization experiences and addressing unequal exposure to harm.

Through the use of publicly available data from the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS), this

report examines how victimization varies by demographic characteristics, identifies whether certain individuals or groups experience repeated victimization, and analyzes how victim-offender relationships differ across crime types and populations. By leveraging incident-level data, this analysis moves beyond aggregate crime trends to provide a more detailed and contextualized understanding of victimization. These insights are critical for informing targeted, evidence-based policies and prevention strategies aimed at reducing disparities and improving outcomes for victims.

Data Parameters and Methods

Using publicly available data, this report aims to assess victimization trends within offense information, presence of bias motivation, use of weapons and/or force, presence of criminal activity/gang involvement, presence of injury, presence of familial relationship in victimization, and demographic characteristics (i.e., race, sex and age at time of victimization).

The Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs (WASPC) collects monthly reported incident-based offense statistics from participating law enforcement agencies and sends them to NIBRS. The agencies voluntarily participate as part of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)'s Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program. While WASPC collects this data for Washington state, this product utilizes the publicly available NIBRS data found at the University of Michigan's Institute for Social Research (ICPSR). This report utilizes the data from this NIBRS source and, as this data is reviewed, cleaned and updated by NIBRS, it cannot necessarily be compared to other data products completed by the data that WASPC collects themselves, although trends may be similar. It is important to note that this report utilized NIBRS' victim-level files from 2013 to 2023.

Before NIBRS, the Summary Reporting System (SRS) was used. And, until the SRS report is phased out, the data cannot be truly complete. The only counties reporting through SRS as of 2012 were King, Whatcom, Thurston, Spokane, Snohomish and Pierce. Most of these counties have since phased out SRS data and started reporting completely with NIBRS. NIBRS data cannot be compared to SRS data due to the different methods of reporting that each system uses – including counting offenses and the hierarchy rule. The NIBRS data utilized included demographic characteristics (i.e., race, sex and age at time of victimization), year of offense, offense type (i.e., data was limited to NIBRS/UCR offenses – analyses included individual offenses), and categories of offenses (i.e., crimes against persons, -property, and -society; violent vs non-violent; contact vs. non-contact; interpersonal vs. instrumental), and victim type (i.e., individual, law enforcement officer). Further NIBRS data included victim's relationship to offender (including familial relationship), presence of criminal activity/gang involvement, presence of bias motivation, use of weapons and/or force, and presence of injury – analyses included individual and binary (i.e., presence or no presence) analyses – see [Appendix A](#) for further operationalizations. Note, demographic values are limited to NIBRS values (i.e., sex was limited to the binary values of "male" and "female" and race was limited to "Black/African American (AA)," "White," "Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander (NHIPO)," "American Indian or American Native (AI/AN)," or "Asian"). Note that for analysis purposes, this report will utilize the following operationalizations for race: (1) Black, Indigenous and/or people of color (BIPOC) and (2) non-BIPOC.

The current dataset included 4,615,644 unique NIBRS offense events from CY 2013 to 2023. Due to the missing or incomplete demographic data, the final dataset varied depending on the missing or incomplete demographic data. The final dataset included 3,410,564 unique and valid sex data (73.9% of all unique NIBRS offense events) for victims and 2,131,621 (46.2% of all unique NIBRS offense events) for offenders (potentially mutually exclusive). For The final dataset included 3,396,428 unique and valid age data (73.6% of all unique NIBRS offense events) for victims and 2,610,654 (56.6% of all unique NIBRS offense events) for offenders (potentially mutually exclusive). The final dataset included 2,995,861 unique and valid race data

(64.9% of all unique NIBRS offense events) for victims and 1,977,416 (42.8% of all unique NIBRS offense events) for offenders (potentially mutually exclusive).

Limitations

These limitations are to prepare the audience with the constraints of this work, with several limitations influencing the findings of this report.

First, the analyses are descriptive (e.g., generating summaries on means and counts) and non-generalizable in nature, results are modest, inferences and implications are limited, and results should be interpreted cautiously. Causal relationships cannot be determined, and further analyses must be completed.

Second, the data used in this project included publicly available administrative data and the lack of detail or richness significantly limits any conclusions yielded from this work. No information on the type or severity of offense was provided which could skew results.

Third, NIBRS uses monthly reported incident-based offense statistics from participating law enforcement agencies. The data is based on a “snapshot” of the database because there are no “fixed” statistics, as law enforcement agencies can update their incidents when new information becomes available. Moreover, the data is provided as overall state data and then broken down by county of offense; data should not be compared by county of offense due to numerous variables contributing to crime, including but not limited to the demographics, economics and cultural makeup of the population. Additionally, not all counties and jurisdictions are contributing members to the NIBRS dataset, and not all counties and jurisdictions contribute consecutively. This can skew data.

Fourth, this data was limited to only NIBRS data, and NIBRS victim-level data has several limitations, including incomplete national coverage due to uneven agency participation, potential reporting inconsistencies across jurisdictions, missing or inaccurate victim details, and the fact that it only includes crimes known to law enforcement—meaning it underrepresents unreported victimization. NIBRS victim-level data, while detailed, is limited by incomplete and uneven participation across jurisdictions. Not all law enforcement agencies report to NIBRS, and adoption has varied over time, which can create gaps and inconsistencies in national trend analyses. As a result, observed patterns in victimization may reflect differences in reporting practices rather than true changes in crime.

Fifth, in terms of demographic assessment (i.e., gender, age, race), these results must be interpreted with caution due to the limitations of the data. It is important to note that any analysis of race across criminal justice decision points, and more specifically, this criminal justice data is negatively impacted by true reliability and validity; as race data can be misclassified. Additionally, any analyses of disproportionality, in terms of demographics, are based on comparisons of outcomes for individuals who are convicted of a criminal offense. This report’s findings, as many other findings retrieved from criminal justice data, can be skewed due to the already documented disproportionate treatment in criminal justice. For example, equal dispensation of justice is a consistent concern of policymakers and the public (Donnelly, 2017; Heley & Eberhardt, 2018; Monk, 2019). The evidence of differential treatment, unequal dispensation, and injustice in the “justice” system is significant (Kovera, 2019). The findings should be interpreted with caution due to significant limitations and analyses are not causal (i.e., does not show a cause-and-effect relationship).

Lastly, the study parameters included years prior (e.g., 2013 to 2019) and following (e.g., 2020 to 2023) to COVID-19 which may skew the analysis of victimization in Washington. A key limitation of using ten years of NIBRS victim-level data is that changes in agency participation, reporting practices, and system adoption over time can distort trend analyses. As more agencies transition into NIBRS or improve their data quality, apparent increases or shifts in victimization may reflect better reporting rather than real changes in crime. Additionally, inconsistencies, missing victim details, and continued underreporting of certain offenses across

the decade can introduce bias, making it difficult to draw fully reliable conclusions about long-term victimization trends.

While some limitations are identified in this report, there are likely more not listed that could impact information and conclusions yielded from this work.

Results

Demographics of the Washington NIBRS Victim Sample

Table 1 showed the overall sample by demographics (i.e., age at time of victimization, sex, and race, and year of offense). From 2013 to 2023, results showed an overall upward trend, rising from 348,117 in 2013 to 442,429 in 2023, representing an overall increase of about 27% over the decade. The growth, however, was not uniform, with some years experiencing stronger increases than others. The largest single-year growth occurred between 2015 and 2016, with a remarkable 14.4% increase, while the most significant declines were observed in 2018–2019 (–6.4%) and 2022–2023 (–7.9%). Minor decreases also occurred in 2017–2018 (–0.9%) and 2020–2021 (–0.6%), indicating occasional fluctuations amid the overall rise. Notably, periods such as 2019–2020 (9.8% increase) and 2021–2022 (7.9% increase) demonstrated recovery following declines, suggesting a pattern of rebound after dips.

Rather than staying flat over time, findings showed a general upward trend in offenses from 2013 through 2022, suggesting either an increase in reported incidents, improved reporting practices, or both. The rise was especially noticeable after 2015, with counts climbing steadily and peaking in 2022. There was a slight dip in 2023, which could have indicated a recent stabilization or early decline, though it was not yet clear whether this represented a true downward trend or just short-term variation. Another notable feature was the jump around 2020–2021, which may have reflected disruptions during that period (such as changes in routine activities, reporting during the COVID-19 era). Findings revealed that the pattern pointed to a long-term increase with some recent leveling off, rather than consistent year-to-year stability. Results reflected steady long-term growth punctuated by periodic volatility, with the peak in 2022 representing a high point before a slight correction in 2023.

Table 1. Distribution of sample by age at time of victimization, race, sex, and year of offense

	N	%		N	%
Race			Age at Time of Victimization		
White	2,505,798	83.6	<= 17	171,613	5.1
Black/African American	251,394	8.4	18 to 25	504,950	14.9
AI/AN	38,622	1.3	26 to 35	793,963	23.4
Asian	191,675	6.4	36 to 45	654,006	19.3
NHOPI	8,372	0.3	>= 46	1,271,896	37.4
Sex					
Female	1,607,587	47.1	Male	1,802,977	52.9
Year of Offense					
2013	348,117	7.5	2019	408,306	8.8
2014	365,146	7.9	2020	448,368	9.7
2015	373,173	8.1	2021	445,549	9.7
2016	426,795	9.2	2022	480,793	10.4
2017	440,647	9.5	2023	442,429	9.6
2018	436,321	9.5			

Notes: Due to missing, incomplete, unmatched, or inconsistent data, totals do not equate to 100%, and percentages are calculated within each category and may not sum to 100% because of rounding. Because the dataset is offense-based rather than individual-based, individuals may be represented multiple times if they were involved in more than one offense, and incidents may include multiple victims. The data reflect only jurisdictions that reported to NIBRS during the study period, and participation increased over time; therefore, year-to-year comparisons may reflect changes in reporting practices as well as actual trends. Demographic variables, including race, sex, and

age, are recorded by reporting agencies and may be subject to misclassification or inconsistency, and ethnicity data in particular are incomplete and should be interpreted with caution. Age is measured at the time of the victimization, and unknown or missing ages are excluded from category totals. Definitions: Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander (NHOPI); American Indian or Alaska Native (A/IAN)

As a supplement to [Table 1](#), [Table A1](#) shows the counts of population estimates in Washington by year and by demographics, [Table A2](#) shows the overall sample counts of rates of victimization by county of offense, [Table A3](#) shows the overall sample counts of rates of victimization by NIBRS offense type, and [Table A4](#) shows the overall sample counts of rates of victimization by victim's relationship to offender. It was important to note that there was a likelihood that individuals could have been victimized more than once within the year, let alone within the ten years of this study's parameters. Results could have been skewed when analyzing demographic variables, as this was offense-level rather than individual-level data.

Findings indicate a distinct age-based pattern in victimization, with rates increasing substantially across the life course and peaking among individuals aged 46 and older, who account for more than one-third of all victims. This concentration suggests that older adults represent a particularly affected group within the dataset. This pattern may reflect increased vulnerability associated with aging, including factors such as physical limitations, financial targeting, or social isolation. The racial distribution shows that the majority of victims are White, with other racial groups represented in smaller proportions. This distribution may reflect the broader demographic composition of the population, as well as potential differences in reporting practices or variation in exposure to different types of crime. Although all racial groups are represented, the relative proportions indicate uneven representation across categories. Gender distribution among victims is relatively balanced, with a slight majority of male victims. This near parity suggests that, at an aggregate level, victimization affects males and females in broadly similar proportions, even if underlying experiences differ. Results highlight victimization as more strongly differentiated by age than by gender, with older adults emerging as the most prominent group in the dataset. This pattern underscores the importance of considering age-related vulnerability when interpreting victimization trends.

In evaluating Washington population estimates ([Table A1](#)), the comparison to the NIBRS victim sample ([Table 1](#)) reveals small but notable deviations from population benchmarks. Although males and females comprise nearly equal shares of the state population (49.9% and 50.1%, respectively), males account for 52.9% of victims, while females account for 47.1%. This represents a modest overrepresentation of males in victimization; however, the magnitude of this difference is limited, indicating that victimization risk is relatively balanced by sex at the aggregate level. Racial patterns demonstrate a similarly subtle divergence. The BIPOC population constitutes 16.4% of the victim sample, compared to an average of 17.7% of Washington's population over the study period (increasing from 15.6% in 2013 to 19.7% in 2023). This gap indicates slight underrepresentation of BIPOC individuals in the recorded victim data. While the difference is not large, it is consistent across years, suggesting a stable pattern rather than random fluctuation.

Findings indicate that victimization patterns in the NIBRS data broadly mirror the demographic composition of the state, with only minor departures from proportionality. The observed differences — male overrepresentation and slight BIPOC underrepresentation — may point to underlying structural or contextual factors, such as differential exposure to specific crime types, variation in reporting behavior, or disparities in how victimization is captured within official data systems. As such, these results should be interpreted not as large-scale disproportionalities, but as subtle, systematic variations that warrant further disaggregation by offense type and situational context.

Rates of Victimization by Sex

Victimization trends by sex were evaluated using chi-square test of independence (i.e., a statistical test that measures whether variables are related to one another) and crosstabulations (i.e., a statistical test that measures the frequency of specific characteristics described in the cells of the table). This section intends to

access the patterns and changes over time in the occurrence of individuals who experience crime – and how victimization varies across the victim’s sex. Additionally, [Table A5](#) shows a crosstabulation of the proportion of victims by sex and by county of offense.

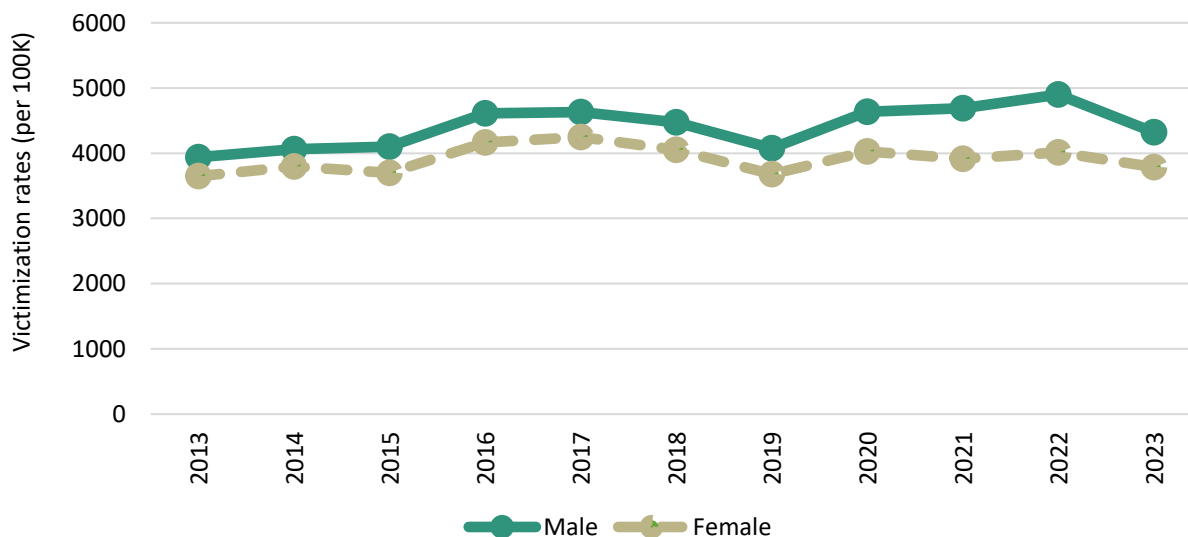
Rates of victimization by sex and by year of offense

Findings show that there was a strong relationship between sex and year of offense (χ^2 (10, N = 3,410,564) = 1,434.29, $p < .001$). It is important to note how strong the relationship actually is, not just whether it is statistically significant. Because the dataset is very large, even small differences between years will show up as significant in the chi-square test. [Table A6](#) shows a crosstabulation of the proportion of victims by sex and by year of offense. This victimization temporal trend showed a pattern that was generally upward over the 2013–2023 period, but not consistently so year-to-year, suggesting that victimization was influenced by cyclical or external conditions rather than steady growth. Collectively, both female and male victim counts increased across the decade, with male victimization showing slightly stronger growth in absolute terms, particularly in the later years. However, the gap between males and females remained relatively stable, indicating that while total victimization changed, the gender distribution of victims did not dramatically shift over time. Females consistently accounted for a substantial share of victims, but males slightly exceeded them in total counts across the full period.

A notable feature of the trend was the mid-period fluctuation, where victimization rose sharply around 2016–2017, declined in 2019, and then increased again into the early 2020s. The dip around 2019 stood out as a temporary reversal in an otherwise upward trajectory, while the rebound after 2020 suggested a return to higher levels of reported victimization. Results also suggested that the early 2020s represented the highest sustained levels of victimization in the series, with both male and female counts reaching some of their peak values during this period. This could have reflected real changes in crime conditions, reporting practices, or broader social disruptions that influenced victimization patterns. In summary, the long-term trend pointed to gradual growth in victimization with periodic fluctuations, rather than a smooth or linear increase, and a relatively stable gender structure in who was affected.

Furthermore, [Figure 1](#) shows victimization rates (per 100,000 population) by sex and by year of offense. Findings showed a consistent gender gap in victimization, with males experiencing higher rates than females.

Figure 1. Victimization rates (per 100,000 population) by sex and by year of offense



However, unlike some other comparisons, this disparity is stable and persistent over time, indicating that males face a consistently greater risk of victimization. Both groups follow a similar overall pattern—rising into the mid-2010s, dipping around 2019, and increasing again in the early 2020s—suggesting that broader factors are affecting victimization trends for both sexes. Male rates tend to increase more sharply and reach higher peaks, especially in the later years. Findings indicate that while victimization trends move in parallel for males and females, the risk remains consistently higher for males. The pattern between males and females remains relatively stable over time, with no substantial shifts in their relative distribution. Although overall victimization levels fluctuate across years, the proportional balance between male and female victims remains consistent. Both groups also exhibit parallel trends, with increases and decreases in victimization occurring simultaneously, suggesting the influence of broad external factors—such as changes in social conditions, reporting practices, or major societal events—rather than sex-specific dynamics. Additionally, while males consistently exhibit slightly higher victimization rates than females, the gap remains stable over time, indicating no meaningful convergence or divergence in risk. Findings suggest that temporal variation in victimization is driven more by common external factors than by differences between sexes.

Rates of victimization by sex and by offense type

Findings show that there was a strong relationship between sex and offense type (χ^2 (39, N = 3,410,564) = 98,963.23, $p < .001$). [Table A7](#) shows a crosstabulation of the proportion of victims by sex and by offense type. Results revealed clear but non-uniform gender-based patterns across violent, property, and financial crimes, indicating that disparities were shaped less by overall victim rates and more by the nature and context of specific offenses. Males accounted for substantially higher numbers in most serious violent crimes, including murder and nonnegligent manslaughter (1,917 males vs. 685 females), aggravated assault (86,758 vs. 59,183), robbery (40,004 vs. 21,269), and negligent manslaughter.

In contrast, female involvement was relatively higher in offenses that were more situational, interpersonal, and reactive. For instance, simple assault (268,533 females vs. 227,356 males) and intimidation (63,128 vs. 55,568) were more commonly associated with female victims. These categories often reflected conflict escalation within existing relationships rather than premeditated or predatory behavior, suggesting that female victimization was more likely to emerge from immediate social interactions. A similar pattern appeared in certain nonviolent and financial crimes. Offenses involving deception or manipulation—such as false pretenses, credit card fraud, and impersonation—showed near parity or slightly higher female involvement, while welfare fraud, though relatively rare, was also marginally higher among females. This convergence indicated that when criminal behavior relied less on physical force and more on access, opportunity, or social interaction, gender disparities tended to diminish.

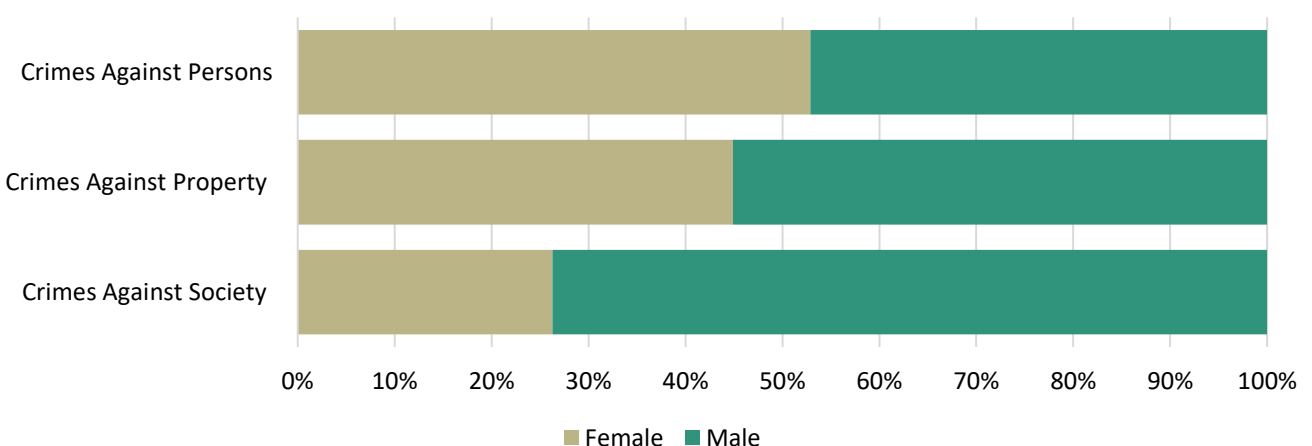
Sexual offenses presented a more complex and asymmetrical pattern that required careful interpretation. The substantially higher female counts in categories such as rape (24,705 vs. 686 males) and fondling likely reflected victimization rather than victimization behavior, whereas male overrepresentation in offenses such as sodomy (1,832 vs. 1,208 females) aligned more closely with perpetration trends. Similarly, higher female counts in kidnapping/abduction and related categories may also have indicated victimization patterns depending on how the data was classified. These discrepancies underscored the importance of distinguishing between victim data when analyzing gender differences, as aggregated figures could obscure fundamentally different roles. Property crimes further illustrated both divergence and convergence between genders. Males dominated in large-scale or technically demanding offenses such as burglary (204,866 vs. 151,812 females), motor vehicle theft (188,027 vs. 104,708), and theft from motor vehicles (284,084 vs. 226,623), reinforcing the broader pattern of male overrepresentation in higher-risk, higher-reward activities. However, the gender gap narrowed—and in some cases reversed—in lower-barrier, opportunistic offenses such as purse-snatching and pocket-picking, while shoplifting remained relatively close between genders. Larceny and vandalism were high for both groups, though still male-leaning overall, suggesting that as the physical and technical

demands of a crime decreased, participation became more evenly distributed. Lastly, several low-frequency but serious offenses exhibited pronounced gender disparities. Human trafficking for commercial sex acts was reported far more frequently among females (270 vs. 17 males), and offenses such as incest and statutory rape also showed higher female counts, though the overall numbers remained small. While these categories were limited in scale, they reinforced the broader observation that gender differences varied significantly depending on the type and context of the crime.

These findings demonstrated that gender disparities in crime were structured by the interaction between offense characteristics and social context rather than a simple imbalance in overall victimization. Males were more heavily represented in violent, high-risk, and economically impactful crimes that required physical assertiveness, whereas females appeared more frequently in interpersonal, situational, and certain nonviolent offenses. At the same time, gender differences diminished in crimes centered on deception or opportunity and became more complex in categories involving victimization. These patterns highlighted the importance of examining not only the frequency but also the qualitative nature of criminal behavior when assessing gender differences.

Further analyses categorized offense type by crimes against persons, crimes against society, and crimes against property. [Figure 2](#) shows the average frequency distribution of offense data by crimes against persons, crimes against society, and crimes against property. Male victims were disproportionately represented in crimes against society (73.8% vs. 26.3% female), while property crimes were more evenly distributed but still slightly male leaning (55.1% vs. 44.9%). This pattern reversed for crimes against persons, where females made up the majority of victims (52.9% vs. 47.1%), indicating greater female exposure to interpersonal harm. Overall, these differences suggest that gender disparities in victimization vary by context rather than overall risk. These patterns also point to broader structural dynamics. Male overrepresentation in crimes against society may reflect greater exposure to regulated environments, while the near parity in property crimes suggests similar opportunity-based risks across genders. In contrast, higher female victimization in crimes against persons highlights the role of social relationships and power dynamics, indicating that context—not just frequency—shapes victimization trends.

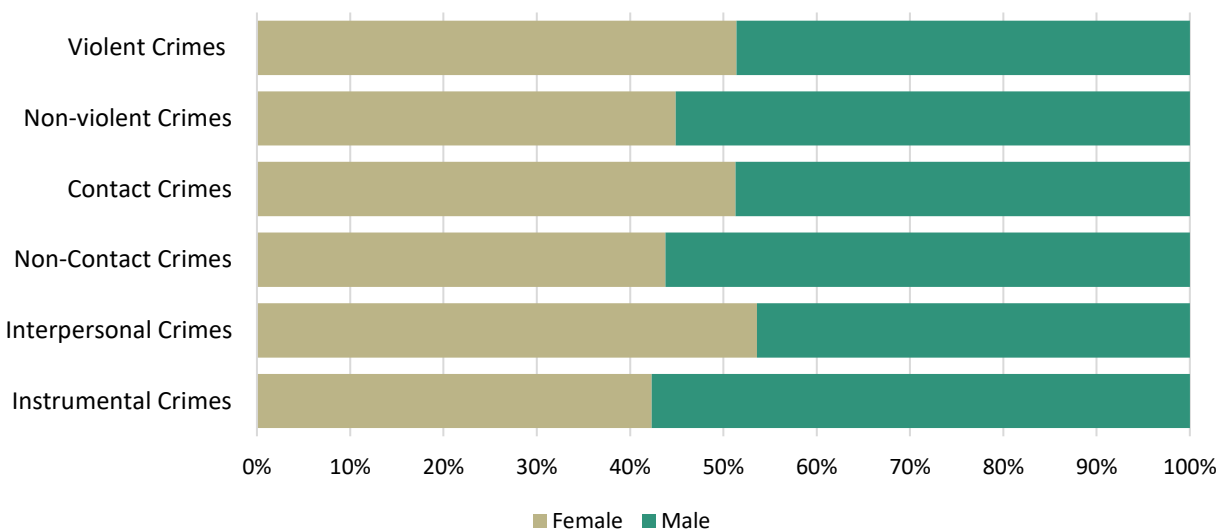
Figure 2. Average frequency distribution by sex and by crimes against persons, society, and property



Further analyses categorized offense type data by violent vs non-violent crimes, contact vs non-contact crimes, and interpersonal vs instrumental crimes. [Figure 3](#) shows the average frequency distribution of offense data by violent vs non-violent crimes, contact vs non-contact crimes, and interpersonal vs instrumental crimes. Male victims were more represented in instrumental crimes (57.7% vs. 42.3%), non-

contact crimes (56.2% vs. 43.8%), and nonviolent offenses (55.1% vs. 44.9%), suggesting greater involvement in goal-oriented and opportunity-based contexts. In contrast, female victims comprised a slight majority in interpersonal crimes (53.6% vs. 46.4%), contact crimes (51.3% vs. 48.7%), and violent offenses (51.4% vs. 48.6%), indicating higher exposure to direct, relationship-based harm. Overall, the pattern shows a consistent divide between indirect, instrumental contexts and direct, interpersonal ones. These differences highlight how victimization is structured by the nature of the offense. Male overrepresentation in instrumental and non-contact categories points to greater exposure in environments driven by access and economic motivation, while the higher female presence in interpersonal and contact crimes reflects the influence of social relationships and proximity. Results suggest that gender disparities are shaped less by overall risk and more by whether victimization occurs through indirect opportunity or direct interaction.

Figure 3. Average frequency distribution by sex and by violent vs non-violent crimes, contact vs non-contact crimes, and interpersonal vs instrumental crimes



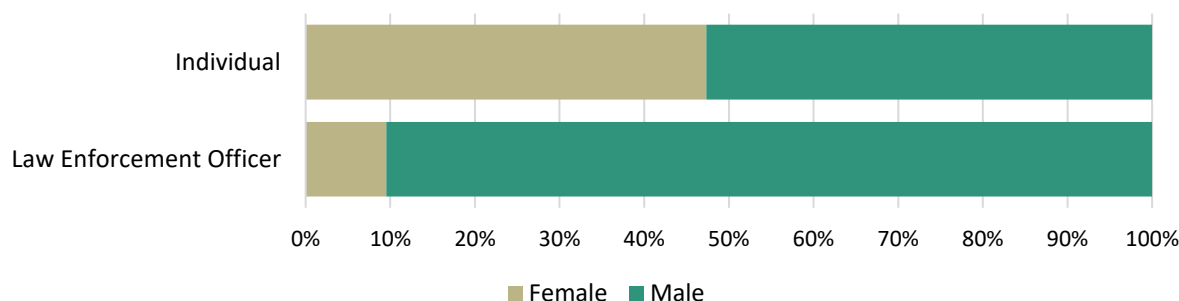
Rates of victimization by sex and by victim type

Findings show that there was a strong relationship between sex and victim type (i.e., individual or law enforcement) ($\chi^2 (1, N = 3,410,564) = 9,872.58, p < .001$). [Table A8](#) shows a crosstabulation of the proportion of victims by sex and by victim type. Findings demonstrated that gender differences in victimization were not uniform but varied significantly depending on victim type and context. Among individual victims, males slightly outnumbered females, indicating only a modest disparity. This suggests that victimization at the population level is broadly distributed across both genders, with males experiencing somewhat higher exposure but not to an overwhelming degree. The relatively small gap implies that risk is shaped more by everyday social interactions and environmental factors than by gender alone, and that differences may lie more in the types of victimization experienced than in overall frequency.

[Figure 4](#) shows the average frequency distribution of victim type. A markedly different pattern emerged among law enforcement officers, where males were victimized at substantially higher rates (15,662) than females (1,651). This pronounced disparity reflects structural and occupational factors rather than gender alone. Because law enforcement is male-dominated and men are more often assigned to frontline, high-risk duties, their higher victimization rates likely stem from greater exposure to dangerous situations. In this context, victimization is more closely tied to role-based risk and situational demands.

Results indicate that gender interacts with broader structural and situational dynamics rather than acting as a direct determinant of victimization. While males appear slightly more likely to be victimized overall, the largest disparities occur in contexts where risk is concentrated and unevenly distributed. Differences in exposure, occupational roles, and group representation — particularly in high-risk professions like law enforcement — play a central role in shaping these patterns. Because law enforcement victims represent a relatively small portion of the total sample, even large disparities have limited impact on trends.

Figure 4. Average frequency distribution by sex and by victim type



Rates of victimization by sex and by victim’s relationship to offender

Findings show that there was a strong relationship between sex and the victim’s relationship to offender (χ^2 (29, N = 1,856,921) = 98,383.48, $p < .001$). [Table A9](#) shows a crosstabulation of the proportion of victims by sex and by the victim’s relationship to offender. Findings suggested that the proportion of victims was uniquely different. Findings indicated that victim-offender relationships exhibited clear gendered patterns, with differences emerging not only in the frequency of victimization but also in the social context in which it occurred. The largest category for both genders fell under “not applicable” (460,251 males vs. 394,156 females), suggesting a substantial portion of cases where the relationship was unknown, unreported, or not easily classified. Even within this broad category, males were more frequently represented, hinting at a greater likelihood of victimization occurring in less clearly defined or more impersonal contexts.

More structured relationship categories revealed a strong pattern of gendered proximity. Females were disproportionately represented as victims in intimate and family-related relationships. For example, victimization involving a spouse (39,967 females vs. 14,880 males), parent (36,740 vs. 16,278), child (17,195 vs. 13,266), and boyfriend/girlfriend (112,575 vs. 34,687) all showed significantly higher female counts. These patterns suggested that female victimization was more likely to occur within close relational networks, particularly in domestic or intimate partner contexts. The magnitude of these differences — especially in romantic relationships — pointed to a concentration of risk within emotionally and socially embedded interactions, where ongoing contact and familiarity increased the likelihood of conflict or abuse.

In contrast, males were more frequently represented in victimization involving less intimate or more distanced relationships. The most notable example was victimization by strangers (143,658 males vs. 82,162 females), where the disparity was substantial. Males also appeared more often in categories such as “otherwise known” and certain acquaintance-based interactions. This pattern suggested that male victimization was more likely to occur outside of close personal relationships, often in public or less predictable settings. The elevated male counts in these categories aligned with broader trends in exposure to environments where interactions with unknown or loosely connected individuals were more common. At the same time, some categories showed relative parity or more nuanced differences. Relationships such as siblings (16,317 females vs. 14,633 males), neighbors (11,864 vs. 12,873), and acquaintances (56,811 vs. 58,929) were more evenly distributed, indicating that victimization within moderately familiar social

networks affected both genders in comparable ways. Similarly, categories involving workplace relationships (employee and employer) showed smaller gaps, though males were slightly more represented as victims in these contexts. Less frequent categories highlighted additional complexities. For instance, males were more often identified as victims in cases where the “victim was offender” (6,120 vs. 4,203), which may reflect mutual or reciprocal violence. Conversely, females were more frequently victims in extended or blended family roles such as stepchildren or other family members, reinforcing the broader pattern of higher female victimization within domestic spheres. Even in smaller categories, the overall trend remained consistent: females were more likely to be victimized by individuals within close, ongoing relationships, whereas males were more likely to be victimized by strangers or in less intimate contexts.

Collectively, the findings suggested that gender differences in victimization were strongly shaped by relational proximity and social context. Female victimization was concentrated in intimate, familial, and romantic relationships, indicating a pattern of risk embedded within close social ties. Male victimization, by contrast, was more diffuse and often occurred in interactions with strangers or less familiar individuals, reflecting greater exposure to external or public-facing environments. These patterns underscored the importance of considering the relational dimension of victimization, as gender disparities were not simply a matter of frequency but were deeply connected to the social contexts in which victimization occurred.

Further analyses categorized victim’s relationship to offender by familial relationship. Furthermore, [Table 2](#) shows a crosstabulation of the proportion of victims by sex and by the victim’s familial relationship. The findings indicated that victimization patterns varied meaningfully by both sex of the victim and familial relationship with the offender. Overall, incidents involving no prior familial relationship between victim and offender were more prevalent than those involving a known offender, suggesting that stranger or non-acquaintance victimizations constituted the majority of cases in these results.

Table 2. Crosstabulation for rates of victimization by sex and by victim’s familial relationship to the offender

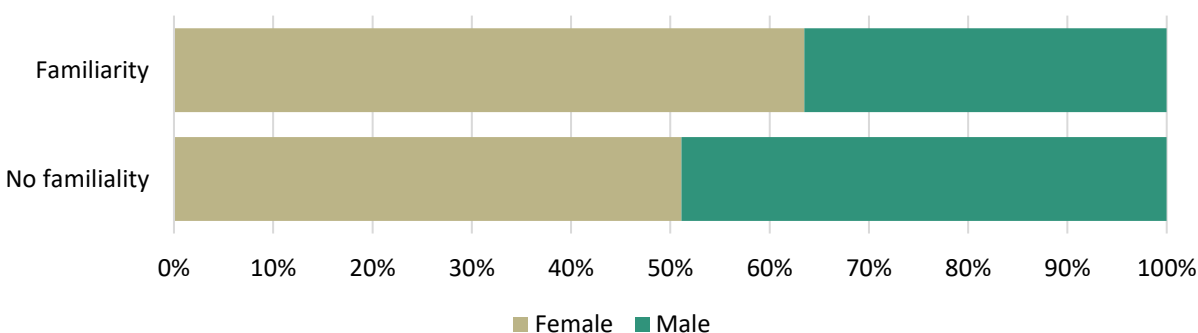
		Female	Male
No familial relationship	Count	384,017a	367,445b
	% within familial	51.10%	48.90%
	% within sex	73.80%	82.40%
	% of total	39.70%	38.00%
Familial relationship	Count	136,540a	78,526b
	% within familial	63.50%	36.50%
	% within sex	26.20%	17.60%
	% of total	14.10%	8.10%

Notes: Percentages are calculated within categories (familial relationship, sex, and total) and may not sum to 100% due to rounding. Familial relationships are defined below. The table includes only cases with known values for sex and relationship; missing or unknown data were excluded and may introduce bias. The column proportions test uses a z-test ($p < .05$) to compare proportions across columns; however, the assumption of independent observations may be violated because the data are offense-based and individuals may be represented multiple times. Low sample sizes in certain categories may reduce reliability. The data include exclusively NIBRS victim data and may be underreported, reflecting only participating agencies; therefore, findings may not be generalizable to all jurisdictions. Results may also be skewed because individuals can be victimized more than once within a given year.

[Figure 5](#) shows the average frequency distribution of victim’s familial relationship to the offender. When examining the victim’s sex, the distribution of victimization in non-familiar contexts was relatively balanced, with males and females experiencing similar levels of victimization, although females were slightly more represented. This suggested that stranger-perpetrated victimization affected both sexes in broadly comparable proportions. In contrast, a more pronounced difference emerged in cases involving familial relationships. Female victims were substantially more likely than male victims to have experienced victimization by someone they knew. This pattern indicated that acquaintance- or relationship-based victimization disproportionately affected females. When considered proportionally within sex, results further

suggested that a greater share of female victimization involved known offenders compared to male victimization. Conversely, male victimization was more concentrated in incidents involving no familial relationship. Overall, the results indicated an interaction between victim sex and offender familial relationship, whereby stranger victimization was relatively evenly distributed across sexes, while known-offender victimization was more strongly associated with female victims.

Figure 5. Average frequency distribution by sex and by victim's familial relationship to the offender



Rates of victimization by sex and by criminal activity/ gang involvement

Findings show that there was a strong relationship between sex and criminal activity/ gang involvement (χ^2 (11, N = 1,811,100) = 10,595.70, $p < .001$). [Table A10](#) shows a crosstabulation of the proportion of victims by sex and by criminal activity/ gang involvement. Findings suggested that gender differences in victimization related to criminal activity and gang involvement were shaped by both participation rates and level of engagement. At the broadest level, the largest categories for both genders were “none/unknown gang involvement” (478,771 females vs. 425,618 males) and “not applicable” (446,833 males vs. 384,333 females), indicating that most victimization incidents were not directly tied to identifiable gang or criminal activity. However, the distribution across these categories also pointed to subtle differences in how exposure or involvement may be experienced or classified across genders.

More specific categories revealed a consistent pattern in which males were more frequently associated with active and higher-risk forms of criminal involvement. Possession or concealment (27,169 males vs. 17,409 females), distributing or selling (1,460 vs. 1,006), buying or receiving (2,400 vs. 1,927), and operating or promoting criminal activity (918 vs. 657) all showed higher male counts. Males were also more frequently linked to general gang involvement (4,927 vs. 3,079 females) and juvenile gang activity (2,046 vs. 1,077). These patterns suggest that male victimization is more likely to occur in contexts involving direct engagement with illicit markets, organized activity, and environments characterized by elevated risk. In contrast, females were less represented across most high-risk and active participation categories, indicating lower levels of direct involvement in organized or volatile criminal settings. While females were present in some categories, such as possession or consumption, the gap remained substantial. Taken together, these findings suggest that gender differences in victimization are shaped less by gender alone and more by differences in situational exposure and social context. Although most cases fall outside clearly defined criminal or gang involvement, the most pronounced disparities emerge in settings where risk is concentrated, organized, and more directly tied to active forms of illicit behavior.

It is important to note that most victimization was not strongly tied to identifiable gang or criminal-activity involvement. The largest categories for both males and females were “not applicable” and “none/unknown gang involvement,” indicating that most cases occurred outside clearly defined criminal contexts. As a result,

gang-related or active criminal involvement represented a relatively small share of overall victimization, and differences between males and females in these categories are best understood as describing a subset of cases rather than the overall pattern. Clearer gender differences emerged in more active and high-risk forms of criminal involvement, such as possession, distribution, operating, and gang-related activity, where males were more frequently represented. This likely reflects greater exposure to environments where illicit activity is more organized, visible, and high risk, rather than inherently higher involvement in criminal behavior. In contrast, females were less frequently represented in these categories, suggesting lower exposure to organized or market-based criminal settings. These patterns suggest that gender differences in victimization are shaped more by situational exposure and social context than by gender alone, with the most pronounced disparities concentrated in specific high-risk environments rather than across all forms of victimization.

Rates of victimization by sex and by bias motivation

Findings show that there was a strong relationship between sex and motivation bias (χ^2 (35, N = 3,410,564) = 654.79, $p < .001$). [Table A11](#) shows a crosstabulation of the proportion of victims by sex and by bias motivation. Findings on bias motivation indicated that gender differences in victimization were present but generally less pronounced than in other dimensions, with patterns shaped more by the type of bias than by overall frequency. The overwhelming majority of cases for both females (1,572,752) and males (1,761,762) fell under the category of “none,” suggesting that most victimization incidents were not classified as bias motivated. Similarly, categories such as “unknown” or “missing” were relatively small by comparison, though still slightly higher among males (33,107 vs. 29,236), indicating a marginally greater level of ambiguity or unclassified bias in male victimization cases. Among incidents with identified bias motivations, males were more frequently represented across most categories, particularly those related to race, religion, and sexual orientation. For example, anti-Black or African American bias (852 males vs. 520 females), anti-Asian (183 vs. 114), anti-Islamic (92 vs. 44), and anti-Jewish (99 vs. 80) all showed higher male victim counts. A similar pattern appeared in ethnicity-related categories, including anti-Hispanic or Latino bias (265 males vs. 126 females). These trends suggested that male victims were more often involved in bias-motivated incidents tied to racial, ethnic, or religious identity, potentially reflecting greater exposure to public or group-based interactions where such biases are more likely to manifest.

Sexual orientation and gender identity-related biases, however, revealed more complex and sometimes divergent patterns. Males were disproportionately represented in anti-gay incidents (394 males vs. 19 females) and in broader anti-LGBT categories (325 vs. 146), indicating a strong concentration of male victimization in these forms of bias. At the same time, females were more frequently represented in anti-lesbian incidents (74 females vs. 10 males), highlighting how victimization within sexual orientation categories can differ significantly depending on the specific identity targeted. Categories related to transgender and gender non-conforming bias showed more mixed distributions, though males were generally slightly higher or comparable. In contrast, certain bias motivations directly related to gender showed an expected reversal. Anti-female incidents were higher among female victims (31 vs. 16 males), while anti-male incidents were somewhat higher among male victims (though still low overall). These categories, while relatively small in frequency, underscored that when bias was explicitly gender-directed, victimization aligned more closely with the targeted identity. Across less frequent categories—such as bias against disability, specific religious subgroups, or smaller racial groups—males generally maintained a slight numerical advantage, though the differences were often minimal due to the low counts. This suggested that while gender disparities existed, they were less structurally pronounced in these niche bias categories.

Results indicated that gender differences in bias-motivated victimization were highly dependent on the type of bias involved. Males were more frequently represented in incidents driven by race, religion, and certain aspects of sexual orientation, reflecting greater exposure to contexts in which these biases are enacted. Females, while less represented overall, showed higher counts in specific categories tied to gender and

sexual identity, such as anti-female and anti-lesbian bias. Importantly, the dominance of the “none” category highlighted that bias-motivated incidents constituted a relatively small proportion of total victimization, and that gender disparities were more nuanced and context-specific than in other areas of analysis.

Furthermore, [Table 3](#) shows a crosstabulation of the proportion of victims by sex and by bias motivation (binary: yes, there is presence of bias; no, there is no presence of bias). Results indicated a pronounced disparity in the distribution of incidents depending on whether bias motivation was present. Overall, the vast majority of cases were classified as not involving a bias motivation, suggesting that most incidents were not driven by identifiable prejudice-related factors.

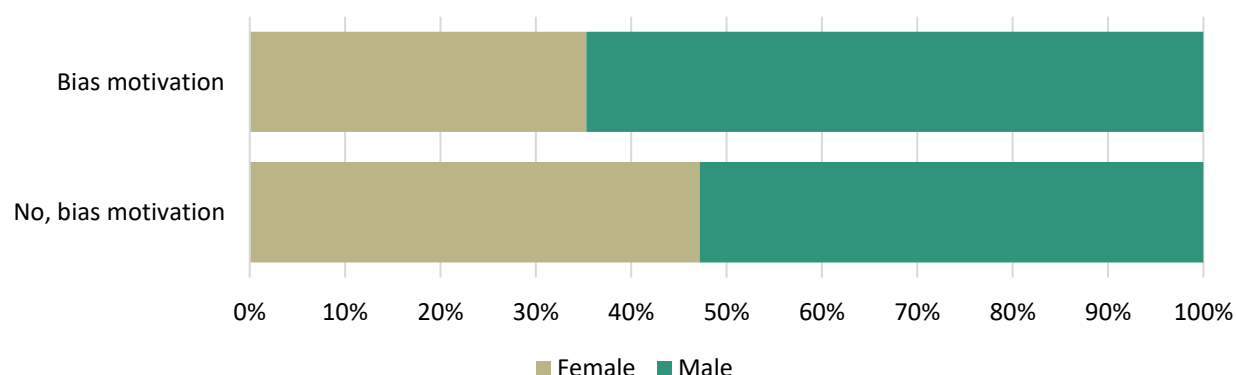
Table 3. Crosstabulation for rates of victimization by sex and by bias motivation

		Female	Male
No bias motivation	Count	1,572,752 _a	1,761,762 _b
	% within bias	47.2%	52.8%
	% within sex	99.9%	99.8%
	% of total	47.1%	52.8%
Bias motivation	Count	1,754 _a	3,213 _b
	% within bias	35.3%	64.7%
	% within sex	0.1%	0.2%
	% of total	0.1%	0.1%

Notes: Percentages are calculated within categories (bias motivation, sex, and total) and may not sum to 100% due to rounding. The column proportions test uses a z-test ($p < .05$) to compare proportions across sex categories, with statistically significant differences indicated by different subscript letters; however, results for the bias motivation category should be interpreted with caution due to very small cell sizes, which may reduce reliability. The assumption of independent observations may also be violated because the data are offense-based rather than individual-based, meaning the same individuals may be represented multiple times and may be victimized more than once within a year. The data include exclusively NIBRS victim records and may be subject to underreporting, as participation is limited to reporting agencies and does not represent all jurisdictions. As a result, findings may not be generalizable to the broader population.

[Figure 6](#) shows the average frequency distribution of presence of bias motivation. In contrast, incidents involving a bias motivation displayed a more uneven sex distribution. Males were more frequently represented than females in these cases, indicating that bias-motivated victimization disproportionately affected male victims in relative terms. However, while the proportional difference between males and females appeared substantial within the bias category, it represented a very small fraction of victimization.

Figure 6. Average frequency distribution by sex and by bias motivation



Rates of victimization by sex and by weapons/force type

Findings show that there was a strong relationship between sex and by weapon/force type (χ^2 (19, $N = 711,207$) = 22,511.03, $p < .001$). [Table A12](#) shows a crosstabulation of the proportion of victims by sex and by

weapon type. Findings revealed distinct gender patterns in both the type and severity of violence. Overall, males were more frequently associated with weapon-based incidents, particularly those involving firearms (23,801 males vs. 12,287 females; 11,379 vs. 5,838 for unspecified firearms), knives or cutting instruments (21,738 vs. 10,114), blunt objects (12,418 vs. 5,928), and motor vehicles (5,634 vs. 3,329). These patterns suggest that male victimization more often occurs in contexts involving external weapons and higher lethality, consistent with exposure to more confrontational forms of violence.

In contrast, females were disproportionately represented in incidents involving personal weapons (297,255 females vs. 231,447 males), indicating greater involvement in assaults using hands, feet, or bodily force without external weapons. Females were also more frequently associated with asphyxiation (2,619 vs. 765) and drug or narcotic-related incidents (553 vs. 216), suggesting forms of violence involving restraint or incapacitation. While some categories such as poison, explosives, and fire showed minimal differences, males remained slightly more represented overall in miscellaneous weapon types.

Furthermore, [Table 4](#) shows a crosstabulation of the proportion of victims by sex and by presence of weapons/force (binary: yes, there is presence of weapons/force; no, there is no presence of weapons/force). When no weapon was involved, females were more frequently represented, whereas weapon-related incidents were more evenly distributed, with a slight female predominance. However, because weapon-related incidents made up the majority of cases, they largely shaped overall patterns in the dataset. Within each sex, most victimizations involved a weapon, indicating that weapon presence was a common feature.

Table 4. Crosstabulation for rates of victimization by sex and by presence of weapons/force

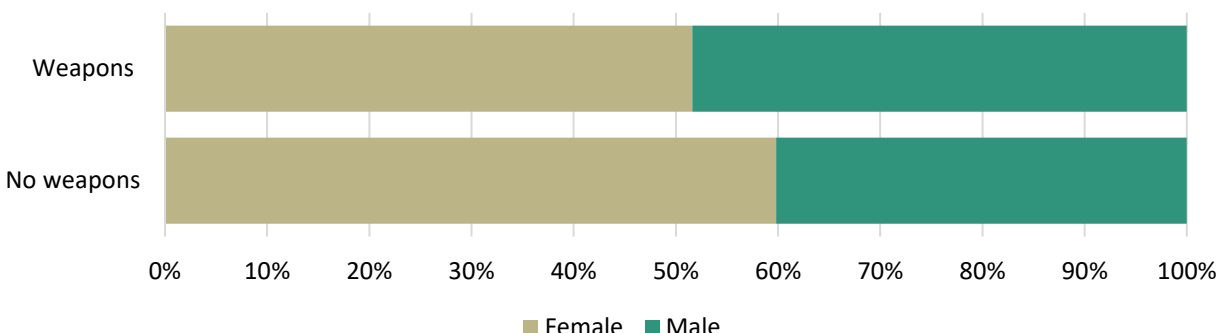
		Female	Male
No weapons/force	Count	47,097 _a	31,606 _b
	% within weapons/force	59.8%	40.2%
	% within sex	11.4%	8.4%
	% of total	6.0%	4.0%
Weapons/force	Count	367,025 _a	344,182 _b
	% within weapons/force	51.6%	48.4%
	% within sex	88.6%	91.6%
	% of total	46.5%	43.6%

Notes: Percentages are calculated within categories (weapons status, sex, and total) and may not sum to 100% due to rounding. The column proportions test uses a z-test ($p < .05$) to compare proportions across sex categories, with statistically significant differences indicated by different subscript letters; however, interpretation should be made cautiously given that statistical significance may be influenced by large sample sizes and uneven group distributions. The assumption of independent observations may be violated because the data are offense-based rather than individual-based, meaning individuals may be represented multiple times and may experience multiple victimizations within a given year. The dataset includes exclusively NIBRS victim records and may be subject to underreporting, as it only reflects participating jurisdictions and does not represent all agencies nationwide. As a result, findings may not be generalizable to the broader population.

[Figure 7](#) shows the average frequency distribution of presence of weapons/force. In contrast, when a weapon was involved, the distribution between males and females became much more balanced, with only a slight female predominance. However, because weapon-related incidents constituted the vast majority of cases, this category largely drove the overall pattern of victimization in the dataset. Within-sex comparisons further indicated that weapon involvement characterized the overwhelming majority of victimizations for both males and females, suggesting that exposure to weapon-related incidents was a defining feature across groups rather than a sex-specific phenomenon. Taken together, the results suggested that sex differences were more pronounced in non-weapon incidents, where females were more represented, whereas weapon-related victimizations were common across both sexes and showed a comparatively narrower gap. This pattern may indicate that contextual factors associated with weapon presence are more uniformly distributed across victims, while non-weapon incidents exhibit greater sex differentiation. It is also important to interpret these findings in light of the dataset structure. Because the data were derived from incident-level NIBRS reports rather than individual-level tracking, repeated victimization of the same individuals may have

influenced observed distributions. Additionally, potential underreporting and low cell sizes in some categories may have affected the stability of estimates.

Figure 7. Average frequency distribution by sex and by presence of weapons/force



Rates of victimization by sex and by injury type

Findings show that there was a strong relationship between sex and injury type (χ^2 (7, N = 783,132) = 5,830.10, $p < .001$). [Table A13](#) shows a crosstabulation of the proportion of victims by sex and by injury type. Females were more frequently represented in cases involving no injury (203,369 vs. 178,575 males) and apparent minor injuries (189,383 vs. 162,081), suggesting that a larger share of female victimization resulted in either no physical harm or lower-level injuries. In contrast, males were more heavily represented in more serious injury categories, including apparent broken bones (4,609 vs. 2,608), other major injuries (10,222 vs. 6,884), severe lacerations (7,880 vs. 2,398), and loss of teeth (524 vs. 272). This pattern suggests that male victimization more often involved higher levels of physical force and more severe bodily harm, consistent with exposure to more confrontational or high-intensity incidents. Some categories showed less consistent patterns. Possible internal injuries were slightly higher among females (6,154 vs. 5,125), and unconsciousness was also more common among females (1,793 vs. 1,255), indicating variation in injury mechanisms rather than a uniform gender pattern across all categories. Findings suggest that gender differences in victimization extend beyond frequency to injury severity. Females were more likely to experience no or minor injury, while males were more likely to sustain more serious and visibly traumatic injuries.

Furthermore, [Table 5](#) shows a crosstabulation of the proportion of victims by sex and by presence of injury (binary: yes there is presence of injury; no, there is no presence of injury). The results suggested that injury presence was distributed fairly similarly across male and female victims, with only modest differences emerging between groups.

Table 5. Crosstabulation for rates of victimization by sex and by presence of injury

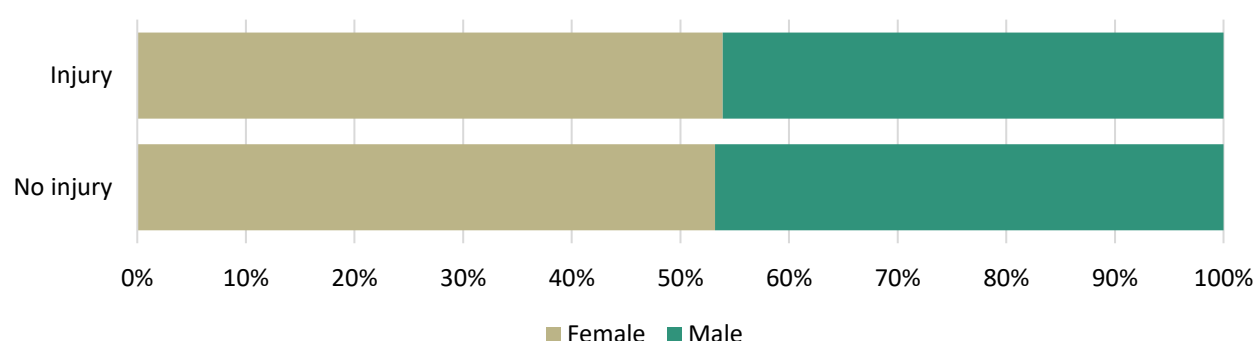
		Female	Male
No injury presence	Count	203,369 _a	178,575 _b
	% within injury	53.2%	46.8%
	% within sex	51.8%	52.4%
	% of total	27.7%	24.3%
Injury presence	Count	189,383 _a	162,081 _b
	% within injury	53.9%	46.1%
	% within sex	48.2%	47.6%
	% of total	25.8%	22.1%

Notes: Percentages are calculated within categories (injury presence, sex, and total) and may not sum to 100% due to rounding. The column proportions test uses a z-test ($p < .05$) to compare proportions across sex categories, with statistically significant differences indicated by different subscript letters; however, results should be interpreted cautiously as statistical significance may be influenced by large sample sizes

and uneven distribution across groups. The assumption of independent observations may be violated because the data are offense-based rather than individual-based, meaning individuals may appear multiple times and may experience more than one victimization within a year. The dataset includes exclusively NIBRS victim records and may be subject to underreporting, as it reflects only participating jurisdictions and does not represent all law enforcement agencies nationwide. As a result, findings may not be generalizable to the broader population.

[Figure 8](#) shows the average frequency distribution of presence of injury. Overall, most victimizations did not involve injury. When no injury was present, males and females were represented in similar proportions, with a slight female overrepresentation. A similar pattern appears among injury cases, where females again account for a marginally higher share, though differences are small. Within each sex, injury and non-injury incidents are relatively evenly distributed. Findings indicate that injury presence does not substantially differentiate victimization by sex. While females are slightly more represented in both categories, the differences are minimal, suggesting broadly similar likelihoods of injury following victimization across sexes.

Figure 8. Average frequency distribution by sex and by presence of injury



Rates of Victimization by Age at Time of Victimization

Victimization trends by age at time of victimization were evaluated using chi-square tests of independence and crosstabulations. This section aims to assess patterns and characteristics of individuals who experience crime—and how victimization varies across the victim’s age at the time of the offense. [Table A14](#) shows a crosstabulation of the proportion of victims by age at time of victimization and by county of offense.

Rates of victimization by age at time of victimization and by year of offense

Findings show that there was a strong relationship between year of offense and age at time of victimization (χ^2 (40, N = 3,396,428) = 9,078.69, $p < .001$). [Table A15](#) shows a crosstabulation of the proportion of victims by age at time of victimization and by year of offense. This age-based victimization trend showed a clear shift in risk toward older age groups, with victimization generally increasing with age across the entire period. The largest share of victims consistently came from the “46 and older” category, indicating that older adults were the most affected group in the NIBRS dataset. This pattern suggested that victimization risk was not concentrated among younger populations, but instead rose with age, potentially reflecting exposure to certain offense types such as fraud, elder abuse, or other non-physical crimes that disproportionately affected older individuals. Across all age groups, victimization levels showed a broad upward movement over time with noticeable fluctuations rather than steady growth. Most categories increased into the mid-to-late 2010s, dipped around 2019, and then rebounded in the early 2020s. The 2020–2022 period stood out as particularly elevated for several age groups, especially those aged 36 to 45 and 46 and older, suggesting either real increases in victimization, changes in reporting behavior, or broader societal disruptions affecting crime patterns during that time.

Figure 9 shows victimization rates by age at time of victimization and by year of offense. Younger age groups (0–17 and 18–25) consistently accounted for the smallest share of victims, and while they showed some increase over time, their growth was relatively modest compared to older age categories. In contrast, the 36–45 and 46+ groups showed both higher overall counts and stronger growth over time, reinforcing the idea that victimization risk in this NIBRS dataset was increasingly concentrated among middle-aged and older adults. The trend indicated that victimization was both age-structured and dynamic over time, with older adults driving the largest share of incidents and periodic fluctuations affecting all age groups in similar ways rather than shifting the overall age pattern. Looking more closely at the proportional distribution across years, the overall structure remained relatively stable, even as the levels fluctuated. The 46 and older group consistently dominated, typically comprising a substantial portion of total victims and peaking around 2020, when its share noticeably increased before easing slightly in subsequent years. Meanwhile, the 26–35 group maintained a steady position as the second-largest category, suggesting a persistent concentration of victimization within this age range. This consistency indicates that while short-term changes occurred, the broader composition of victimization by age was anchored by these two groups. In contrast, younger populations showed a gradual decline in their share of total victimization. The 18–25 group, in particular, trended downward over time, while the 0–17 group remained the smallest and most stable, aside from a dip around 2020 followed by modest recovery. At the same time, the 36–45 group exhibited a gradual increase, especially in the later years of the period, pointing to a subtle aging of the victim population or a shift in exposure toward middle adulthood. The year 2020 marked a notable inflection point in these dynamics, as younger groups contracted proportionally and older groups expanded. Although some rebalancing occurred afterward, the distribution did not fully return to earlier patterns, suggesting that the period may have accelerated an existing shift toward greater victimization among middle-aged and older individuals.

Figure 9. Victimization rates by age at time of victimization and by year of offense



It is important to focus on the strength of the relationship between year and age at time of offense, not just its statistical significance. Given the large dataset, even small shifts across years will appear significant, but the practical relationship is likely modest. What is most evident is a stable age structure rather than a

changing one: older adults (especially those 46 and older) consistently make up the largest share of victims, while younger groups (0–17 and 18–25) remain the smallest throughout the period. Although victimization levels fluctuate over time—rising into the mid-to-late 2010s, dipping around 2019, and increasing again in the early 2020s—these changes tend to affect all age groups in similar ways rather than reshaping the overall distribution. As a result, the age gap remains relatively consistent, with only gradual shifts such as a slight decline in younger groups’ share and a modest increase among middle-aged and older adults, reinforcing the idea that age structures victimization in a persistent but not rapidly changing way.

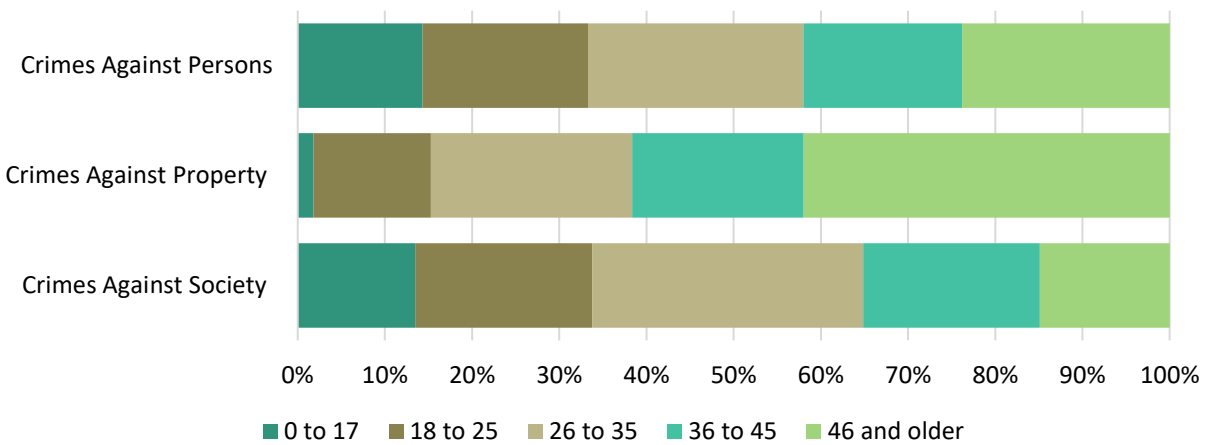
Rates of victimization by age at time of victimization and by offense type

Findings show that there was a strong relationship between age at time of victimization and offense type (χ^2 (156, N = 3,396,428) = 685,832.96, $p < .001$). [Table A16](#) shows a crosstabulation of the proportion of victims by sex and by offense type. Findings indicated a clear age-structured pattern in victimization across offense types, showing that exposure was not evenly distributed but concentrated at different life stages depending on the offense. Younger victims (particularly under 18 and ages 18–25) were disproportionately represented in offenses involving direct personal contact and vulnerability, such as fondling, rape, sodomy, and kidnapping/abduction. In contrast, older age groups (especially 26 and above) were more heavily represented in property, fraud, and economically motivated offenses, suggesting that victimization risk shifts across the life course in line with differences in exposure, routine activities, and financial involvement.

Violent interpersonal offenses also varied by age and context. Aggravated and simple assault were most concentrated among young to middle-aged adults, while intimidation and robbery showed relatively greater representation among older groups. Homicide-related offenses were low in frequency and more dispersed across age groups, with no single group dominating, though older adults contributed a notable share. This suggests that violent victimization is not strictly youth-dominated but shaped by contextual factors beyond age alone. In contrast, property and financially motivated offenses showed a strong and consistent concentration among older adults. Burglary, theft, larceny, fraud, impersonation, and confidence-related crimes were increasingly concentrated among individuals aged 36 and older, with those 46 and above often representing the largest share. This pattern likely reflects greater financial exposure, asset ownership, and routine engagement in transactions that increase vulnerability to deception and theft.

Further analyses categorized offense type by crimes against persons, society, and property. [Figure 10](#) shows the average frequency distribution of offenses by crimes against persons, society, and property, revealing distinct age-related patterns. Crimes against society were most concentrated among young and early middle-aged individuals, with the largest share from ages 26–35, followed by similar contributions from the 18–25 and 36–45 groups, while the youngest and oldest groups were less represented. Crimes against property showed a strong skew toward older adults, with those aged 46 and above making up the largest share by a substantial margin. Although the 26–35 and 36–45 groups still contributed meaningfully, younger individuals—especially those under 18—were minimally represented. Crimes against persons were more evenly distributed across age groups. While the 26–35 group accounted for the largest share, differences across age categories were relatively small, with both younger and older groups still contributing notable portions. Overall, crimes against society cluster in younger adults, property crimes in older adults, and crimes against persons are relatively evenly distributed across the life course, with only a slight peak in the late twenties to mid-thirties.

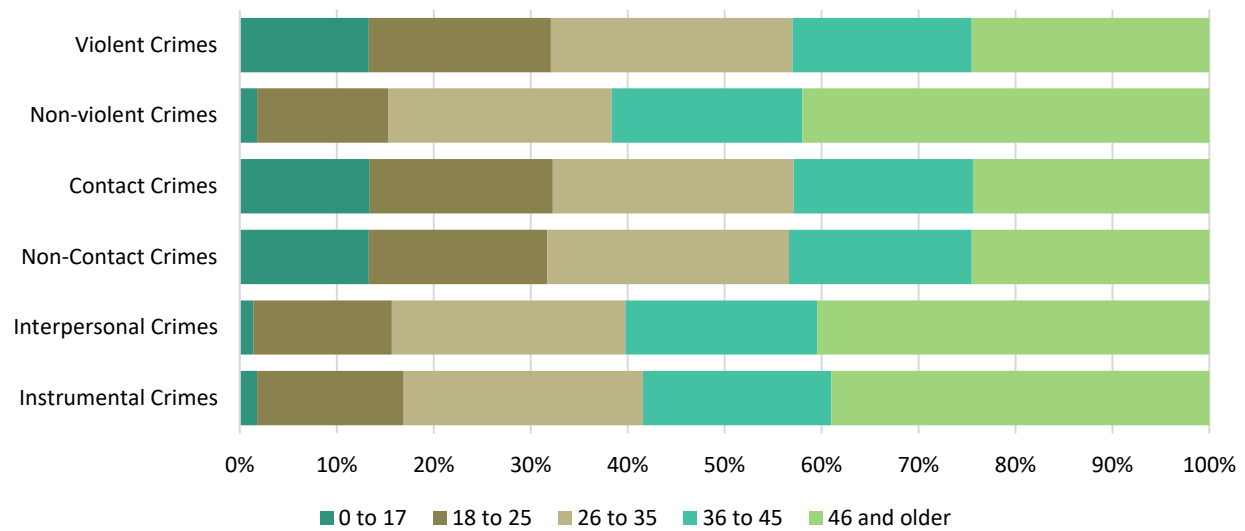
Figure 10. Average frequency distribution by age at time of victimization and by crimes against persons, society, and property



Further analyses categorized offense type data by violent vs non-violent crimes, contact vs non-contact crimes, and interpersonal (i.e., offenses driven by personal emotions or conflict between individuals) vs instrumental crimes. [Figure 11](#) shows the average frequency distribution of offense data by violent vs non-violent crimes, contact vs non-contact crimes, and interpersonal vs instrumental crimes. The patterns across these categories showed a clear divide between offenses involving direct harm or contact and those that were more indirect or non-violent. Instrumental and interpersonal crimes both skewed heavily toward older individuals, with those aged 46 and older making up the largest share by a wide margin. The remaining distribution was fairly similar across the 18–45 range, suggesting that while these crimes occurred across adulthood, they were disproportionately concentrated among older individuals. Younger people, especially those under 18, contributed very little to these categories. A similar pattern appeared for non-violent offenses, which were even more strongly dominated by the 46 and older group. This reinforced the idea that less confrontational or more opportunistic types of offenses tended to be associated with older age groups. The middle-aged categories still accounted for moderate shares, but the contrast with the youngest group remained stark.

In contrast, contact crimes, non-contact crimes, and violent offenses displayed a much more balanced age distribution. In these categories, the 26–35 group consistently represented the largest share, but only slightly ahead of the neighboring age groups. Notably, the youngest group (0–17) had a much stronger presence here than in the non-violent or instrumental categories, indicating that younger individuals were relatively more involved in offenses involving direct interaction or violence. At the same time, the oldest group’s share dropped substantially compared to the non-violent categories, suggesting less concentration among older individuals. Overall, the data suggested a clear age-related split: non-violent, instrumental, and interpersonal offenses tended to skew older, while violent and contact-related offenses were more evenly distributed and relatively more concentrated among younger and early middle-aged individuals.

Figure 11. Average frequency distribution by age at time of victimization and by violent vs non-violent crimes, contact vs non-contact crimes, and interpersonal vs instrumental crimes



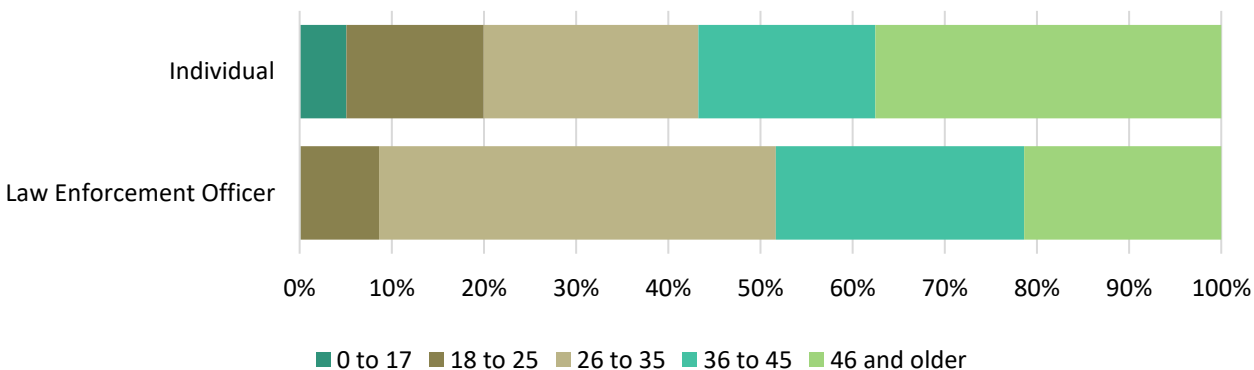
Rates of victimization by age at time of victimization and by victim type

Findings show that there was a strong relationship between age at time of victimization and victim type (i.e., individual or law enforcement) ($\chi^2 (4, N = 3,396,428) = 5,388.52, p < .001$). [Table A17](#) shows a crosstabulation of the proportion of victims by sex and by victim type. Findings indicated a highly uneven distribution of victimization between private individuals and law enforcement officers across all age groups, with results showing that victimization overwhelmingly involved individuals rather than officers. Across the entire period, individual victimization dominated every age category, suggesting that most recorded incidents occurred in civilian contexts rather than involving formal authority figures. This pattern reinforced the broader structure observed in the dataset, where victimization risk was primarily shaped by everyday social environments rather than institutional or occupational exposure. Results further showed a clear age gradient within individual victimization, with counts generally increasing with age and peaking among those aged 46 and older. This suggests that older adults experienced the highest overall burden of victimization among individuals, likely reflecting accumulated exposure over time, increased financial assets, and greater engagement in contexts where certain offenses (such as fraud or property-related crimes) are more likely. Middle-aged groups also represented a substantial share, indicating that victimization risk among individuals was not limited to the oldest group but instead rose steadily across the life course.

In contrast, law enforcement officer victimization was extremely limited in comparison and showed a very different age pattern. Findings indicated that officer victimization was most concentrated among younger to middle-aged adults, particularly those in the 18–25 and 26–35 categories, with sharply lower involvement among older age groups. This likely reflects occupational age structures within policing, where officers tend to enter service at younger ages and may be less represented in older cohorts. As a result, the age distribution for officers did not mirror the upward age gradient seen among individuals but instead reflected the demographic composition of the profession itself. Collectively, results suggested that victimization was not only heavily concentrated among civilians but also strongly shaped by age-specific exposure depending on role and context. While individual victimization increased with age and peaked in later adulthood, law enforcement officer victimization remained relatively rare and concentrated in younger working-age groups. This contrast highlighted how occupational structure and life-course positioning jointly influenced victimization patterns, reinforcing that age effects differed substantially depending on whether individuals

were acting in civilian or professional capacities. [Figure 12](#) shows the average frequency distribution by age at time of victimization and by victim type.

Figure 12. Average frequency distribution by age at time of victimization and by victim type



It is important to focus on the strength and practical meaning of the relationship between age and victimization rather than statistical significance alone. Given the large dataset, even small differences across age groups are statistically significant; however, the relationship is better understood as stable and structured rather than strongly variable. Findings show a consistent age pattern in which victimization is unevenly distributed across life stages depending on offense type and context. Older adults, particularly those aged 46 and above, consistently accounted for the largest share of victims, especially in property and fraud-related offenses. Middle-aged groups (26–35 and 36–45) also made up substantial proportions, indicating that exposure increases across adulthood rather than being concentrated only in the oldest group. Younger individuals (0–17 and 18–25) generally accounted for smaller shares overall, though they were more represented in specific interpersonal and sexual offenses. Despite these differences, the overall age structure remained stable across categories and over time.

Trends over time further showed that all age groups tended to move in similar directions, rather than following distinct trajectories. Periods of increase or decrease in victimization affected all groups simultaneously, suggesting broader external influences—such as societal changes, reporting practices, or shifts in opportunity structures—rather than age-specific behavioral shifts. This pattern was especially evident in the early 2020s, when increases occurred across all age groups. Overall, results indicate that age structures victimization in a consistent but gradual way. While there are minor shifts—such as a slightly larger share of middle-aged and older victims over time and a relatively stable or slightly declining share among younger groups—the overall hierarchy remains largely unchanged. Age therefore functions as a stable organizing factor in victimization rather than a driver of major structural change.

Rates of victimization by age at time of victimization and by victim’s relationship to offender

Findings show that there was a strong relationship between age at time of victimization and the victim’s relationship to offender (χ^2 (116, N = 1,842,005) = 495,993.33, $p < .001$). [Table A18](#) shows a crosstabulation of the proportion of victims by age at time of victimization and by the victim’s relationship to offender. Findings showed a clear life-course shift in victim–offender relationships, with both type and clarity of relationships changing with age. The “not applicable” category dominated across all groups and increased substantially with age, peaking among those 46 and older, suggesting that older victims were less likely to be linked to clearly defined interpersonal roles. “Unknown/missing” values were also consistently high across all ages, though patterns remained interpretable.

Family relationships showed strong age-based transitions. Among those aged 0–17, incidents were concentrated in immediate family roles such as parents and siblings, as well as child-related categories. These declined sharply with age, while roles such as parent, grandparent, in-law, and stepfamily became more prominent in adulthood, especially after age 36, reflecting changing family positions across the course of life. Intimate partner relationships were heavily concentrated in early and mid-adulthood. Boyfriend/girlfriend relationships peaked in the 18–35 range, while spousal and ex-spousal categories rose sharply in adulthood and were largely absent among minors. These patterns reflect shifts in relationship type across life stages.

Non-family known relationships—such as acquaintances, friends, neighbors, and “otherwise known”—were substantial across all ages but increased with age. Stranger and acquaintance categories were highest among older adults, suggesting that victimization in later life is more likely to occur outside close personal networks. In contrast, younger individuals were more concentrated in clearly defined family or peer-based relationships. Smaller categories followed expected life-stage patterns: babysitting and child-of-partner relationships were concentrated among younger ages, while employer–employee and extended family roles became more visible in adulthood. Overall, the data show a progression from tightly family-centered relationships in youth, to intimate partnerships in early adulthood, and finally to more diffused or undefined relationships in later life, with increasing exposure to broader social contexts as age increases.

Further analyses assessed the victim’s relationship to offender via the presence of familial relationship. [Table 6](#) shows a crosstabulation of the proportion of victims by sex and by the victim’s familial relationship to the offender. Findings indicated a strong overall tendency toward incidents involving no prior familial relationship, though this pattern varied by age. Across all groups, non-familial cases dominated, especially among ages 18–25 and 26–35, where they accounted for well over four-fifths of incidents, suggesting that victimization in early and middle adulthood most often involved strangers or otherwise unknown individuals. In contrast, those aged 0–17 was the only group where familial relationships played a substantial role, with over a third of incidents involving someone known to the victim. Beyond early adulthood, familial involvement increased modestly in the 36–45 and 46+ groups, with the oldest group showing the highest adult share of familial relationships, though non-familial incidents still remained dominant. Overall, the pattern suggests a U-shaped distribution: higher familial involvement in youth, a strong shift toward non-familial incidents in early and middle adulthood, and a modest return toward known relationships in later life, but still secondary to stranger-based victimization.

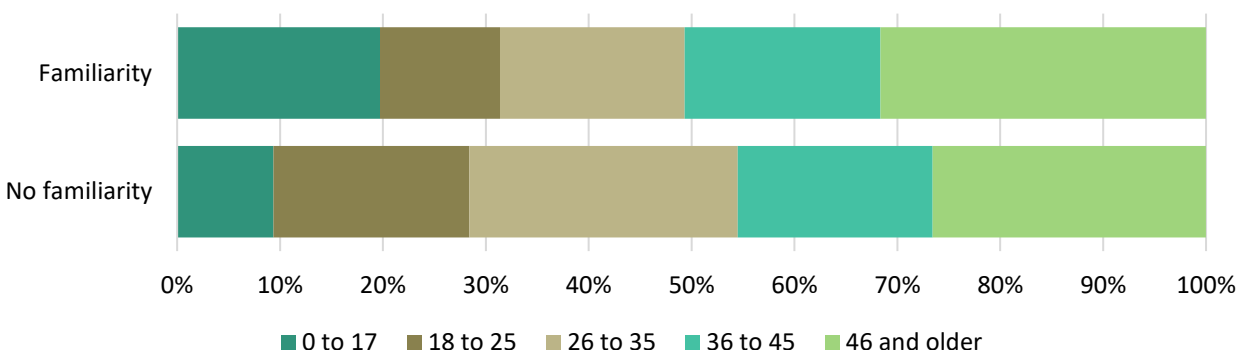
Table 6. Crosstabulation for rates of victimization by age at time of victimization and by victim’s familial relationship to the offender

		< = 17	18 to 25	26 to 35	36 to 45	> = 46
No familial relationship	Count	69,857 _a	141,983 _b	194,546 _c	141,277 _d	198,351 _e
	% within familial	9.4%	19.0%	26.1%	18.9%	26.6%
	% within age	62.2%	85.0%	83.4%	77.5%	74.4%
	% of total	7.3%	14.8%	20.2%	14.7%	20.6%
Familial relationship	Count	42,414 _a	25,137 _b	38,644 _c	40,954 _d	68,086 _e
	% within familial	19.7%	11.7%	18.0%	19.0%	31.6%
	% within age	37.8%	15.0%	16.6%	22.5%	25.6%
	% of total	4.4%	2.6%	4.0%	4.3%	7.1%

Notes: Percentages are calculated within categories (familial relationship, age group, and total) and may not sum to 100% due to rounding. The column proportions test uses a z-test ($p < .05$) to compare proportions across age groups, with statistically significant differences indicated by different subscript letters; however, interpretation should be made cautiously as significance may be influenced by large sample sizes and uneven distribution across age categories. The assumption of independent observations may be violated because the data are offense-based rather than individual-based, meaning individuals may appear multiple times and may be victimized more than once within a given year. The dataset includes exclusively NIBRS victim records and may be subject to underreporting, as it reflects only participating jurisdictions and does not represent all law enforcement agencies nationwide. As a result, findings may not be generalizable to the broader population.

Figure 13 shows the average frequency distribution of victim's familial relationship to the offender. When examining age at the time of the offense, the distribution revealed a much clearer gradient than what was observed for sex. Incidents involving no prior familial relationship dominated across all age groups, but they were especially concentrated among young adults aged 18–25 and 26–35, where the vast majority of victimization involved unknown offenders.

Figure 13. Average frequency distribution of age at time of victimization and by victim's familial relationship to the offender



This suggested that individuals in these age ranges were far more likely to experience victimization in impersonal or stranger-based contexts. In contrast, those aged 0–17 stood out, as a substantially larger share of their victimization involved someone they knew, indicating that the youth were more likely to be victimized within familiar or relational settings. As age increased beyond early adulthood, the role of familial relationship began to rise again modestly, particularly among those aged 36–45 and 46 and older, though unfamiliar incidents still remained the majority. Findings suggested that victimization among younger individuals was more embedded in known relationships, while early and middle adulthood was characterized by a shift toward stranger-based incidents, followed by a partial return to more familiar contexts later in life.

Rates of victimization by age at time of victimization and by criminal activity/ gang involvement

Findings show that there was a strong relationship between age at time of victimization and criminal activity/ gang involvement (χ^2 (44, N = 1,795,966) = 131,485.30, $p < .001$). Table A19 shows a crosstabulation of the proportion of victims by age at time of victimization and by criminal activity/ gang involvement. The findings indicated that most incidents were not associated with any specific activity or gang involvement, as both the “not applicable” and “none/unknown” categories overwhelmingly dominated across all age groups. This pattern became more pronounced with age, suggesting that older individuals were increasingly involved in incidents where gang affiliation or specific operational roles were either absent or not identified.

Among the remaining categories, age differences revealed distinct patterns in the type of involvement. Younger individuals, particularly those aged 0–17, were more likely to be linked to juvenile or loosely defined gang activity, indicating that when gang involvement was present in this group, it tended to reflect youth-oriented or less formal structures. In contrast, this type of involvement declined sharply with age. As age increased, there was a noticeable shift toward more defined and instrumental roles. Activities such as possessing or concealing, as well as operating, promoting, or assisting, became more prominent in adult and especially older age groups. This suggested that older individuals were more likely to be involved in structured or facilitative roles rather than peripheral or identity-based affiliations. Similarly, involvement in production-related or distribution-related activities (such as manufacturing or selling) was more concentrated in adulthood, indicating a transition toward more active or operational participation over time.

Lower-frequency categories, such as transporting or using/consuming, followed a similar trajectory, remaining minimal among younger individuals but increasing gradually with age. Results suggested a developmental shift: youth involvement was more likely to center on gang identity or loosely defined participation, while adulthood—particularly later adulthood—was characterized by more specific, functional roles and activities, even though the majority of incidents across all ages remained outside clearly defined gang or operational contexts. Results suggested that the transition from youth to adulthood was not just about more involvement, but a change in the nature of participation. Among younger individuals, involvement appeared more diffuse and identity-based, as reflected in the relatively higher presence of juvenile and “other” gang categories. This implied that youth-related activity may have been less about structured operations and more about affiliation or peer influence.

In contrast, adulthood showed a clear shift toward specialization and functional roles. Categories tied to possession, production, and facilitation became increasingly prominent through the 26–45 age range and continued into the oldest group. This suggested not only greater involvement, but also a deeper integration into ongoing or repeat activities that required consistency or access. The steady rise in these categories with age pointed to a possible accumulation effect, where individuals who remained involved over time took on more defined and instrumental roles. Additionally, the growth in categories like manufacturing and operating implied a move beyond passive or low-level participation toward activities that supported or sustained broader systems. Taken together, the findings highlighted a progression from less structured, affiliation-driven involvement in youth to more deliberate, role-based participation in adulthood, even as most incidents overall still fell outside clearly identified gang or operational contexts.

Rates of victimization by age at time of victimization and by bias motivation

Findings show that there was a strong relationship between age at time of victimization and motivation bias ($\chi^2 (3,396,428) = 833.65, p < .001$). [Table A20](#) shows a crosstabulation of the proportion of victims by age at time of victimization and by bias motivation. Findings indicated that the overwhelming majority of incidents across all age groups fell into the “none” category, suggesting that most recorded cases did not involve a specific bias motivation. This dominance remained consistent across the life course, though it was especially pronounced in middle and older adulthood, where incident counts were substantially higher overall. As a result, bias-motivated categories represented a relatively small proportion of total incidents, but still revealed meaningful age-related patterns when examined more closely. Among identifiable bias categories, racial and ethnic biases were among the most frequently observed across all age groups. Anti-Black or African American bias consistently appeared more often than other racial categories, with a gradual increase into adulthood and later life before stabilizing. Anti-White bias also followed a similar upward trend with age but remained lower in overall magnitude. Other racial or ethnic categories, such as anti-Asian and anti-American Indian or Alaska Native, were present at much lower levels but generally increased slightly with age, suggesting that bias incidents involving these groups were more frequently recorded in adult populations rather than among youth.

Religious bias incidents were comparatively less common but still showed a pattern of gradual accumulation with age. Anti-Jewish incidents, in particular, increased steadily into older age groups, while other religious categories remained relatively stable and low. Results suggested that religiously motivated incidents were more characteristic of adult and older populations rather than youth. Sexual orientation and gender identity-related bias showed a more pronounced presence in younger and middle age groups. Anti-LGBT-related incidents, including those targeting mixed LGBT groups, were notably more concentrated among individuals aged 18–35, suggesting that these forms of bias were more frequently reported or more prevalent in younger adult interactions. In contrast, these categories did not increase substantially in older age groups, indicating a relative decline or stabilization over time. Within this broader category, anti-gay incidents were the most consistently reported, while anti-lesbian and anti-bisexual incidents remained smaller but followed similar

age-related patterns. Gender-based bias categories showed comparatively lower counts overall, but still revealed some variation across age groups. Incidents targeting females were generally more common than those targeting males, particularly in early and middle adulthood, while transgender-related bias appeared across all age groups but without a strong upward or downward trend. This suggested a relatively stable distribution for gender identity-related bias, though still concentrated in adulthood rather than youth. Finally, disability-related bias remained rare across all age groups but showed slight increases in older populations, particularly for physical disability. This pattern suggested that disability-related bias incidents were more likely to be recorded among older individuals, potentially reflecting both increased exposure and higher prevalence of disability with age. Results suggested that while most incidents were not classified as bias-motivated, those that were, showed clear age-related distinctions. Youth and young adults were more strongly associated with sexual orientation and LGBT-related bias, while racial, ethnic, and religious bias tended to become more prominent in adulthood and later life. Disability-related bias, though limited in overall frequency, was more visible in older age groups.

Furthermore, [Table 7](#) shows a crosstabulation of the proportion of victims by age at time of victimization and by bias motivation (binary: yes, there is presence of bias; no, there is no presence of bias). Findings indicated that most incidents across all age groups were not classified as bias-motivated, though the proportion of bias-related cases varied across the life course. Non-bias incidents dominated, particularly among ages 18–25 and 26–35, where they accounted for the vast majority of cases, suggesting that victimization in early and middle adulthood was rarely driven by identifiable bias factors. Bias-motivated incidents increased gradually with age, reaching their highest proportion in the 46 and older group. While lowest among ages 18–25, they became more prominent in the 36–45 and 46+ categories, indicating a higher relative concentration of bias-related victimization among older adults. Youth (0–17) also showed a relatively elevated share compared to young adults, suggesting a non-linear, U-shaped pattern across age groups. Overall, bias motivation was least prominent in early adulthood but became more salient in later life, even though non-bias incidents remained the dominant form of victimization across all age groups.

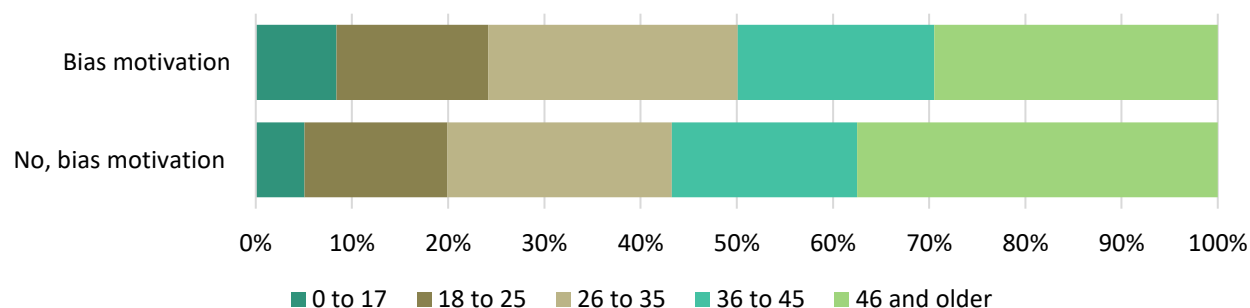
Table 7. Crosstabulation for rates of victimization by age at time of victimization and by bias motivation

		< = 17	18 to 25	26 to 35	36 to 45	> = 46
No bias motivation	Count	69,857 _a	141,983 _b	194,546 _c	141,277 _d	198,351 _e
	% within bias	9.4%	19.0%	26.1%	18.9%	26.6%
	% within age	62.2%	85.0%	83.4%	77.5%	74.4%
	% of total	7.3%	14.8%	20.2%	14.7%	20.6%
Bias motivation	Count	42,414 _a	25,137 _b	38,644 _c	40,954 _d	68,086 _e
	% within bias	19.7%	11.7%	18.0%	19.0%	31.6%
	% within age	37.8%	15.0%	16.6%	22.5%	25.6%
	% of total	4.4%	2.6%	4.0%	4.3%	7.1%

Notes: Percentages are calculated within categories (bias motivation status, age group, and total) and may not sum to 100% due to rounding. The column proportions test uses a z-test ($p < .05$) to compare proportions across age groups, with statistically significant differences indicated by different subscript letters; however, interpretation should be made cautiously as statistical significance may be influenced by large sample sizes and uneven distribution across age categories. The assumption of independent observations may be violated because the data are offense-based rather than individual-based, meaning individuals may appear multiple times and may be victimized more than once within a given year. The dataset includes exclusively NIBRS victim records and may be subject to underreporting, as it reflects only participating jurisdictions and does not represent all law enforcement agencies nationwide. As a result, findings may not be generalizable to the broader population.

[Figure 14](#) shows the average frequency distribution by age at time of victimization and by bias motivation. Overall, the pattern suggested that bias-motivated victimization was more evenly distributed across age groups than non-bias victimization, with a slight relative shift toward younger and middle-aged individuals. Non-bias incidents, by contrast, were more heavily weighted toward older age groups, reinforcing the idea that the nature of victimization—whether bias-driven or not—varied systematically across the life course.

Figure 14. Average frequency distribution of age at time of victimization and by bias motivation



Rates of victimization by age at time of victimization and by weapons/force type

Findings show that there was a strong relationship between age at time of victimization and weapons/force type (χ^2 (76, N = 706,846) = 5,436.76, $p < .001$). [Table A21](#) shows a crosstabulation of the proportion of victims by age at time of victimization and by weapons/force type. Findings indicated that violent incidents were overwhelmingly dominated by personal weapons across all age groups, suggesting that direct physical force was the most common form of violence regardless of age. This pattern remained consistent, with personal weapons far exceeding all other categories. Collectively, involvement increased with age, peaking in adulthood, particularly among those aged 26–35 and 46 and older.

Firearms were present across all age groups but showed a more moderate distribution. Handguns were the most common firearm type, peaking in young and middle adulthood before stabilizing in older groups. Other firearms (rifles and shotguns) followed a similar but lower-frequency pattern, while automatic weapons remained rare. Sharp and blunt instruments also played a significant role, with knife use increasing into middle and older adulthood and blunt objects showing a steady rise with age. Motor vehicles were less common but more prevalent in adulthood, suggesting situational use in older age groups. Other methods such as asphyxiation, drugs or narcotics, and incendiary or explosive devices were rare, with only modest age variation. Overall, personal weapons represent a structural feature of violence rather than age-specific behavior, as most incidents involve situational force rather than pre-planned weapon use. Age differences appear mainly in the type of instrumental weapons used: firearms are more associated with younger and middle adulthood, while knives, blunt objects, and motor vehicles become more common with age. This likely reflects differences in access and situational context rather than fundamentally different forms of violence.

Furthermore, [Table 8](#) shows a crosstabulation of the proportion of victims by age at time of victimization and by presence of weapons/force (binary: yes, there is presence of weapons/force; no, there is no presence of weapons/force). Most incidents across all age groups did not involve weapons, but the likelihood of weapon involvement increased with age. Non-weapon incidents dominated in all groups, especially ages 18–25 and 26–35, but declined in relative share in later adulthood. Weapon-related incidents, by contrast, increased steadily from youth into adulthood, becoming more prominent among those aged 36–45 and 46 and older. Youth (0–17) also showed a relatively higher share of weapon involvement compared to young adults, indicating a non-linear pattern.

Table 8. Crosstabulation for rates of victimization by age at time of victimization and by presence of weapons/force

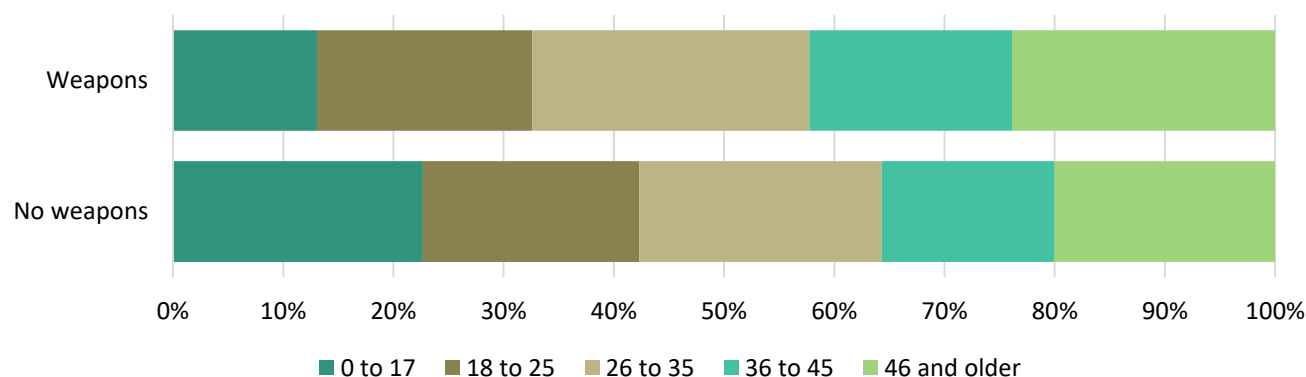
	< = 17	18 to 25	26 to 35	36 to 45	> = 46
Count	69,857 _a	141,983 _b	194,546 _c	141,277 _d	198,351 _e

No weapons/ force	% within weapons/force	9.4%	19.0%	26.1%	18.9%	26.6%
	% within age	62.2%	85.0%	83.4%	77.5%	74.4%
	% of total	7.3%	14.8%	20.2%	14.7%	20.6%
Weapons/force	Count	42,414 _a	25,137 _b	38,644 _c	40,954 _d	68,086 _e
	% within weapons/force	19.7%	11.7%	18.0%	19.0%	31.6%
	% within age	37.8%	15.0%	16.6%	22.5%	25.6%
	% of total	4.4%	2.6%	4.0%	4.3%	7.1%

Notes: Percentages are calculated within categories (weapons status, age group, and total) and may not sum to 100% due to rounding. The column proportions test uses a z-test ($p < .05$) to compare proportions across age groups, with statistically significant differences indicated by different subscript letters; however, interpretation should be made cautiously as statistical significance may be influenced by large sample sizes and uneven distribution across categories. The assumption of independent observations may be violated because the data are offense-based rather than individual-based, meaning individuals may appear multiple times in the dataset and may be victimized more than once within a given year. The dataset includes exclusively NIBRS victim records and may be subject to underreporting, as it reflects only participating jurisdictions and does not represent all law enforcement agencies nationwide. As a result, findings may not be generalizable to the broader population.

Figure 15 shows the average frequency distribution of presence of weapons/force. Figure 15 similarly shows an age-related shift, with non-weapon incidents more concentrated in youth and early adulthood, while weapon-involved incidents rise through adulthood and remain elevated into later life. Overall, younger individuals are more likely to experience non-weapon victimization, whereas weapon involvement becomes increasingly common in adulthood and remains comparatively higher in older age groups.

Figure 15. Average frequency distribution by age at time of victimization and by presence of weapons/force



Rates of victimization by age at time of victimization and by injury type

Findings show that there was a strong relationship between age at time of victimization and injury type ($\chi^2(28, N = 722,156) = 1,763.94, p < .001$). Table A22 shows a crosstabulation of the proportion of victims by age at time of victimization and by injury type. Findings suggested that the proportion of victims was uniquely different. Findings indicated that most incidents across all age groups did not result in injury or only involved minor injury, with these two categories overwhelmingly dominating the severity distribution. Apparent minor injuries followed a consistent life-course pattern, increasing sharply from adolescence into early adulthood and peaking in the 26–35 group before remaining relatively high into later adulthood. This suggested that while minor harm was common across all ages, it was particularly concentrated during early-to-mid adulthood, likely reflecting higher exposure to interpersonal incidents during this life stage. In contrast, cases with no injury were also substantial across all groups, but were especially prominent among young adults and older individuals, indicating that a large share of incidents either did not escalate to physical harm or involved non-injurious forms of conflict.

More serious injury categories showed much lower overall frequencies but still revealed meaningful age-related variation. Apparent broken bones and other major injuries increased steadily into early adulthood and remained relatively elevated through middle and older age groups, suggesting that when severe injury occurred, it was more likely to be associated with adult populations rather than youth. Similarly, possible internal injuries and severe lacerations followed a comparable pattern, rising from adolescence into the 26–35 group before gradually declining or stabilizing in later years. This pattern implied that the severity of physical harm tended to peak during early adulthood, where both exposure and intensity of incidents were likely higher. The most extreme outcomes, such as unconsciousness and loss of teeth, remained rare across all age groups but still showed slight concentration in early adulthood, particularly in the 18–35 range. These categories did not display strong increases with age, suggesting that the most severe forms of injury were more situational and less strongly tied to aging itself. Overall, the findings suggested a clear severity gradient in which most incidents resulted in no or minor injury regardless of age, while more serious injuries were disproportionately concentrated in early-to-mid adulthood. This indicated that while exposure to incidents was widespread across the life course, the likelihood of escalation to severe physical harm peaked during the adult years when interactions were likely more frequent and more physically consequential.

Furthermore, [Table 9](#) shows a crosstabulation of the proportion of victims by age at time of victimization and by presence of injury (binary: yes there is presence of injury; no, there is no presence of injury). Findings indicated that injury-related outcomes varied systematically across age groups, with injury and no-injury incidents following distinct life course patterns. No-injury incidents were most common among ages 26–35 and 46 and older, indicating that a substantial share of incidents in these groups did not result in physical harm. Injury incidents showed a similar but more even distribution, peaking in the 26–35 group and remaining relatively high in both early (18–25) and later adulthood, suggesting that injury risk was broadly spread across adult age ranges rather than concentrated in a single stage. Comparisons between outcomes showed a narrower gap between injury and no-injury incidents in the 18–35 range, indicating a relatively higher likelihood of injury in early adulthood. In contrast, the 0–17 group was dominated by no-injury outcomes, suggesting lower harm among minors, while the 46+ group also showed a slight predominance of no-injury cases, indicating a modest decline in injury likelihood in later life. Results suggest a non-linear pattern in injury outcomes. Injury risk increases from adolescence into early adulthood, peaks in the mid-to-late twenties and early thirties, and then gradually declines with age. However, no-injury incidents remain consistently high across all groups, reinforcing that most incidents do not result in harm, even as the probability of injury varies across life stages.

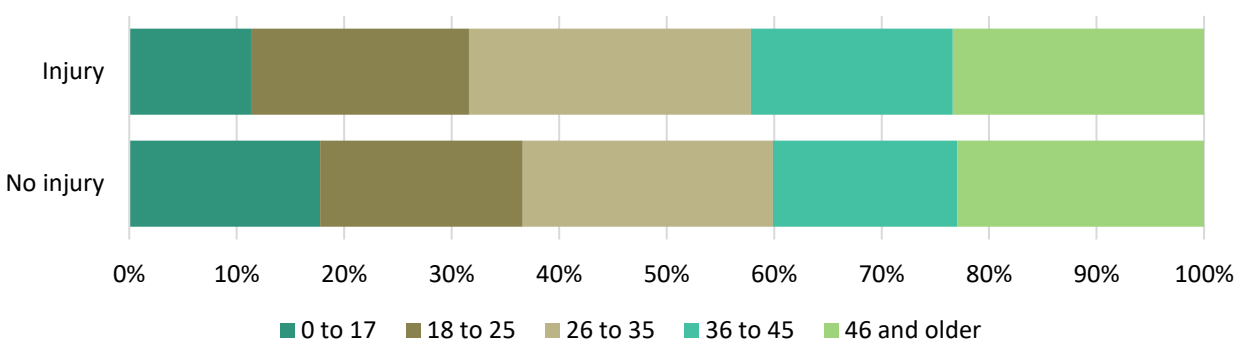
Table 9. Crosstabulation for rates of victimization by age at time of victimization and by presence of injury

		< = 17	18 to 25	26 to 35	36 to 45	> = 46
No injury presence	Count	67,229 _a	71,252 _b	88,082 _c	64,876 _d	86,832 _e
	% within injury	17.8%	18.8%	23.3%	17.2%	23.0%
	% within age	62.9%	50.1%	48.9%	49.6%	51.4%
	% of total	9.2%	9.8%	12.1%	8.9%	11.9%
Injury presence	Count	39,720 _a	71,094 _b	91,919 _c	65,857 _d	81,967 _e
	% within injury	11.3%	20.3%	26.2%	18.8%	23.4%
	% within age	37.1%	49.9%	51.1%	50.4%	48.6%
	% of total	5.4%	9.8%	12.6%	9.0%	11.2%

Notes: Percentages are calculated within categories (injury presence status, age group, and total) and may not sum to 100% due to rounding. The column proportions test uses a z-test ($p < .05$) to compare proportions across age groups, with statistically significant differences indicated by different subscript letters; however, interpretation should be made cautiously as statistical significance may be influenced by large sample sizes and uneven distribution across categories. The assumption of independent observations may be violated because the data are offense-based rather than individual-based, meaning individuals may appear multiple times in the dataset and may be victimized more than once within a given year. The dataset includes exclusively NIBRS victim records and may be subject to underreporting, as it reflects only participating jurisdictions and does not represent all law enforcement agencies nationwide. As a result, findings may not be generalizable to the broader population.

Figure 16 shows the average frequency distribution by age at time of victimization and by presence of injury. Findings indicated that injury outcomes followed a clear age-related pattern, peaking in early-to-mid adulthood before tapering in later life. Injury incidents were most concentrated among ages 26–35, with similarly elevated levels in the 18–25 and 46+ groups, suggesting that injury risk was substantial across multiple stages of adulthood rather than confined to a single period. In contrast, the 0–17 group accounted for a smaller share of injuries, indicating lower exposure or severity in adolescence. Non-injury incidents showed a broader distribution, with higher concentrations in early adulthood (18–25) and later adulthood (46+), while remaining relatively strong in the 26–35 group and lower in the 36–45 range. Compared directly, injury incidents were more sharply concentrated in the 26–35 group, whereas non-injury incidents were more evenly spread across adulthood. Overall, the results suggest a peak in injury vulnerability during early-to-mid adulthood, followed by a gradual balancing of injury and non-injury outcomes in later age groups. While harm remains a consistent feature across the life course, its likelihood varies meaningfully by age.

Figure 16. Average frequency distribution by age at time of victimization and by presence of injury



Rates of Victimization by Race

Victimization patterns by race were evaluated using chi-square tests of independence and crosstabulations. This section aims to assess patterns and characteristics of individuals who experience crime—and how victimization varies across the victim’s race. Table A23 shows a crosstabulation of the proportion of victims by race and by county of offense.

Rates of victimization by race and by year of offense

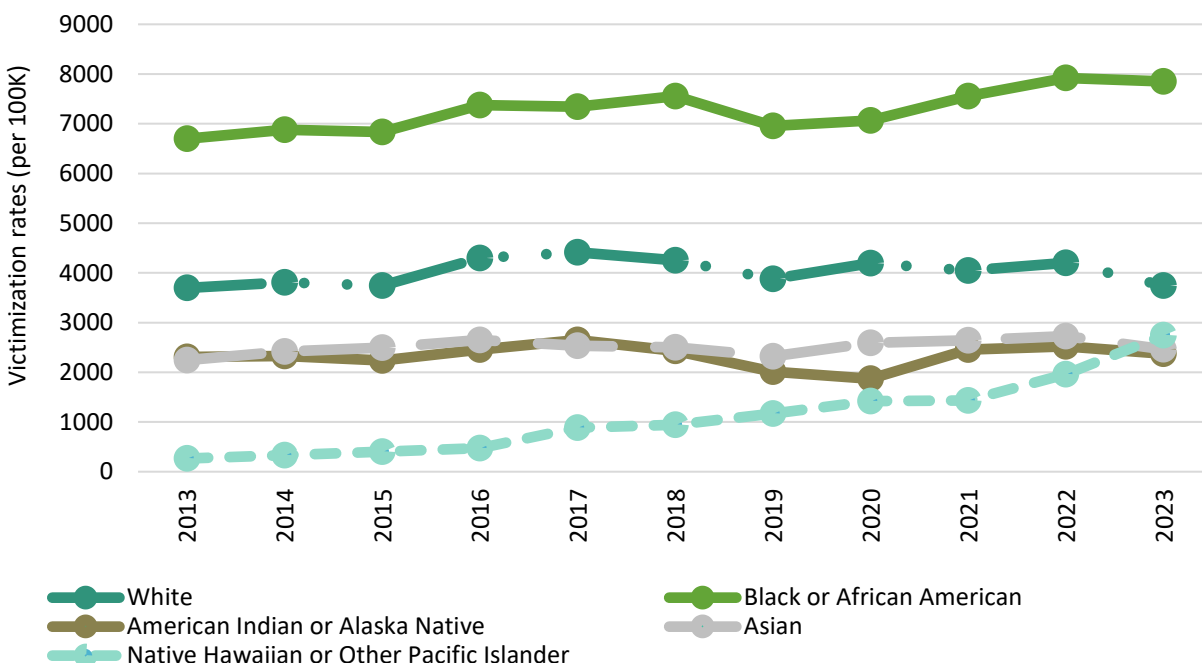
Findings show that there was a strong relationship by race and by year of offense (χ^2 (40, N = 2,995,861) = 9,728.24, $p < .001$). Table A24 shows a crosstabulation of the proportion of victims by race and by year of offense. White victims consistently made up the overwhelming majority of cases across all years, and their counts rose and fell in line with the overall trend—suggesting that total victimization patterns were heavily driven by this group’s trajectory. However, their proportional dominance appeared to gradually slow over time, not because their numbers declined dramatically, but because other groups were increasing at a faster relative pace. In contrast, several non-White groups—particularly Black or African American and Asian populations—showed more noticeable growth over the period, especially into the early 2020s. This indicated a modest diversification in the population, where increases were not evenly distributed across racial groups. While these victim groups still represented a smaller share of total victims, their upward trends suggested changing dynamics in who was experiencing victimization or potentially improvements in reporting.

Smaller populations, such as American Indian or Alaska Native and Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander groups, remained a very small portion of total victims, but still exhibited gradual increases and some volatility

year to year. Because of their smaller base sizes, even modest numeric changes appeared more pronounced, so these trends were interpreted with caution. Another key feature was the shared temporal pattern across all racial groups: most followed a similar trajectory of growth into the mid-2010s, a dip around 2019, and a rebound in the early 2020s. This suggested that broader systemic or societal factors—rather than race-specific dynamics alone—were influencing victimization trends. Findings pointed to relative stability in racial composition with gradual diversification, alongside a general increase in victimization over time that affected all groups, though not always at the same rate.

Furthermore, [Figure 17](#) shows victimization rates (per 100,000 population) by year of offense and race. These rate-based findings revealed persistent disparities in victimization across racial groups, with some groups consistently experiencing higher rates than others. Most notably, Black or African American individuals had the highest victimization rates in every year, often substantially exceeding those of other groups. This indicated a stable and pronounced disparity, rather than a temporary or fluctuating difference. White victimization rates were generally lower than Black rates but higher than most other groups, placing them in a middle position. Meanwhile, Asian and American Indian or Alaska Native populations tended to have lower and relatively similar rates, with some variation over time but no major shifts in their relative standing. A notable trend appeared among Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander populations, where rates increased more sharply over time, especially in the later years. Although this group started with the lowest rates, the growth suggested a rising relative risk, though the smaller population size meant these changes should have been interpreted cautiously. Across all groups, there was a shared temporal pattern—increases in the mid-2010s, a dip around 2019, and a rebound in the early 2020s—indicating that broader social or structural factors were influencing victimization trends. Results highlighted persistent racial disparities, particularly for Black individuals, alongside some emerging shifts among smaller population groups.

Figure 17. Victimization rates (per 100,000 population) by race and by year of offense



Rates of victimization by race and by offense type

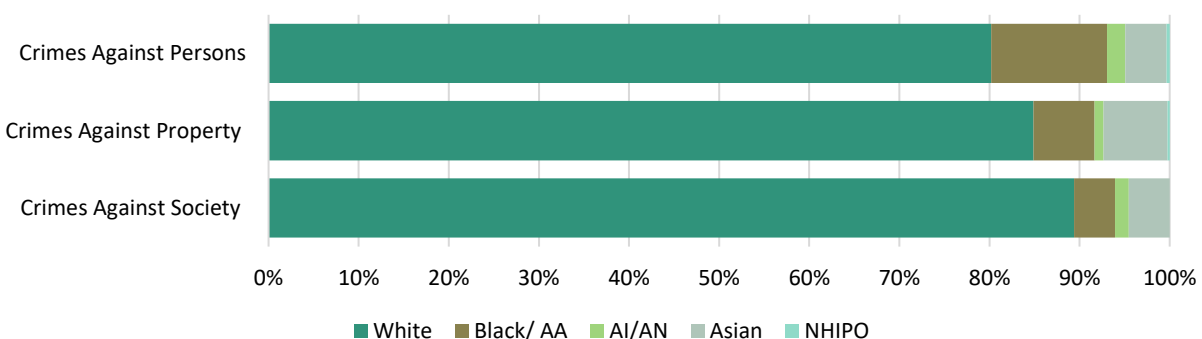
Findings show that there was a strong relationship between race and offense type (χ^2 (156, N = 2,995,861) = 63,569.01, $p < .001$). [Table A25](#) shows a crosstabulation of the proportion of victims by race and by offense

type. Findings showed a clear pattern: White victims accounted for the largest share of reported offenses across both violent and property crimes, often by a wide margin. This concentration likely reflects population size and reporting patterns rather than higher offending rates. In violent crimes—particularly murder, robbery, and aggravated assault—both White and Black or African American victims were prominent, though the latter group represented a higher share relative to its totals in other offense types. This points to a more uneven distribution for violent offenses, whereas property crimes more closely followed overall proportions. Robbery and aggravated assault, in particular, showed more noticeable disparities.

Property and theft-related offenses made up most incidents and were more evenly distributed across groups. High-volume categories such as larceny, motor vehicle theft, and burglary dominated the dataset, indicating that most recorded crime was non-violent. This consistency suggests that opportunity-driven offenses were less concentrated within any single group compared to violent crimes. Smaller population groups, including American Indian or Alaska Native and Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, showed very low counts across all crime types, limiting reliable comparisons and likely reflecting population size and possible underreporting. Less common offenses—such as fraud, human trafficking, and bribery—were also minimal across categories, and some inconsistencies in how these were recorded may affect interpretation. Findings indicated that crime volume is driven largely by high-frequency, non-violent offenses, while group differences are more apparent in certain violent crimes. However, the lack of population context and potential reporting issues mean these patterns should be interpreted cautiously.

Further analyses categorized offense type by crimes against persons, society, and property. [Figure 18](#) shows the average frequency distribution of offense data by crimes against persons, -society, and -property. Findings largely reinforced earlier patterns but presented them more proportionally. White victims made up the majority across all three crime groupings, though their share declined when moving from crimes against society and property to crimes against persons. This suggests that while they dominate overall incident totals, their representation is somewhat lower in offenses involving direct harm. In contrast, Black or African American victims showed a clear increase in crimes against persons. Although their share remained smaller in property and society-related offenses, it rose notably in person-focused crimes, highlighting greater disparities in violent or interpersonal contexts. The Asian category remained relatively consistent across all groupings, with only a slight decrease in crimes against persons, indicating a more even distribution. American Indian or Alaska Native populations showed a small increase in person-based offenses, but overall numbers remained low, limiting strong conclusions. Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander victims were nearly absent across categories, again reflecting population size and data limitations rather than meaningful differences. Collectively, differences between groups became more pronounced in crimes involving direct interpersonal harm, while broader crime categories showed more uniform distributions. Without population-adjusted rates, these patterns reflect reported incidents rather than true differences in victimization.

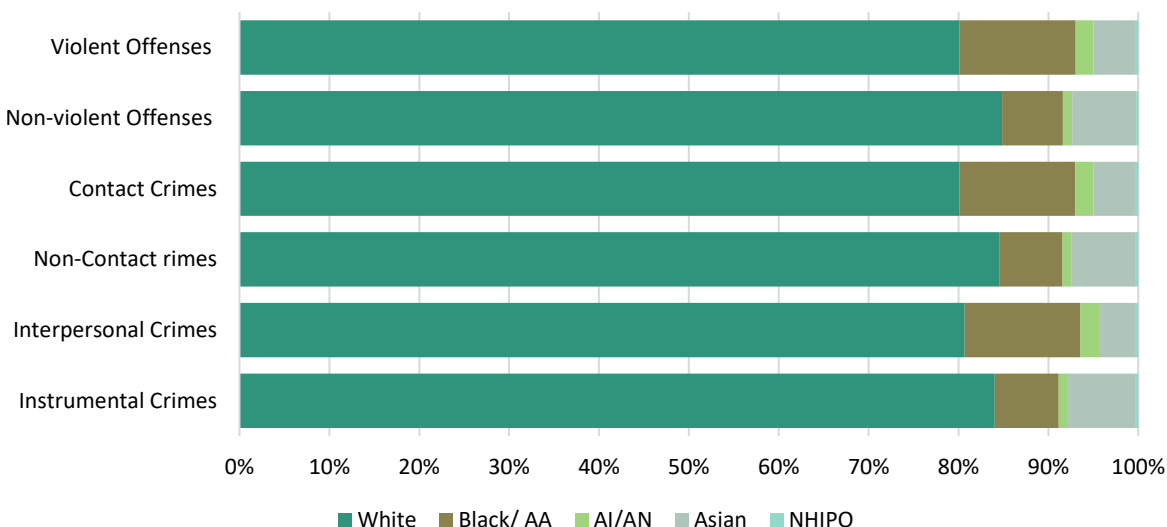
Figure 18. Average frequency distribution by race and by crimes against persons, society, and property



Further analyses categorized offense type data by violent vs non-violent crimes, contact vs non-contact crimes, and interpersonal vs instrumental crimes. [Figure 19](#) shows the average frequency distribution of offense data by violent vs non-violent crimes, contact vs non-contact crimes, and interpersonal vs instrumental crimes. Findings echoed earlier patterns while presenting them more proportionally. White victims accounted for the majority across all three crime groupings, though their share declined in crimes against persons. This indicates that while they dominate overall totals, their representation is lower in offenses involving direct harm.

Black or African American victims showed the opposite trend, with a noticeable increase in person-based crimes. Although their share remained smaller in property and society-related offenses, it rose substantially in interpersonal contexts, where disparities between groups became more apparent. Asian victims remained relatively consistent across categories, suggesting a more even distribution. American Indian or Alaska Native populations showed a slight increase in crimes against persons, but overall numbers were small, limiting firm conclusions. Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander victims were nearly absent across all categories, reflecting population size and data constraints rather than meaningful differences.

Figure 19. Average frequency distribution by race and by violent vs non-violent crimes, contact vs non-contact crimes, and interpersonal vs instrumental crimes



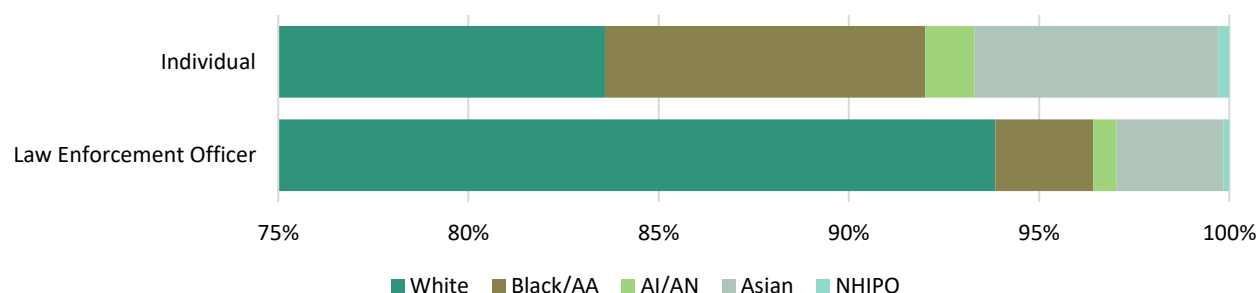
Rates of victimization by age at time of victimization and by victim type

Findings show that there was a strong relationship between race and victim type (i.e., individual or law enforcement) (χ^2 (4, N = 2,995,861) = 1,214.19, $p < .001$). [Table A26](#) shows a crosstabulation of the proportion of victims by race and by victim type. Findings added a new dimension by separating incidents involving individuals from those involving law enforcement, revealing some clear shifts. For incidents involving individuals, the distribution followed earlier patterns: White victims made up the largest share by a wide margin, followed by Black or African American victims, while other groups represented much smaller portions. The scale was also much larger, showing that most recorded incidents involved civilians rather than law enforcement. In contrast, incidents involving law enforcement were far fewer and showed a more compressed distribution. Although White victims still represented the largest share, their dominance was less pronounced. At the same time, Black or African American victims stood out more relative to the total in this smaller category, suggesting that disparities became more visible in law enforcement-related contexts. Asian victims remained relatively stable across both categories, indicating little variation by context. American

Indian or Alaska Native and Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander victims continued to appear in very small numbers, limiting meaningful comparisons. Overall, the key distinction was scale: incidents where law enforcement was the victim made up only a small fraction of total cases. While useful for analysis, these patterns—like earlier ones—reflect reported distributions rather than underlying rates, especially given the lack of population-adjusted data and contextual factors such as frequency of police contact.

[Figure 20](#) shows the average frequency distribution by race and by victim type. Findings showed that incidents involving individuals overwhelmingly dominated findings, with law enforcement–related cases representing only a very small fraction of total recorded events. While the White victims remained the largest share in both groups, their proportional dominance appeared slightly reduced in incidents involving law enforcement, where the distribution across groups was more balanced. The Black or African American victims, though smaller in absolute terms, made up a relatively larger share of law enforcement–related incidents compared to its share in individual incidents, indicating a shift in representation in that context. Findings suggested that disparities became more noticeable in law enforcement interactions, but the lack of population and exposure context limited any deeper conclusions about underlying causes.

Figure 20. Average frequency distribution by race and by victim type



The relationship between race and victimization should be interpreted cautiously, with emphasis on distribution rather than assumed differences in risk. Because the findings are based on raw counts rather than population-adjusted rates, the large share attributed to White victims largely reflects population size and exposure. Their presence across most offense categories therefore indicates scale, not necessarily a higher likelihood of victimization. Findings showed a consistent pattern in which all groups appear across offense types, with some variation by context. While White victims account for most incidents, Black or African American victims represent a relatively larger share in certain violent or interpersonal offenses, making differences more visible in specific situations rather than across all crime types. Other groups—Asian, American Indian or Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander—remain smaller in proportion, limiting detailed comparisons. The pattern is relatively stable, with a similar hierarchy across groups. The key takeaway is that observed disparities are shaped largely by population distribution and exposure, meaning the data reflect how incidents are distributed rather than true rates of victimization.

Rates of victimization by age at time of victimization and by victim’s relationship to offender

Findings show that there was a strong relationship between race and the victim’s relationship to offender (χ^2 (116, N = 1,658,731) = 41,095.68, $p < .001$). [Table A27](#) shows a crosstabulation of the proportion of victims by race and by the victim’s relationship to offender. Findings showed a shift in attention from victim counts to victim–offender relationships, revealing a clear pattern: incidents are far more likely to involve people who know each other than strangers. Across all groups, the largest shares fall into categories such as acquaintances, romantic partners, and “otherwise known,” indicating that victimization most often occurs within existing social networks. Stranger-related cases remain significant but are consistently secondary,

reinforcing that crime is more relational than random. White victims again make up the largest share in raw counts, a pattern consistent with earlier findings and likely tied to population size and exposure. More informative is the similarity across groups: the same relationship categories—acquaintances, intimate partners, and strangers—consistently rank highest, suggesting a common structure in how victim–offender relationships are distributed. Some proportional differences do appear. Black or African American victims are more represented in categories involving acquaintances, romantic partners, and family relationships compared to their share in total incidents, pointing to greater visibility in close interpersonal contexts. Meanwhile, less common relationship types—such as in-laws, step-relations, or employers—remain small across all groups. A notable limitation is the large number of “Not applicable” and “Unknown/Missing” entries, which make up a significant portion of the data and reduce precision in comparisons. Even so, the pattern strongly indicates that victimization is concentrated within familiar relationships. Differences between groups reflect variation in scale and proportion rather than fundamentally different relationship dynamics, highlighting the role of context and exposure in shaping these distributions.

Furthermore, [Table 10](#) shows a crosstabulation of the proportion of victims by race and by the victim’s familial relationship to the offender. Across all categories, about three-quarters of victims had no familial relationship to the offender, showing that non-familial interactions are most common. Victims who had a familial relationship to the offender still accounted for a noticeable share, with slightly higher proportions among American Indian or Alaska Native and Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander victims relative to their totals. Despite these small differences, the pattern remains broadly consistent across groups, with similar splits between familial and non-familial cases. As in earlier findings, the large share attributed to White victims mainly reflects overall population size and case volume. The main takeaway is the stability of the pattern: victim–offender familial relationship is distributed in a similar way across all groups, rather than showing distinct differences by category.

Table 10. Crosstabulation for rates of victimization by race and by victim’s familial relationship to the offender

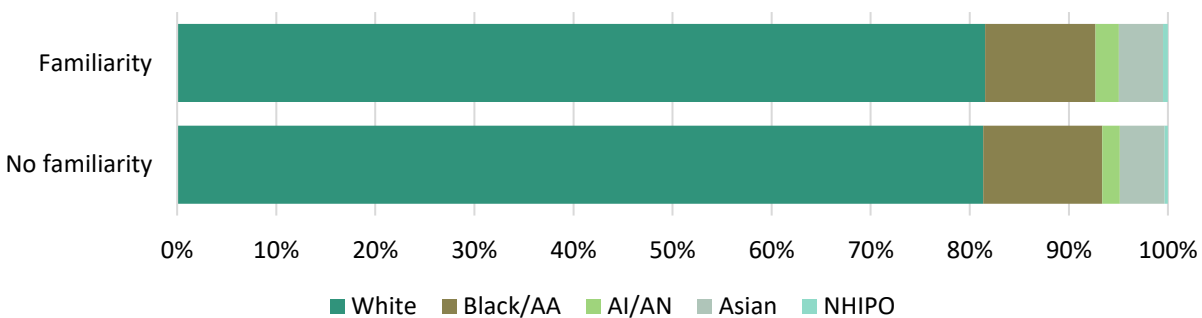
		White	Black/AA	AI/AN	Asian	NHIPO
No familial relationship	Count	554,155 _a	81,788 _b	1,220 _c	30,864 _a	2,184 _d
	% within familial	81.4%	12.0%	1.8%	4.5%	0.3%
	% within race	77.3%	78.6%	72.0%	77.5%	69.3%
	% of total	62.9%	9.3%	1.4%	3.5%	0.2%
Familial relationship	Count	163,188 _a	22,288 _b	4,752 _c	8,937 _a	967 _d
	% within familial	81.5%	11.1%	2.4%	4.5%	0.5%
	% within race	22.7%	21.4%	28.0%	22.5%	30.7%
	% of total	18.5%	2.5%	0.5%	1.0%	0.1%

Notes: Percentages are calculated within categories (familial relationship status, race, and total) and may not sum to 100% due to rounding. The column proportions test uses a z-test ($p < .05$) to compare proportions across racial categories, with statistically significant differences indicated by different subscript letters; however, interpretation should be made cautiously as statistical significance may be influenced by large sample sizes and uneven distributions across groups. The assumption of independent observations may be violated because the data are offense-based rather than individual-based, meaning individuals may appear multiple times in the dataset and may be victimized more than once within a given year. The dataset includes exclusively NIBRS victim records and may be subject to underreporting, as it reflects only participating jurisdictions and does not represent all law enforcement agencies nationwide. As a result, findings may not be generalizable to the broader population.

[Figure 21](#) shows the average frequency distribution of victim’s familial relationship to the offender. Findings showed a highly consistent pattern in how victimization was distributed across racial groups and familial relationships. In every group, incidents involving non-familial relationships occurred far more frequently than those involving family members, indicating that victimization was more commonly tied to broader social or situational interactions rather than immediate family contexts. While the White victims had the highest average frequencies across both relationship types, this largely reflected their overall share of cases rather than a distinct pattern in relationship dynamics. Smaller groups, such as American Indian or Alaska Native and

Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander populations, showed slightly higher relative proportions of familial cases, but the differences were modest.

Figure 21. Average frequency distribution of race and by victim’s familial relationship to the offender



Rates of victimization by race and by criminal activity/ gang involvement

Findings show that there was a strong relationship between race and criminal activity/ gang involvement (χ^2 (44, N = 1,614,734) = 28,617.79, $p < .001$). [Table A28](#) shows a crosstabulation of the proportion of victims by race and by criminal activity/ gang involvement. Findings showed that most cases fell into broad or non-specific categories such as “None/Unknown Gang Involvement” and “Not applicable,” indicating that victimization was rarely linked to gang activity. This pattern was consistent across all racial groups, suggesting gang involvement had a limited presence in the dataset. More specific forms of involvement—such as possession, distribution, or manufacturing—occurred at much lower frequencies, reinforcing their relative rarity. Among the defined categories, “Possessing/Concealing” was the most common, followed by smaller counts for “Using/Consuming” and “Cultivating/Manufacturing/Publishing.” Gang-related categories, including “Other Gang” and “Juvenile Gang,” appeared infrequently. Black or African American victims showed a somewhat higher proportional presence in these gang-related categories compared to their distribution in non-gang cases, though the differences were modest. White victims accounted for the largest share across all categories, largely reflecting overall volume and population size rather than distinct involvement patterns. American Indian or Alaska Native and Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander groups remained consistently low, limiting meaningful comparisons. Incidents were rarely associated with gang activity and, when present, tended to involve lower-level forms rather than organized roles. Differences across racial groups were more evident in scale than in underlying patterns of involvement.

Rates of victimization by race and by bias motivation

Findings show that there was a strong relationship between race and motivation bias (χ^2 (140, 2,995,861) = 12,365.83, $p < .001$). [Table A29](#) shows a crosstabulation of the proportion of victims by race and by bias motivation. Findings showed that most incidents fell under the “None” category, indicating that victimization was not classified as bias- or hate-motivated. This pattern was consistent across all racial groups and dominated the dataset, showing that hate-related offenses made up only a small share of total incidents. The presence of a substantial “Unknown/Missing” category also points to reporting and classification limitations, meaning some cases could not be clearly assessed for bias motivation.

Within the smaller set of bias-related incidents, a clear pattern emerged: offenses were typically directed toward the victim’s own identity group. Anti-Black incidents were most common among Black or African American victims, anti-Asian incidents among Asian victims, and anti-American Indian or Alaska Native

incidents within that group, indicating that bias crimes tend to be targeted rather than randomly distributed. At the same time, categories such as religion (e.g., anti-Jewish, anti-Islamic) and sexual orientation (e.g., anti-gay, anti-LGBT) appeared across multiple groups, suggesting these forms of bias are more broadly distributed. Bias categories related to gender identity, sexual orientation, and disability remained relatively infrequent and showed less variation across racial groups. Some duplication and overlap in coding (such as repeated entries for Hispanic/Latino or transgender-related offenses) may have slightly fragmented counts and should be considered when interpreting finer details. White victims accounted for the largest number of incidents, largely reflecting population size and reporting volume rather than a distinct pattern of bias victimization. Bias incidents were rare, targeted, and relatively consistent in structure, with variation appearing more in volume than in pattern across groups.

Furthermore, [Table 11](#) shows a crosstabulation of the proportion of victims by race and by bias motivation (binary: yes, there is presence of bias; no, there is no presence of bias). Findings show a strong concentration of victimizations with no identified bias motivation across all racial groups—accounting for nearly all reported incidents. Within each group, over 99% of cases were classified as non-bias motivated, indicating that identity-based or hate-related motivation was extremely rare compared to general victimization. White victims recorded the largest absolute number of both bias and non-bias incidents, reflecting their overall representation in the dataset rather than a distinct pattern of motivation. When focusing only on bias-motivated cases, the distribution still largely followed population-driven patterns, with the highest counts appearing among White and Black or African American victims. Even so, these incidents represented only a very small fraction of total victimization. Asian victims showed a relatively more noticeable share within bias cases compared to its overall victimization levels, while American Indian or Alaska Native and Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander victims remained minimal in both total and bias-specific counts.

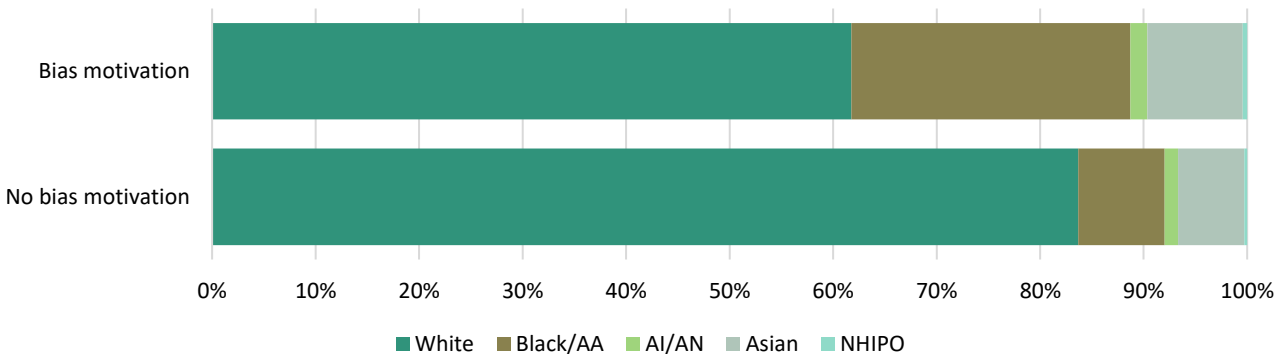
Table 11. Crosstabulation for rates of victimization by race and by bias motivation

		White	Black/AA	AI/AN	Asian	NHIPO
No bias motivation	Count	245,121 _a	244,784 _b	37,930 _c	186,871 _c	8,332 _c
	% within bias	83.7%	8.4%	1.3%	6.4%	0.3%
	% within race	99.9%	99.5%	99.8%	99.8%	99.8%
	% of total	83.6%	8.3%	1.3%	6.4%	0.3%
Bias motivation	Count	2,735 _a	1,194 _b	73 _c	408 _c	19 _c
	% within bias	61.8%	27.0%	1.6%	9.2%	0.4%
	% within race	0.1%	0.5%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
	% of total	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Notes: Percentages are calculated within categories (bias motivation status, race, and total) and may not sum to 100% due to rounding. The column proportions test uses a z-test ($p < .05$) to compare proportions across racial categories, with statistically significant differences indicated by different subscript letters; however, interpretation should be made cautiously because statistical significance may be influenced by large sample sizes and uneven distributions, particularly given the very small number of bias motivation cases. The assumption of independent observations may be violated because the data are offense-based rather than individual-based, meaning individuals may appear multiple times in the dataset and may be victimized more than once within a given year. The dataset includes exclusively NIBRS victim records and may be subject to underreporting, as it reflects only participating jurisdictions and does not represent all law enforcement agencies nationwide. As a result, findings may not be generalizable to the broader population.

[Figure 22](#) shows the average frequency distribution by race and by bias motivation. Findings suggested that victimization in general was overwhelmingly not driven by bias motivation, and when bias did occur, it was distributed in small, scattered proportions across all groups rather than forming a large or dominant pattern. The extremely low percentages across all racial categories highlighted that bias-motivated incidents were rare within the broader context of reported victimization, and the differences observed across groups were minimal in absolute terms.

Figure 22. Average frequency distribution by race and by bias motivation



Rates of victimization by race and by weapons/force type

Findings show that there was a strong relationship between race and weapons/force type (χ^2 (76, N = 655,854) = 7,436.32, $p < .001$). [Table A30](#) shows a crosstabulation of the proportion of victims by race and by weapons/force type. Findings showed that most violent incidents were driven by personal weapons (hands, feet, or bodily force), with firearms and other weapon types appearing far less frequently. Across all victim categories, White victims accounted for the largest number of incidents in every weapon type, but this largely reflected their overall representation in the dataset rather than meaningful differences in weapon use. When examining proportions within each group, the distribution of weapon types was broadly similar. Personal weapons dominated all racial categories, typically making up more than half of the incidents, followed by knives or cutting instruments and blunt objects. Firearms appeared in all groups but did not dominate, with handguns being the most common firearm type. Rifles, shotguns, and automatic variants made up only a small share overall. More specialized categories—such as explosives, poison, drugs used as weapons, and incendiary devices—were extremely rare across all groups. Black or African American victims showed slightly higher proportions of knives and firearms in some cases, but the differences were modest and did not indicate a fundamentally different pattern. American Indian or Alaska Native and Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander victims showed low but consistent counts across weapon types, reflecting smaller sample sizes rather than distinct trends. Weapon use in violent incidents remained highly consistent across racial groups. Differences were driven more by scale than pattern, with similar types of weapons appearing across groups but in different volumes that largely reflected population size and exposure.

Furthermore, [Table 12](#) shows a crosstabulation of the proportion of victims by race and by presence of weapons/force (binary: yes, there is presence of weapons/force; no, there is no presence of weapons/force). The key takeaway was that weapons/force usage patterns in violent incidents were highly uniform across racial groups, with the structure of violence being far more similar than different. The primary variation observed was in scale rather than composition, meaning differences in total counts were more reflective of population size and exposure than of meaningful differences in the types of weapons/force involved.

Table 12. Crosstabulation for rates of victimization by race and by presence of weapons/force

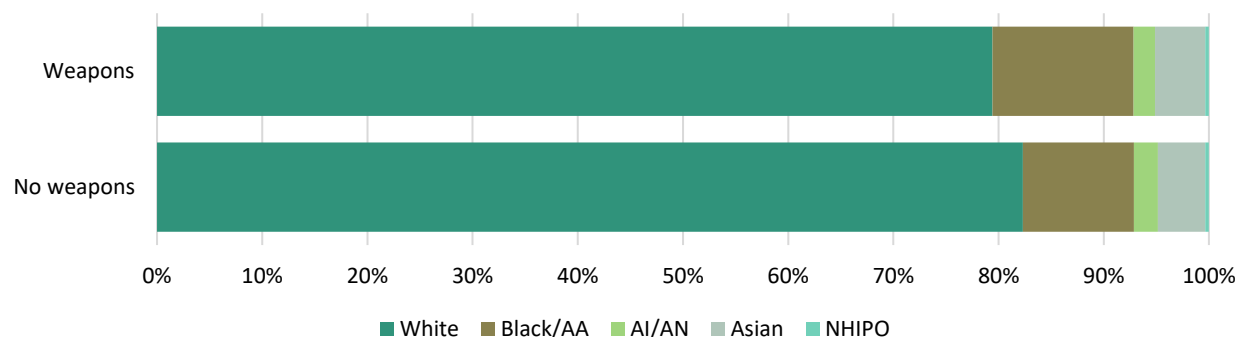
		White	Black/AA	AI/AN	Asian	NHOPI
No weapons	Count	59,615 _a	7,632 _b	1,666 _c	3,262 _d	244 _{a, d}
	% within weapons	82.3%	10.5%	2.3%	4.5%	0.3%
	% within race	10.3%	8.0%	11.0%	9.5%	9.4%
	% of total	8.2%	1.0%	0.2%	0.4%	0.0%
Weapons	Count	520,917 _a	87,936 _b	13,460 _c	31,184 _d	2357 _{a, d}
	% within weapons	79.4%	13.4%	2.1%	4.8%	0.4%

% within race	89.7%	92.0%	89.0%	90.5%	90.6%
% of total	71.5%	12.1%	1.8%	4.3%	0.3%

Notes: Percentages are calculated within categories (weapons status, race, and total) and may not sum to 100% due to rounding. The column proportions test uses a z-test ($p < .05$) to compare proportions across racial categories, with statistically significant differences indicated by different subscript letters; however, interpretation should be made cautiously as statistical significance may be influenced by large sample sizes and uneven distributions across groups. The assumption of independent observations may be violated because the data are offense-based rather than individual-based, meaning individuals may appear multiple times in the dataset and may be victimized more than once within a given year. The dataset includes exclusively NIBRS victim records and may be subject to underreporting, as it reflects only participating jurisdictions and does not represent all law enforcement agencies nationwide. As a result, findings may not be generalizable to the broader population.

Figure 23 shows the average frequency distribution by race and by presence of weapons/force. Findings showed a clear and consistent pattern in which incidents involving the presence of a weapons/force far outnumbered those with no weapons/force present across all racial groups, indicating that weapons/force were involved in the majority of reported cases. This pattern held uniformly, suggesting that the presence of weapons/force was a common feature of incidents regardless of race. While the White victims accounted for the largest number of both weapons/force-present and weapons/force-absent cases, this largely reflected its overall share of total incidents rather than a distinct difference in likelihood of weapons/force involvement. Across all groups, the proportion of cases involving a weapons/force was similarly high, with only a smaller portion involving no weapons/force, reinforcing a stable distribution. Overall, the key takeaway was that weapons/force presence was consistently prevalent across all racial categories, and differences observed in counts were driven more by overall volume than by meaningful variation in patterns of weapons/force involvement.

Figure 23. Average frequency distribution by race and by presence of weapons/force



Rates of victimization by race and by injury type

Findings show that there was a strong relationship between by race and injury type (χ^2 (28, $N = 722,156$) = 1,763.97, $p < .001$). Table A31 shows a crosstabulation of the proportion of victims by race and by injury type. Findings showed a clear and consistent pattern in which personal weapons (such as hands, feet, or bodily force) overwhelmingly dominated all other weapon types across every racial group. This indicated that most incidents involved direct physical interaction rather than the use of external weapons. The scale of this category far exceeded all others, making it the central form of force in the dataset and establishing a stable baseline pattern regardless of race. Firearms represented the next most significant category, with handguns accounting for the largest share of firearm-related incidents across all groups. Other firearm types—such as rifles, shotguns, and automatic variants—were present but occurred at much lower frequencies, suggesting that while firearms were an important component of weapon involvement, their use was concentrated in more common and accessible types rather than specialized or high-powered weapons. This hierarchy within firearm categories remained consistent across all racial groups.

In addition to firearms, knives/cutting instruments and blunt objects appeared as secondary but still notable forms of weapons. These categories were consistently represented across all groups, reinforcing that non-firearm weapons still played a meaningful role in incidents, though at a much lower level than personal weapons. Motor vehicles and other miscellaneous categories also contributed to the overall distribution, but they remained relatively small in comparison, indicating they were less typical forms of force. Across all weapon types, the overall distribution followed a similar structure by race, with the White category accounting for the largest number of incidents in each category and the Black or African American category consistently representing the second-largest share. However, this pattern was largely driven by overall case volume rather than meaningful differences in how weapons were used. Smaller groups, including American Indian or Alaska Native and Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander populations, showed low but proportionally consistent counts across all categories, limiting evidence of distinct patterns. Finally, the least common weapon types—such as explosives, poison, drugs used as weapons, and incendiary devices—were nearly negligible across all groups. Their rarity suggested that these forms of weapon use were not a significant factor in the broader structure of incidents. Overall, the data pointed to a highly stable and uniform pattern of weapon involvement, where the type of weapon used did not vary substantially by race, and the primary differences observed were in scale rather than in the nature of weapon use.

Furthermore, [Table 13](#) shows a crosstabulation of the proportion of victims by race and by presence of injury (binary: yes there is presence of injury; no, there is no presence of injury). Findings showed a nearly even split between incidents involving injury and those with no injury across all racial groups. The distribution remained highly consistent, with each racial group showing roughly similar proportions of injury versus no injury, suggesting that the likelihood of injury was not strongly differentiated by race. While the White category accounted for the largest number of cases in both injury and non-injury incidents, this again reflected overall case volume rather than a distinct pattern in injury outcomes. Slight variations were present, such as marginally higher proportions of injury among American Indian or Alaska Native victims and slightly lower proportions among Asian victims, but these differences were small and did not disrupt the overall stability of the pattern. Overall, the data indicated that injury outcomes in victimization incidents were distributed in a balanced and consistent way across racial groups, with differences driven more by scale than by meaningful variation in injury likelihood.

Table 13. Crosstabulation for rates of victimization by race and by presence of injury

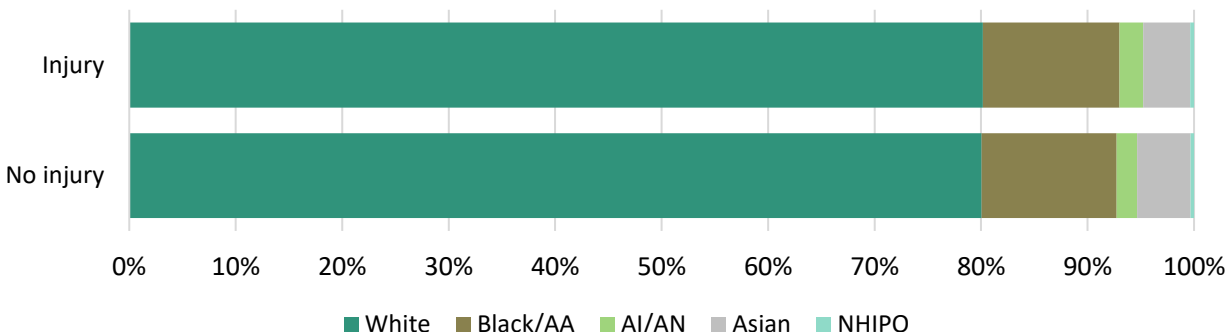
		White	Black/AA	AI/AN	Asian	NHIPO
No injury presence	Count	278,224 _a	44,136 _{a, b}	6,641 _c	1,7423 _d	1,170 _{b, c}
	% within injury	80.0%	12.7%	1.9%	5.0%	0.3%
	% within race	51.4%	51.2%	47.6%	54.6%	49.2%
	% of total	41.2%	6.5%	1.0%	2.6%	0.2%
Injury presence	Count	263,353 _a	42,073 _{a, b}	7,313 _c	14,513 _d	1,208 _{b, c}
	% within injury	80.2%	12.8%	2.2%	4.4%	0.4%
	% within race	48.6%	48.8%	52.4%	45.4%	50.8%
	% of total	39.0%	6.2%	1.1%	2.1%	0.2%

Notes: Percentages are calculated within categories (injury presence status, race, and total) and may not sum to 100% due to rounding. The column proportions test uses a z-test ($p < .05$) to compare proportions across racial categories, with statistically significant differences indicated by different subscript letters; however, interpretation should be made cautiously as statistical significance may be influenced by large sample sizes and uneven distributions across groups. The assumption of independent observations may be violated because the data are offense-based rather than individual-based, meaning individuals may appear multiple times in the dataset and may be victimized more than once within a given year. The dataset includes exclusively NIBRS victim records and may be subject to underreporting, as it reflects only participating jurisdictions and does not represent all law enforcement agencies nationwide. As a result, findings may not be generalizable to the broader population.

[Figure 24](#) shows the average frequency distribution by race and by presence of injury. Findings showed a highly balanced pattern in the presence versus absence of injury across all racial groups, reinforcing that victimization outcomes were relatively evenly split rather than heavily skewed in one direction. In each

group, the average frequencies of injury present and no injury incidents were very similar, indicating that the likelihood of sustaining an injury did not vary substantially by race. While the White victims displayed higher average frequencies overall, this reflected the larger volume of cases rather than a different pattern of injury outcomes. The remaining groups followed the same proportional structure, with only minor fluctuations that did not meaningfully change the overall trend. Taken together, [Figure 24](#) supported the conclusion that injury presence in victimization incidents was distributed consistently across racial groups, with differences driven primarily by scale rather than by variation in injury likelihood.

Figure 24. Average frequency distribution by race and by presence of injury



Discussion and Conclusion

The findings from this study provide a comprehensive and integrated view of victimization patterns in Washington State using NIBRS data from 2013 to 2023. Overall, the results point to a gradual long-term increase in reported offenses and victimization, punctuated by periodic fluctuations rather than steady linear growth. The peak observed in 2022, followed by a slight decline in 2023, may suggest the beginning of stabilization, although it remains unclear whether this reflects a sustained trend or short-term variation. These broader patterns likely reflect a combination of shifts in reporting practices, changing social conditions, and systemic disruptions during the COVID-19 era. Importantly, fluctuations over time appeared to affect all demographic groups in parallel, reinforcing the influence of macro-level forces on victimization trends.

A central conclusion of this study is that victimization is not evenly distributed, but instead structured by a complex interaction of gender, age, race, and situational context. Gender differences, for example, were not uniform but highly dependent on the type and context of victimization. While males experienced slightly higher overall victimization rates, this gap remained relatively stable over time. However, disaggregated analyses revealed clear divergences: males were more often victims in public, high-risk, and weapon-involved contexts—particularly those involving firearms, serious injury, and stranger-based violence—whereas females were more likely to experience interpersonal and relationship-based victimization, often involving known offenders, personal force, and lower levels of physical injury. These findings highlight a consistent distinction between external, situational risk and internal, relational vulnerability. Age emerged as another key organizing factor, revealing a life course pattern in victimization. Contrary to common assumptions, victimization was not concentrated among younger individuals but increased with age, with those aged 46 and older representing the largest share of victims. At the same time, the nature of victimization shifted across the life course. Younger individuals were more likely to experience interpersonal, contact-based, and vulnerability-driven offenses, while older individuals were increasingly exposed to property, financial, and non-contact crimes. Victim-offender relationships also evolved with age, moving from family and known relationships in youth to more diffuse and impersonal interactions in adulthood. These patterns underscore

that victimization risk is shaped less by age itself and more by changing social roles, routine activities, and exposure to different environments over time.

The analysis of victimization by race revealed a similarly structured but nuanced pattern. Across nearly all dimensions, the distribution of victimization followed a stable hierarchy in which White individuals accounted for the largest share of incidents in raw counts, followed by Black or African American individuals, with other racial groups representing smaller proportions. However, this distribution largely reflected population size and exposure. When examining rates, a more meaningful disparity emerged: Black or African American individuals consistently experienced the highest victimization rates across all years, indicating a persistent and structurally embedded disparity in relative risk. Despite these differences in scale, the overall structure of victimization remained highly consistent across racial groups. Most incidents were non-violent, involved property or theft-related offenses, and occurred between individuals who knew each other. Personal weapons (e.g., hands, feet) overwhelmingly dominated violent incidents, while firearms and other weapons played a secondary role. Injury outcomes were also evenly distributed, with similar proportions of incidents resulting in injury across all groups. These patterns suggest that while the magnitude of victimization differs, the underlying nature of victimization events is broadly similar across racial categories.

At the same time, disparities became more visible in specific contexts. Violent and interpersonal offenses, law enforcement–related incidents, and certain gang-associated contexts showed greater variation across groups, particularly affecting Black or African American individuals in proportional terms. However, these contexts represented a smaller share of overall incidents. Similarly, bias-motivated crimes, while socially significant, were rare and followed predictable identity-based patterns rather than driving broader victimization trends. Across all analyses, differences between groups were more reflective of context and exposure than fundamentally different patterns of behavior. Another important finding is the distinction between victimization and offending patterns. Victimization was more broadly distributed across age groups and more balanced by gender.

Several limitations should be considered when interpreting these findings. The use of incident-level data means that repeat victimization or offending by the same individuals cannot be accounted for, potentially inflating counts. Underreporting and variation in reporting practices may affect the accuracy of certain categories, particularly sensitive offenses or bias-related incidents. Some subgroups—especially smaller racial populations—had low counts, limiting the reliability of detailed comparisons. Additionally, the presence of “unknown” or “missing” data in variables such as victim–offender relationships introduces uncertainty. Finally, because the analysis is descriptive and based on aggregate data, it cannot establish causal relationships.

Despite these limitations, the findings have clear implications for policy and practice. They suggest that prevention strategies should be context-specific rather than generalized. Efforts to reduce male victimization may benefit from focusing on high-risk public environments and violence reduction strategies, while prevention of female victimization should prioritize domestic violence interventions and support for interpersonal harm. Age-specific strategies are also critical, with youth-focused efforts addressing interpersonal and sexual victimization, and adult-focused strategies emphasizing fraud prevention and protection against property crimes. More broadly, the findings highlight the importance of addressing structural and environmental risk factors—such as community conditions, economic opportunity, and social support systems—that shape exposure to victimization.

This study demonstrates that victimization is structured by a combination of demographic characteristics and situational contexts rather than any single factor alone. While overall victimization has increased modestly over time, the underlying patterns remain stable and predictable. Differences by gender, age, and race are best understood as variations in exposure, context, and structural conditions rather than fundamentally

distinct forms of victimization. Future research should build on these findings by incorporating population-adjusted measures, longitudinal or individual-level data, and additional contextual variables such as socioeconomic status and geographic variation. Such approaches would provide a more complete understanding of victimization dynamics and support the development of more targeted and effective prevention strategies.

Disclaimer

This material utilizes publicly available data from the NIBRS. The views expressed here are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily represent those of the NIBRS or other data contributors. Any errors are attributable to the author(s).

References

Lauritsen, J. L., & Rezey, M. L. (2018). Victimization trends and correlates: Macro-and microinfluences and new directions for research. *Annual Review of Criminology*, 1, 103-121.

United States. Bureau of Justice Statistics. (2014). *Criminal victimization, 2013*. U.S. Department of Justice. <https://bjs.ojp.gov>

United States. Bureau of Justice Statistics. (2015). *Criminal victimization, 2014*. U.S. Department of Justice. <https://bjs.ojp.gov>

United States. Bureau of Justice Statistics. (2016). *Criminal victimization, 2015*. U.S. Department of Justice. <https://bjs.ojp.gov>

United States. Bureau of Justice Statistics. (2017). *Criminal victimization, 2016*. U.S. Department of Justice. <https://bjs.ojp.gov>

United States. Bureau of Justice Statistics. (2018). *Criminal victimization, 2017*. U.S. Department of Justice. <https://bjs.ojp.gov>

United States. Bureau of Justice Statistics. (2019). *Criminal victimization, 2018*. U.S. Department of Justice. <https://bjs.ojp.gov>

United States. Bureau of Justice Statistics. (2020). *Criminal victimization, 2019*. U.S. Department of Justice. <https://bjs.ojp.gov>

United States. Bureau of Justice Statistics. (2021). *Criminal victimization, 2020*. U.S. Department of Justice. <https://bjs.ojp.gov>

United States. Bureau of Justice Statistics. (2022). *Criminal victimization, 2021*. U.S. Department of Justice. <https://bjs.ojp.gov>

United States. Bureau of Justice Statistics. (2023). *Criminal victimization, 2022*. U.S. Department of Justice. <https://bjs.ojp.gov>

United States. Bureau of Justice Statistics. (2024). *Criminal victimization, 2023*. U.S. Department of Justice. <https://bjs.ojp.gov>

United States. Bureau of Justice Statistics. National Incident-Based Reporting System, 2013: Extract Files. Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research [distributor], 2018-10-02.
<https://doi.org/10.3886/ICPSR36121.v2>

United States. Bureau of Justice Statistics. National Incident-Based Reporting System, 2014: Extract Files. Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research [distributor], 2018-10-03.
<https://doi.org/10.3886/ICPSR36421.v2>

United States. Bureau of Justice Statistics. National Incident-Based Reporting System, 2015: Extract Files. Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research [distributor], 2018-10-05.
<https://doi.org/10.3886/ICPSR36851.v2>

United States. Bureau of Justice Statistics. National Incident-Based Reporting System, 2016: Extract Files. Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research [distributor], 2021-07-12.
<https://doi.org/10.3886/ICPSR37066.v2>

United States. Bureau of Justice Statistics. National Incident-Based Reporting System, 2017: Extract Files. Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research [distributor], 2021-07-12.
<https://doi.org/10.3886/ICPSR37650.v2>

United States. Bureau of Justice Statistics. National Incident-Based Reporting System, 2018: Extract Files. Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research [distributor], 2022-11-22.
<https://doi.org/10.3886/ICPSR37649.v2>

United States. Bureau of Justice Statistics. National Incident-Based Reporting System, 2019: Extract Files. Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research [distributor], 2022-11-22.
<https://doi.org/10.3886/ICPSR38565.v2>

United States. Bureau of Justice Statistics. National Incident-Based Reporting System, 2020: Extract Files. Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research [distributor], 2022-11-22.
<https://doi.org/10.3886/ICPSR38566.v3>

United States. Bureau of Justice Statistics. National Incident-Based Reporting System, 2021: Extract Files. Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research [distributor], 2022-11-22.
<https://doi.org/10.3886/ICPSR38807.v3>

United States. Bureau of Justice Statistics. National Incident-Based Reporting System, 2022: Extract Files. Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research [distributor], 2022-11-22.
<https://doi.org/10.3886/ICPSR38925.v3>

United States. Bureau of Justice Statistics. National Incident-Based Reporting System, 2023: Extract Files. Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research [distributor], 2022-11-22.
<https://doi.org/10.3886/ICPSR39270.v3>

Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs. (2014). *Crime in Washington 2013 Annual Report*. WASPC. <https://waspc.memberclicks.net/assets/CJIS/2013%20ciw.pdf>

Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs. (2015). *Crime in Washington 2014 Annual Report*. WASPC. <https://waspc.memberclicks.net/assets/CJIS/ciw%202014%20small.pdf>

Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs. (2016). *Crime in Washington 2015 Annual Report*. WASPC. <https://waspc.memberclicks.net/assets/CJIS/crime%20in%20washington%202015.small.pdf>

Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs. (2017). *Crime in Washington 2016 Annual Report*. WASPC. <https://waspc.memberclicks.net/assets/CJIS/2016%20crime%20in%20washington.small.pdf>

Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs. (2018). *Crime in Washington 2017 Annual Report*. WASPC. <https://waspc.memberclicks.net/assets/CJIS/crime%20in%20washington%202017.small.pdf>

Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs. (2019). *Crime in Washington 2018 Annual Report*. WASPC. <https://waspc.memberclicks.net/assets/CJIS/2018%20CIW-2.pdf>

Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs. (2020). *Crime in Washington 2019 Annual Report*. WASPC. https://waspc.memberclicks.net/assets/CJIS/Crime%20in%20Washington%202019-small_111620.pdf

Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs. (2021). *Crime in Washington 2020 Annual Report*. WASPC. <https://waspc.memberclicks.net/assets/CJIS/Crime%20In%20Washington%202020-small.pdf>

Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs. (2022). *Crime in Washington 2021 Annual Report*. WASPC. <https://waspc.memberclicks.net/assets/CJIS/Crime%20in%20Washington%202021-%20small2.pdf>

Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs. (2023). *Crime in Washington 2022 Annual Report*. WASPC. <https://waspc.memberclicks.net/assets/Crime%20in%20Washington%202022-compressed.pdf%2007-2023.pdf>

Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs. (2024). *Crime in Washington 2023 Annual Report*. WASPC. <https://waspc.memberclicks.net/assets/Crime%20in%20Washington%202023-compressed.pdf>

Appendices

Appendix A. Definitions and operationalizations

Race	This report was limited to NIBRS race terms - "Black/African American (AA)," "White," "Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander (NHIPO)," "American Indian or American Native (AI/AN)," or "Asian"
Sex	This report was limited to the NIBRS binary values of "male" and "female"
Age at time of victimization/ or offense	This report categorized age as: (1) 17 years of age and younger, (2) 18 to 25 years of age, (3) 26 to 35 years of age, (4) 36 to 45 years of age, and (5) 46 year of age and older
Year of offense	This report utilized data from January 1, 2013 to December 31, 2023
Offense type	This report utilizes the NIBRS definition of offense type - a specific category of criminal behavior recorded in detail for each incident known to law enforcement, rather than as aggregated counts. Operationally, NIBRS requires reporting agencies to code each incident according to these standardized definitions using discrete data elements (e.g., offense codes, location types, victim-offender relationships, weapon use), enabling consistent measurement across jurisdictions. The offense categories includes the values: murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, negligent manslaughter, and justifiable homicide, as well as a range of violent and sexual offenses such as kidnapping/abduction, rape, sodomy, sexual assault with an object, fondling (indecent liberties/child molesting), robbery, aggravated assault, simple assault, and intimidation. Property and damage-related offenses include arson, extortion/blackmail, burglary/breaking and entering, pocket-picking, purse-snatching, shoplifting, theft from building, theft from coin-operated machine or device, theft from motor vehicle, theft of motor vehicle parts/accessories, all other larceny, motor vehicle theft, counterfeiting/forgery, false pretenses/ swindle/ confidence game, credit card/automatic teller machine fraud, impersonation, welfare fraud, wire fraud, embezzlement, stolen property offenses, and destruction/damage/vandalism of property. Additional offenses include incest, statutory rape, bribery, human trafficking involving commercial sex acts, and human trafficking involving involuntary servitude. While agencies can record multiple offense types for a single incident, if applicable, this report utilizes the most serious offense type (as defined by NIBRS).
Crimes against persons	This report utilizes the NIBRS definition of "crimes against persons" which refers to a category of offenses in which the primary victim is an individual and the harm involves physical force, threat of force, or other direct personal violation. These offenses are distinct from crimes against property or society because they involve direct injury or potential injury to a person rather than loss of property or violations of public order. In reporting, each victim in a crimes-against-persons incident is counted separately, reflecting the system's focus on individual harm, and agencies must document specific elements such as injury type, weapon use, and victim-offender relationship to ensure consistent classification and analysis. This includes the values: sexual assault with an object, fondling (indecent liberties/child molesting), robbery (noting that NIBRS classifies robbery as a crime against persons), aggravated assault, simple assault, intimidation, incest, statutory rape, human trafficking involving commercial sex acts, and human trafficking involving involuntary servitude are included as part of this set of offenses
Crimes against property	This report utilizes the NIBRS definition of "crimes against society" are offenses that represent violations of laws designed to protect public order, morals, or societal well-being rather than direct harm to a specific individual or their property. These offenses typically involve prohibited activities in which society as a whole is considered the victim. Unlike crimes against persons, they do not involve individual victims being counted; instead, the offense itself is the unit of analysis. This includes the values: arson, extortion/blackmail, burglary/breaking and entering, pocket-picking, purse-snatching, shoplifting, theft from buildings, theft from coin-operated machines, theft from motor vehicles, theft of motor vehicle parts or accessories, all other larceny, motor vehicle theft, counterfeiting/forgery, false pretenses/swindle/confidence game, credit card/ATM fraud, impersonation, welfare fraud, wire fraud, embezzlement, stolen property offenses, destruction/damage/vandalism of property.
Crimes against society	This report utilizes the NIBRS definition of "crimes against property" are offenses in which the primary objective is the taking, damage, or unlawful use of property or assets, rather than direct physical harm to a person. NIBRS operationalizes these crimes by focusing on the property as the

	primary target, requiring agencies to report detailed information about the type of property involved, its value, how it was stolen or damaged, and whether it was recovered. Unlike crimes against persons, where each victim is counted, property crimes are typically counted per incident, with additional data elements capturing multiple items or types of property within the same event, enabling more precise analysis of economic loss and criminal methods. This includes the value: bribery
Violent offenses	This report includes offenses involving force or threat of force against people. This includes the values: sexual assault with an object, fondling (indecent liberties/child molesting), robbery, aggravated assault, simple assault, intimidation, incest, statutory rape, human trafficking - commercial sex acts, human trafficking - involuntary servitude
Non-violent offenses	This report includes offenses not involving force or threat of force against people. This includes the values: arson, burglary/breaking and entering, pocket-picking, purse-snatching, shoplifting, theft from building, theft from coin-operated machine or device, theft from motor vehicle, theft of motor vehicle parts/accessories, all other larceny, motor vehicle theft, stolen property offenses, destruction/damage/vandalism of property, extortion/blackmail, counterfeiting/forgery, false pretenses/swindle/confidence game, credit card/automatic teller machine fraud, impersonation, welfare fraud, wire fraud, embezzlement, bribery
Contact offenses	This report includes offenses involving direct physical contact with a victim. This includes the values: sexual assault with an object, fondling (indecent liberties/child molesting), robbery, aggravated assault, simple assault, intimidation, incest, statutory rape, human trafficking - commercial sex acts, extortion/blackmail, human trafficking - involuntary servitude
Non-contact offenses	This report includes offenses not involving direct physical contact with a victim. This includes the values: burglary/breaking and entering, pocket-picking, purse-snatching, shoplifting, motor vehicle theft, arson, destruction/damage/vandalism of property, embezzlement, bribery, theft from building, theft from coin-operated machine or device, theft from motor vehicle, theft of motor vehicle parts/accessories
Interpersonal offenses	This report includes offenses driven by personal emotions or conflict between individuals. This includes the values: aggravated assault, simple assault, intimidation, fondling (indecent liberties/child molesting)
Instrumental offenses	This report includes offenses committed to achieve a goal, such as money or power crimes. This includes the values: robbery, burglary/breaking and entering, welfare fraud, motor vehicle theft, credit card/automatic teller machine fraud, embezzlement, bribery, extortion/blackmail, human trafficking - commercial sex acts, theft from building, theft from coin-operated machine or device, theft from motor vehicle, theft of motor vehicle parts/accessories, human trafficking - involuntary servitude, wire fraud
Victim type	This report utilizes the NIBRS definition of victim type, a core data element used to classify the kind of entity that was harmed or targeted in a criminal incident. NIBRS operationalizes victim type by requiring reporting agencies to assign standardized codes to each victim in an incident, depending on the nature of the offense and who or what was affected. This report utilized "individual" and "law enforcement" as others were not a person
Victim's relationship to offender (including)	This report utilizes the NIBRS definition of victim's relationship to offender which is a victim-level data element that describes how the victim and offender are connected prior to or during the incident. This variable is used to capture the social or situational relationship between the parties involved in a crime. Each victim in an incident can have a separate relationship code for each known offender, allowing for multiple relationships within a single case when applicable. analyses included individual and binary (i.e., presence or no presence). This includes the values: undetermined, unknown/missing/dnr, not applicable, victim was spouse, victim was common-law spouse, victim was parent, victim was sibling, victim was child, victim was grandparent, victim was grandchild, victim was in-law, victim was stepparent, victim was stepchild, victim was stepsibling, victim was other family member, victim was offender, victim was acquaintance, victim was friend, victim was neighbor, victim was babysittee (the baby), victim was boyfriend/girlfriend, victim was child of boyfriend/girlfriend, homosexual relationship, victim was ex-spouse, victim was employee, victim was employer, victim was otherwise known, victim was stranger, victim was acquaintance, victim was otherwise known to offender. While agencies can record multiple relationship types for a single incident, if applicable, this report utilizes the most serious relationship type (as defined by NIBRS).
Familial relationship	This report calculated the variable "familial relationship" and this is defined when a relation includes: undetermined, unknown/missing/dnr, not applicable, victim was spouse, victim was

	common-law spouse, victim was parent, victim was sibling, victim was child, victim was grandparent, victim was grandchild, victim was in-law, victim was stepparent, victim was stepchild, victim was stepsibling, victim was other family member
Criminal activity/ gang involvement	This report utilizes the NIBRS definition of criminal activity/gang involvement which is not an offense type itself but a contextual data element used to describe the circumstances surrounding an incident. Operationally, NIBRS requires law enforcement agencies to indicate applicable activity codes (e.g., “gang-related,” “drug distribution,” or “extortion”) and to flag suspected gang involvement based on investigative knowledge or evidence at the time of reporting. This includes the values: not applicable, buying/receiving, cultivating/ manufacturing/ publishing, distributing/selling, exploiting children, other gang, juvenile gang, none/unknown gang involvement, operating/promoting/assisting, possessing/concealing, transporting/ transmitting/ importing, using/consuming. While agencies can record multiple criminal activity/ gang involvement types for a single incident, if applicable, this report utilizes the most serious criminal activity/ gang involvement (as defined by NIBRS).
Bias motivation	This report utilizes the NIBRS definition of bias motivation as a way is a specific data element used to indicate whether an offense was motivated, in whole or in part, by the offender’s prejudice against a particular group or characteristic of the victim. This variable is used to identify hate crimes and is applied to incidents where there is objective evidence that the offender targeted the victim because of attributes such as race, ethnicity, ancestry, religion, sexual orientation, disability, gender, or gender identity. This includes the values: unknown/missing/dnr, anti-white, anti-black or african american, anti-american indian or alaska native, anti-asian, anti-multi-racial group, anti-native hawaiian or other pacific islander, anti-jewish, anti-catholic, anti-protestant, anti-islamic (muslim), anti-other religion, anti-multi-religious group, anti-hispanic or latino, anti-not hispanic or latino, anti-transgender, anti-gay, anti-lesbian, anti-lesbian, gay, bisexual, or transgender, mixed group (lgbt), anti-heterosexual, anti-bisexual, anti-physical disability, anti-mental disability, anti-male, anti-female, anti-gender non-conforming, none. While agencies can record multiple bias motivation types for a single incident, if applicable, this report utilizes the most serious bias motivation (as defined by NIBRS). For binary analysis, this report also calculated a variable “presence of bias motivation” and it is defined as binary: “yes” or “no”.
Use of weapons and/or force	This report utilizes the NIBRS definition use of weapons and/or force which is a key incident-level data element that captures how an offender applied physical power, threats, or instruments to commit an offense. Importantly, NIBRS treats “force” broadly, so even when no traditional weapon is present—such as in cases involving intimidation, physical assault, or threats—the method is still captured through appropriate coding (e.g., personal weapons or none used, depending on the offense). This includes the values: firearm (type not stated), firearm-automatic, handgun, handgun-automatic, rifle, rifle-automatic, shotgun, shotgun-automatic, other firearm, other firearm-automatic, knife/cutting instrument, blunt object, motor vehicle, personal weapons (hands, feet, teeth, etc.), poison (include gas), explosives, fire/incendiary device, drugs/narcotics/sleeping pills, asphyxiation, other. While agencies can record multiple weapon/force types for a single incident, if applicable, this report utilizes the most serious weapon/force types (as defined by NIBRS). For binary analysis, this report also calculated a variable “presence of uses of weapons and/or force” and it is defined as binary: “yes” or “no”.
Injury	This report utilizes the NIBRS definition injury which is a victim-level data element used to describe the type and extent of physical harm suffered as a result of a criminal incident. NIBRS operationalizes injury through standardized categories that allow agencies to code the most serious injury sustained. This includes the values: none, apparent minor injury, apparent broken bones, other major injury, possible internal injury, loss of teeth, severe laceration, unconsciousness. While agencies can record multiple injury types for a single incident, if applicable, this report utilizes the most serious injury type (as defined by NIBRS). For binary analysis, this report also calculated a variable “presence of injury” and it is defined as binary: “yes” or “no”.

Table A1. Counts of population estimates in Washington by year and by demographics

Washington State Population					
Source: U.S. Census Bureau retrieved from OFM					
	Total	Male (N, %)		Female (N, %)	
2013	6,906,026	3,441,778 (49.8%)		3,464,248 (50.2%)	
2014	7,005,209	3,491,756 (49.8%)		3,513,453 (50.2%)	
2015	7,106,620	3,542,793 (49.9%)		3,563,827 (50.1%)	
2016	7,237,219	3,608,435 (49.9%)		3,628,784 (50.1%)	
2017	7,344,073	3,662,136 (49.9%)		3,681,937 (50.1%)	
2018	7,463,479	3,722,174 (49.9%)		3,741,304 (50.1%)	
2019	7,581,818	3,781,699 (49.9%)		3,800,118 (50.1%)	
2020	7,706,306	3,844,278 (49.9%)		3,862,027 (50.1%)	
2021	7,766,970	3,874,379 (49.9%)		3,892,592 (50.1%)	
2022	7,864,395	3,922,856 (49.9%)		3,941,539 (50.1%)	
2023	7,951,145	3,965,843 (49.9%)		3,985,302 (50.1%)	
	White (N, %)	AA (N, %)	AI/AN (N, %)	Asian (N, %)	NHOPI (N, %)
2013	5,476,561 (84.5%)	269,609 (4.2%)	129,104 (2.0%)	556,941 (8.6%)	50,463 (0.8%)
2014	5,487,369 (84.0%)	277,165 (4.2%)	131,762 (2.0%)	582,671 (8.9%)	53,061 (0.8%)
2015	5,499,108 (83.5%)	284,946 (4.3%)	134,396 (2.0%)	609,315 (9.3%)	55,684 (0.8%)
2016	5,531,450 (83.0%)	294,429 (4.4%)	137,503 (2.1%)	639,584 (9.6%)	58,625 (0.9%)
2017	5,548,870 (82.6%)	302,053 (4.5%)	140,372 (2.1%)	665,133 (9.9%)	61,311 (0.9%)
2018	5,575,376 (82.2%)	310,194 (4.6%)	143,436 (2.1%)	692,147 (10.2%)	64,073 (0.9%)
2019	5,600,220 (81.7%)	318,443 (4.6%)	146,467 (2.1%)	719,577 (10.5%)	66,853 (1.0%)
2020	5,844,255 (81.5%)	334,873 (4.7%)	170,792 (2.4%)	750,076 (10.5%)	70,359 (1.0%)
2021	5,860,838 (81.2%)	341,077 (4.7%)	172,184 (2.4%)	768,442 (10.7%)	72,295 (1.0%)
2022	5,890,883 (80.8%)	350,334 (4.8%)	174,961 (2.4%)	801,501 (11.0%)	74,963 (1.0%)
2023	5,915,204 (80.4%)	358,681 (4.9%)	177,616 (2.4%)	831,528 (11.3%)	77,555 (1.1%)

Notes: Due to missing, incomplete, unmatched, or inconsistent data, NIBRS results may be underreported. Some OFM population estimates rely on intercensal projections and may be based on prior census data (e.g., 2010 Census) where 2020 Census updates were not yet fully incorporated. Population estimates are subject to revision as new data become available. Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding. Racial categories are mutually exclusive and may not capture individuals identifying with more than one race, and Hispanic/Latino ethnicity is not separately reported and may be included within racial categories. Differences in racial classification between NIBRS and OFM data limit direct comparability; results should be interpreted with caution. Data represent annual estimates for Washington State and may not reflect within-year population changes. Definitions: African American (AA); American Indian or Alaska Native (AI/AN); Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander (NHOPI).

Table A2. Count of rates of victimization by county of offense

County	N	%
Adams County	14,230	0.3
Asotin County	15,302	0.3
Benton County	12,479	0.3
Chelan County	130,296	2.8
Clallam County	32,074	0.7
Clark County	41,164	0.9
Columbia County	238,213	5.2
Cowlitz County	1,907	0.0
Douglas County	72,544	1.6
Ferry County	15,347	0.3
Franklin County	982	0.0
Garfield County	51,592	1.1
Grant County	1,254	0.0
Grays Harbor County	64,582	1.4
Island County	41,820	0.9
Jefferson County	19,620	0.4
King County	11,065	0.2
Kitsap County	1,621,033	35.1
Kittitas County	150,201	3.3
Klickitat County	23,936	0.5
Lewis County	5,340	0.1
Lincoln County	42,116	0.9
Mason County	3,396	0.1
Okanogan County	32,896	0.7
Pacific County	11,449	0.2
Pend Oreille County	5,701	0.1
Pierce County	6,159	0.1
San Juan County	673,934	14.6
Skagit County	3,396	0.1
Skamania County	88,437	1.9
Snohomish County	2,551	0.1
Spokane County	311,722	6.8
Stevens County	344,200	7.5
Thurston County	13,233	0.3
Wahkiakum County	145,463	3.2
Walla Walla County	1,187	0.0
Whatcom County	37,051	0.8
Whitman County	129,934	2.8
Yakima County	17,834	0.4

Notes: Data do not sum to 100% due to rounding and/or exclusion of missing data. The data include only NIBRS-reported offenses and may be underreported. Not all counties or law enforcement agencies participate in NIBRS, and participation levels vary across jurisdictions; therefore, results may be skewed and are not fully representative of all reported crime. Results may also be biased when analyzing demographic variables because the data are offense-based rather than individual-based, and individuals may be counted multiple times if involved in more than one offense within the year. Differences in reporting practices, data quality, and submission completeness across counties may further affect comparability. Small counts in some counties may produce unstable percentages and should be interpreted with caution.

Table A3. Count of rates of victimization by offense type

Offense	N	%
Murder/Nonnegligent Manslaughter	3,509	0.1
Negligent Manslaughter	305	0.0
Justifiable Homicide	145	0.0
Kidnaping/Abduction	14,943	0.3
Rape	25,904	0.6
Sodomy	3,111	0.1
Sexual Assault With An Object	970	0.0
Fondling (Indecent Liberties/Child Molesting)	29,581	0.6
Robbery	85,983	1.9
Aggravated Assault	166,469	3.6
Simple Assault	519,622	11.3
Intimidation	122,841	2.7
Arson	14,675	0.3
Extortion/Blackmail	5,572	0.1
Burglary/Breaking and Entering	521,791	11.3
Pocket-picking	5,678	0.1
Purse-snatching	6,609	0.1
Shoplifting	306,281	6.6
Theft From Building	107,309	2.3
Theft From Coin-Operated Machine or Device	1,879	0.0
Theft From Motor Vehicle	569,719	12.3
Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts/Accessories	108,003	2.3
All Other Larceny	660,351	14.3
Motor Vehicle Theft	312,968	6.8
Counterfeiting/Forgery	51,649	1.1
False Pretenses/Swindle/Confidence Game	68,782	1.5
Credit Card/Automatic Teller Machine Fraud	52,619	1.1
Impersonation	52,188	1.1
Welfare Fraud	337	0.0
Wire Fraud	7,233	0.2
Embezzlement	3,632	0.1
Stolen Property Offenses	60,216	1.3
Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property	459,010	9.9
Drug/Narcotic Violations	125,868	2.7
Drug Equipment Violations	22,430	0.5
Incest	667	0.0
Statutory Rape	2,640	0.1
Pornography/Obscene Material	5,382	0.1
Betting/Wagering	14	0.0
Operating/Promoting/Assisting Gambling	11	0.0
Prostitution	5,514	0.1
Assisting or Promoting Prostitution	849	0.0
Purchasing Prostitution	845	0.0
Bribery	83	0.0
Weapon Law Violations	99,638	2.2
Human Trafficking - Commercial Sex Acts	287	0.0
Human Trafficking - Involuntary Servitude	47	0.0
Animal Cruelty	1,440	0.0

Notes: Data do not sum to 100% due to rounding and/or exclusion of missing or unknown data. The data include only NIBRS-reported offenses and may be underreported. Not all law enforcement agencies participate in NIBRS, and participation varies across jurisdictions; therefore, results may not be fully representative and should be interpreted with caution. Offenses are reported at the incident level rather than the individual level, and a single incident may include multiple offenses, which can inflate counts. Additionally, individuals may be involved in multiple incidents within a reporting period and may be counted more than once. Differences in reporting practices, offense classification, and data quality across agencies may affect comparability. Some offense categories have very small counts, resulting in percentages that round to 0.0% and should be interpreted cautiously.

Table A4. Count of rates of victimization by victim's relationship to offender

Relationship Type	N	%
Victim was Spouse	54,951	1.2
Victim was Common-Law Spouse	2,092	0.0
Victim was Parent	53,164	1.2
Victim was Sibling	31,039	0.7
Victim was Child	30,673	0.7
Victim was Grandparent	4,658	0.1
Victim was Grandchild	2,359	0.1
Victim was In-Law	4,626	0.1
Victim was Stepparent	4,873	0.1
Victim was Stepchild	5,400	0.1
Victim was Stepsibling	1,382	0.0
Victim was Other Family Member	20,567	0.4
Victim was Offender	10,342	0.2
Victim was Acquaintance	116,272	2.5
Victim was Friend	26,267	0.6
Victim was Neighbor	24,930	0.5
Victim was Babysittee (the baby)	3,263	0.1
Victim was Boyfriend/Girlfriend	147,576	3.2
Victim was Child of Boyfriend/Girlfriend	4,557	0.1
Homosexual Relationship	3,366	0.1
Victim was Ex-Spouse	8,216	0.2
Victim was Employee	2,654	0.1
Victim was Employer	2,235	0.0
Victim was Otherwise Known	102,548	2.2
Victim was Stranger	229,122	5.0
Missing	3,718,512	80.6

Notes: Data do not sum to 100% due to rounding and/or exclusion of missing or unknown data. The data include only NIBRS-reported offenses and may be underreported. Not all law enforcement agencies participate in NIBRS, and participation varies across jurisdictions; therefore, results may not be fully representative and should be interpreted with caution. Relationship type is reported at the incident level, not the individual level, and a single incident may involve multiple victims and/or offenders, which can affect counts. Individuals may also be involved in multiple incidents within a reporting period and may be counted more than once. A substantial proportion of cases are classified as missing or unknown (80.6%), which significantly limits interpretation and may bias the distribution of known relationship categories. Differences in reporting practices, definitions, and data completeness across agencies may further affect comparability. Relationship categories reflect reported associations at the time of the incident and may be subject to misclassification or incomplete information. Some categories have small counts, resulting in percentages that round to 0.0% and should be interpreted cautiously.

Table A5. Crosstabulation for rates of victimization by sex and by county of offense

		Female	Male
Adams	Count	5221 _a	6454 _b
	% within county	44.7%	55.3%
	% within sex	0.3%	0.4%
	% of total	0.2%	0.2%
Asotin	Count	4672 _a	4561 _b
	% within county	50.6%	49.4%
	% within sex	0.3%	0.3%
	% of total	0.1%	0.1%
Benton	Count	44528 _a	47354 _b
	% within county	48.5%	51.5%
	% within sex	2.8%	2.6%
	% of total	1.3%	1.4%
Chelan	Count	10830 _a	11612 _b
	% within county	48.3%	51.7%
	% within sex	0.7%	0.6%
	% of total	0.3%	0.3%
Clallam	Count	14563 _a	15428 _b
	% within county	48.6%	51.4%
	% within sex	0.9%	0.9%
	% of total	0.4%	0.5%
Clark	Count	93674 _a	95102 _b
	% within county	49.6%	50.4%
	% within sex	5.8%	5.3%
	% of total	2.7%	2.8%
Columbia	Count	765 _a	893 _a
	% within county	46.1%	53.9%
	% within sex	0.0%	0.0%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%
Cowlitz	Count	24680 _a	24655 _b
	% within county	50.0%	50.0%
	% within sex	1.5%	1.4%
	% of total	0.7%	0.7%
Douglas	Count	5358 _a	6077 _a
	% within county	46.9%	53.1%
	% within sex	0.3%	0.3%
	% of total	0.2%	0.2%
Ferry	Count	422 _a	415 _a
	% within county	50.4%	49.6%
	% within sex	0.0%	0.0%

	% of total	0.0%	0.0%
Franklin	Count	17783 _a	19222 _b
	% within county	48.1%	51.9%
	% within sex	1.1%	1.1%
	% of total	0.5%	0.6%
Garfield	Count	491 _a	447 _b
	% within county	52.3%	47.7%
	% within sex	0.0%	0.0%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%
Grant	Count	21824 _a	25312 _b
	% within county	46.3%	53.7%
	% within sex	1.4%	1.4%
	% of total	0.6%	0.7%
Gray's Harbor	Count	13707 _a	14809 _b
	% within county	48.1%	51.9%
	% within sex	0.9%	0.8%
	% of total	0.4%	0.4%
Island	Count	7455 _a	7955 _b
	% within county	48.4%	51.6%
	% within sex	0.5%	0.4%
	% of total	0.2%	0.2%
Jefferson	Count	3823 _a	4390 _a
	% within county	46.5%	53.5%
	% within sex	0.2%	0.2%
	% of total	0.1%	0.1%
King	Count	543889 _a	671324 _b
	% within county	44.8%	55.2%
	% within sex	33.8%	37.2%
	% of total	16.0%	19.7%
Kitsap	Count	56498 _a	59132 _b
	% within county	48.9%	51.1%
	% within sex	3.5%	3.3%
	% of total	1.7%	1.7%
Kittitas	Count	7769 _a	9093 _b
	% within county	46.1%	53.9%
	% within sex	0.5%	0.5%
	% of total	0.2%	0.3%
Klickitat	Count	1874 _a	2226 _a
	% within county	45.7%	54.3%
	% within sex	0.1%	0.1%
	% of total	0.1%	0.1%
Lewis	Count	14229 _a	15341 _b

Lincoln	% within county	48.1%	51.9%
	% within sex	0.9%	0.9%
	% of total	0.4%	0.4%
	Count	1093 _a	1468 _b
Mason	% within county	42.7%	57.3%
	% within sex	0.1%	0.1%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%
	Count	11418 _a	13102 _a
Okanogan	% within county	46.6%	53.4%
	% within sex	0.7%	0.7%
	% of total	0.3%	0.4%
	Count	3792 _a	4464 _b
Pacific	% within county	45.9%	54.1%
	% within sex	0.2%	0.2%
	% of total	0.1%	0.1%
	Count	1983 _a	2395 _b
Pend Oreille	% within county	45.3%	54.7%
	% within sex	0.1%	0.1%
	% of total	0.1%	0.1%
	Count	2280 _a	2624 _a
Pierce	% within county	46.5%	53.5%
	% within sex	0.1%	0.1%
	% of total	0.1%	0.1%
	Count	252095 _a	266550 _b
San Juan	% within county	48.6%	51.4%
	% within sex	15.7%	14.8%
	% of total	7.4%	7.8%
	Count	1280 _a	1349 _a
Skagit	% within county	48.7%	51.3%
	% within sex	0.1%	0.1%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%
	Count	25645 _a	29482 _b
Skamania	% within county	46.5%	53.5%
	% within sex	1.6%	1.6%
	% of total	0.8%	0.9%
	Count	1013 _a	1120 _a
Snohomish	% within county	47.5%	52.5%
	% within sex	0.1%	0.1%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%
Snohomish	Count	99655 _a	116180 _b
	% within county	46.2%	53.8%
	% within sex	6.2%	6.4%

Spokane	% of total	2.9%	3.4%
	Count	129149 _a	127742 _b
	% within county	50.3%	49.7%
	% within sex	8.0%	7.1%
Stevens	% of total	3.8%	3.7%
	Count	5160 _a	5810 _a
	% within county	47.0%	53.0%
	% within sex	0.3%	0.3%
Thurston	% of total	0.2%	0.2%
	Count	51251 _a	51796 _b
	% within county	49.7%	50.3%
	% within sex	3.2%	2.9%
Wahkiakum	% of total	1.5%	1.5%
	Count	463 _a	464 _a
	% within county	49.9%	50.1%
	% within sex	0.0%	0.0%
Walla Walla	% of total	0.0%	0.0%
	Count	12511 _a	13990 _a
	% within county	47.2%	52.8%
	% within sex	0.8%	0.8%
Whatcom	% of total	0.4%	0.4%
	Count	39538 _a	43440 _b
	% within county	47.6%	52.4%
	% within sex	2.5%	2.4%
Whitman	% of total	1.2%	1.3%
	Count	5580 _a	6256 _a
	% within county	47.1%	52.9%
	% within sex	0.3%	0.3%
Yakima	% of total	0.2%	0.2%
	Count	63346 _a	66498 _b
	% within county	48.8%	51.2%
	% within sex	3.9%	3.7%
	% of total	1.9%	2.0%

Notes: The column proportions test assigns subscript letters to categories within each column; for each pair of columns, proportions are compared using a z-test, and values with different subscript letters are significantly different at the specified level. Data do not sum to 100% due to rounding and/or exclusion of missing or unknown data. The data include only NIBRS-reported victim incidents and may be underreported. Not all counties or law enforcement agencies participate in NIBRS, and participation varies across jurisdictions; therefore, results may not be fully representative and should be interpreted with caution. Results may be biased when analyzing demographic characteristics because the data are offense-based rather than individual-based, and individuals may be victimized more than once within a reporting period and thus counted multiple times. Differences in reporting practices, data quality, and completeness across counties may affect comparability. Counties with small counts may produce unstable percentages and should be interpreted cautiously.

Table A6. Crosstabulation for rates of victimization by sex and by year of offense

		Female	Male
2013	Count	126370 _a	135598 _b
	% within year	48.2%	51.8%
	% within sex	7.9%	7.5%
	% of total	3.7%	4.0%
2014	Count	133380 _a	141889 _b
	% within year	48.5%	51.5%
	% within sex	8.3%	7.9%
	% of total	3.9%	4.2%
2015	Count	131836 _a	145282 _b
	% within year	47.6%	52.4%
	% within sex	8.2%	8.1%
	% of total	3.9%	4.3%
2016	Count	151148 _a	166437 _b
	% within year	47.6%	52.4%
	% within sex	9.4%	9.2%
	% of total	4.4%	4.9%
2017	Count	156389 _a	169622 _b
	% within year	48.0%	52.0%
	% within sex	9.7%	9.4%
	% of total	4.6%	5.0%
2018	Count	151643 _a	166487 _b
	% within year	47.7%	52.3%
	% within sex	9.4%	9.2%
	% of total	4.4%	4.9%
2019	Count	139858 _a	154124 _b
	% within year	47.6%	52.4%
	% within sex	8.7%	8.5%
	% of total	4.1%	4.5%
2020	Count	155459 _a	178287 _b
	% within year	46.6%	53.4%
	% within sex	9.7%	9.9%
	% of total	4.6%	5.2%
2021	Count	152448 _a	181644 _b
	% within year	45.6%	54.4%
	% within sex	9.5%	10.1%
	% of total	4.5%	5.3%
2022	Count	158152 _a	192182 _b
	% within year	45.1%	54.9%

2023	% within sex	9.8%	10.7%
	% of total	4.6%	5.6%
	Count	150904 _a	171425 _b
	% within year	46.8%	53.2%
	% within sex	9.4%	9.5%
	% of total	4.4%	5.0%

Notes: The column proportions test assigns subscript letters to categories within each column; for each pair of columns, proportions are compared using a z-test, and values with different subscript letters are significantly different at the specified level. Data do not sum to 100% due to rounding and/or exclusion of missing or unknown data. The data include only NIBRS-reported victim incidents and may be underreported. Not all law enforcement agencies participate in NIBRS, and participation has increased over time; therefore, year-to-year comparisons may reflect changes in reporting coverage as well as actual differences in victimization and should be interpreted with caution. Results may be biased when analyzing demographic characteristics because the data are offense-based rather than individual-based, and individuals may be victimized more than once within a reporting period and thus counted multiple times. Differences in reporting practices, data quality, and completeness across jurisdictions may affect comparability. Small cell sizes may produce unstable percentages, and cells with N < 10 have been redacted to protect confidentiality.

Table A7. Crosstabulation for rates of victimization by sex and by offense type

		Female	Male
Murder/Nonnegligent Manslaughter	Count	685 _a	1917 _b
	% within offense	26.3%	73.7%
	% within sex	0.0%	0.1%
	% of total	0.0%	0.1%
Negligent Manslaughter	Count	73 _a	174 _b
	% within offense	29.6%	70.4%
	% within sex	0.0%	0.0%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%
Kidnaping/Abduction	Count	7156 _a	2267 _b
	% within offense	75.9%	24.1%
	% within sex	0.4%	0.1%
	% of total	0.2%	0.1%
Rape	Count	24705 _a	686 _b
	% within offense	97.3%	2.7%
	% within sex	1.5%	0.0%
	% of total	0.7%	0.0%
Sodomy	Count	1208 _a	1832 _b
	% within offense	39.7%	60.3%
	% within sex	0.1%	0.1%
	% of total	0.0%	0.1%
Sexual Assault with an Object	Count	784 _a	165 _b
	% within offense	82.6%	17.4%
	% within sex	0.0%	0.0%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%
Fondling (Indecent Liberties/Child Molesting)	Count	23775 _a	5195 _b
	% within offense	82.1%	17.9%
	% within sex	1.5%	0.3%
	% of total	0.7%	0.2%
Robbery	Count	21269 _a	40004 _b
	% within offense	34.7%	65.3%
	% within sex	1.3%	2.2%
	% of total	0.6%	1.2%
Aggravated Assault	Count	59183 _a	86758 _b
	% within offense	40.6%	59.4%
	% within sex	3.7%	4.8%
	% of total	1.7%	2.5%
Simple Assault	Count	268533 _a	227356 _b
	% within offense	54.2%	45.8%
	% within sex	16.7%	12.6%

	% of total	7.9%	6.7%
Intimidation	Count	63128 _a	55568 _b
	% within offense	53.2%	46.8%
	% within sex	3.9%	3.1%
	% of total	1.9%	1.6%
Arson	Count	3086 _a	4371 _b
	% within offense	41.4%	58.6%
	% within sex	0.2%	0.2%
	% of total	0.1%	0.1%
Extortion/ Blackmail	Count	1647 _a	3520 _b
	% within offense	31.9%	68.1%
	% within sex	0.1%	0.2%
	% of total	0.0%	0.1%
Burglary/ Breaking and Entering	Count	151812 _a	204866 _b
	% within offense	42.6%	57.4%
	% within sex	9.4%	11.4%
	% of total	4.5%	6.0%
Pocket-picking	Count	2876 _a	1977 _b
	% within offense	59.3%	40.7%
	% within sex	0.2%	0.1%
	% of total	0.1%	0.1%
Shoplifting	Count	5651 _a	711 _b
	% within offense	88.8%	11.2%
	% within sex	0.4%	0.0%
	% of total	0.2%	0.0%
Theft from Building	Count	1877 _a	2779 _b
	% within offense	40.3%	59.7%
	% within sex	0.1%	0.2%
	% of total	0.1%	0.1%
Theft from Coin-Operated Machine or Device	Count	44356 _a	39194 _b
	% within offense	53.1%	46.9%
	% within sex	2.8%	2.2%
	% of total	1.3%	1.1%
Theft From Motor Vehicle	Count	174 _a	259 _b
	% within offense	40.2%	59.8%
	% within sex	0.0%	0.0%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%
K Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts/ Accessories	Count	226623 _a	284084 _b
	% within offense	44.4%	55.6%
	% within sex	14.1%	15.8%
	% of total	6.6%	8.3%
All Other Larceny	Count	35630 _a	55535 _b

	% within offense	39.1%	60.9%
	% within sex	2.2%	3.1%
	% of total	1.0%	1.6%
Motor Vehicle Theft	Count	240106 _a	273916 _b
	% within offense	46.7%	53.3%
	% within sex	14.9%	15.2%
	% of total	7.0%	8.0%
Counterfeiting/ Forgery	Count	104708 _a	188027 _b
	% within offense	35.8%	64.2%
	% within sex	6.5%	10.4%
	% of total	3.1%	5.5%
False Pretenses/ Swindle/ Confidence Game	Count	10789 _a	11596 _b
	% within offense	48.2%	51.8%
	% within sex	0.7%	0.6%
	% of total	0.3%	0.3%
Credit Card/ Automatic Teller Machine Fraud	Count	27321 _a	24166 _b
	% within offense	53.1%	46.9%
	% within sex	1.7%	1.3%
	% of total	0.8%	0.7%
Impersonation	Count	25513 _a	20063 _b
	% within offense	56.0%	44.0%
	% within sex	1.6%	1.1%
	% of total	0.7%	0.6%
Welfare Fraud	Count	26412 _a	24331 _b
	% within offense	52.1%	47.9%
	% within sex	1.6%	1.3%
	% of total	0.8%	0.7%
Wire Fraud	Count	151 _a	102 _b
	% within offense	59.7%	40.3%
	% within sex	0.0%	0.0%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%
False Pretenses / Swindle / Confidence Game	Count	3405 _a	2957 _b
	% within offense	53.5%	46.5%
	% within sex	0.2%	0.2%
	% of total	0.1%	0.1%
Credit Card / Automated Teller Machine Fraud	Count	32370 _a	31795 _b
	% within offense	50.4%	49.6%
	% within sex	2.0%	1.8%
	% of total	0.9%	0.9%
Embezzlement	Count	973 _a	694 _b
	% within offense	58.4%	41.6%
	% within sex	0.1%	0.0%

	% of total	0.0%	0.0%
Stolen Property Offenses	Count	340 _a	528 _b
	% within offense	39.2%	60.8%
	% within sex	0.0%	0.0%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%
Destruction/ Damage/ Vandalism of Property	Count	20649 _a	32979 _b
	% within offense	38.5%	61.5%
	% within sex	1.3%	1.8%
	% of total	0.6%	1.0%
Incest	Count	167242 _a	172053 _b
	% within offense	49.3%	50.7%
	% within sex	10.4%	9.5%
	% of total	4.9%	5.0%
Statutory Rape	Count	547 _a	133 _b
	% within offense	80.4%	19.6%
	% within sex	0.0%	0.0%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%
Bribery	Count	2491 _a	195 _b
	% within offense	92.7%	7.3%
	% within sex	0.2%	0.0%
	% of total	0.1%	0.0%
Human Trafficking - Commercial Sex Acts	Count	21 _a	59 _b
	% within offense	26.3%	73.8%
	% within sex	0.0%	0.0%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%
Human Trafficking - Involuntary Servitude	Count	270 _a	17 _b
	% within offense	94.1%	5.9%
	% within sex	0.0%	0.0%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%

Notes: The column proportions test assigns subscript letters to categories within each column; for each pair of columns, proportions are compared using a z-test, and values with different subscript letters are significantly different at the specified level. Data do not sum to 100% due to rounding and/or exclusion of missing or unknown data. The data include only NIBRS-reported victim incidents and may be underreported. Not all law enforcement agencies participate in NIBRS, and participation varies across jurisdictions; therefore, results may not be fully representative and should be interpreted with caution. Offenses are reported at the incident level, and a single incident may include multiple offenses and/or victims, which can affect counts. Individuals may be victimized more than once within a reporting period and may be counted multiple times. Differences in offense definitions, reporting practices, and data quality across agencies may affect comparability. Some offense categories have small counts, resulting in unstable percentages that may be skewed or rounded to 0.0% and should be interpreted cautiously. Cells with N < 10 have been redacted to protect confidentiality.

Table A8. Crosstabulation for rates of victimization by sex and by victim type

		Female	Male
Individual	Count	1605936 _a	1787315 _b
	% within victim type	47.3%	52.7%
	% within sex	99.9%	99.1%
	% of total	47.1%	52.4%
Law Enforcement	Count	1651 _a	15662 _b
	% within victim type	9.5%	90.5%
	% within sex	0.1%	0.9%
	% of total	0.0%	0.5%

Notes: The column proportions test assigns subscript letters to categories within each column; for each pair of columns, proportions are compared using a z-test, and values with different subscript letters are significantly different at the specified level. Data do not sum to 100% due to rounding and/or exclusion of missing or unknown data. The data include only NIBRS-reported victim incidents and may be underreported. Not all law enforcement agencies participate in NIBRS, and participation varies across jurisdictions; therefore, results may not be fully representative and should be interpreted with caution. Results may be biased when analyzing victim characteristics because the data are offense-based rather than individual-based, and individuals may be victimized more than once within a reporting period and thus counted multiple times. Differences in reporting practices, classification of victim types, and data quality across agencies may affect comparability. The “Law Enforcement” victim category represents incidents involving officers or agencies and is not directly comparable to individual victims due to its structural differences and relatively small sample size, which may produce unstable percentages. Cells with N < 10 have been redacted to protect confidentiality.

Table A9. Crosstabulation for rates of victimization by sex and by victim's relationship to offender

		Female	Male
Unknown/ Missing	Count	14147 _a	21817 _b
	% within relationship	39.3%	60.7%
	% within sex	1.5%	2.4%
	% of total	0.8%	1.2%
Victim was Spouse	Count	39967 _a	14880 _b
	% within relationship	72.9%	27.1%
	% within sex	4.3%	1.6%
	% of total	2.2%	0.8%
Victim was Parent	Count	1582 _a	506 _b
	% within relationship	75.8%	24.2%
	% within sex	0.2%	0.1%
	% of total	0.1%	0.0%
Victim was Parent	Count	36740 _a	16278 _b
	% within relationship	69.3%	30.7%
	% within sex	4.0%	1.8%
	% of total	2.0%	0.9%
Victim was Sibling	Count	16317 _a	14633 _b
	% within relationship	52.7%	47.3%
	% within sex	1.8%	1.6%
	% of total	0.9%	0.8%
Victim was Child	Count	17195 _a	13266 _b
	% within relationship	56.4%	43.6%
	% within sex	1.9%	1.4%
	% of total	0.9%	0.7%
Victim was Grandparent	Count	3301 _a	1344 _b
	% within relationship	71.1%	28.9%
	% within sex	0.4%	0.1%
	% of total	0.2%	0.1%
Victim was Grandchild	Count	1673 _a	680 _b
	% within relationship	71.1%	28.9%
	% within sex	0.2%	0.1%
	% of total	0.1%	0.0%
Victim was In-Law	Count	2526 _a	2086 _b
	% within relationship	54.8%	45.2%
	% within sex	0.3%	0.2%
	% of total	0.1%	0.1%
Victim was Stepparent	Count	1404 _a	3459 _b
	% within relationship	28.9%	71.1%
	% within sex	0.2%	0.4%

	% of total	0.1%	0.2%
Victim was Stepchild	Count	3235 _a	2144 _b
	% within relationship	60.1%	39.9%
	% within sex	0.3%	0.2%
	% of total	0.2%	0.1%
Victim was Stepsibling	Count	840 _a	537 _b
	% within relationship	61.0%	39.0%
	% within sex	0.1%	0.1%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%
Victim was Other Family Member	Count	11760 _a	8713 _b
	% within relationship	57.4%	42.6%
	% within sex	1.3%	0.9%
	% of total	0.6%	0.5%
Victim was Offender	Count	4203 _a	6120 _b
	% within relationship	40.7%	59.3%
	% within sex	0.5%	0.7%
	% of total	0.2%	0.3%
Victim was Acquaintance	Count	56811 _a	58929 _b
	% within relationship	49.1%	50.9%
	% within sex	6.1%	6.3%
	% of total	3.1%	3.2%
Victim was Friend	Count	14152 _a	12010 _b
	% within relationship	54.1%	45.9%
	% within sex	1.5%	1.3%
	% of total	0.8%	0.6%
Victim was Neighbor	Count	11864 _a	12873 _b
	% within relationship	48.0%	52.0%
	% within sex	1.3%	1.4%
	% of total	0.6%	0.7%
Victim was Babysitter (the baby)	Count	1755 _a	1497 _b
	% within relationship	54.0%	46.0%
	% within sex	0.2%	0.2%
	% of total	0.1%	0.1%
Victim was Boyfriend/ Girlfriend	Count	112575 _a	34687 _b
	% within relationship	76.4%	23.6%
	% within sex	12.1%	3.7%
	% of total	6.1%	1.9%
Victim was Child of Boyfriend/ Girlfriend	Count	2822 _a	1701 _b
	% within relationship	62.4%	37.6%
	% within sex	0.3%	0.2%
	% of total	0.2%	0.1%
	Count	1771 _a	1595 _b

Homosexual Relationship	% within relationship	52.6%	47.4%
	% within sex	0.2%	0.2%
	% of total	0.1%	0.1%
Victim was Ex-Spouse	Count	5790 _a	2409 _b
	% within relationship	70.6%	29.4%
	% within sex	0.6%	0.3%
	% of total	0.3%	0.1%
Victim was Employee	Count	1186 _a	1445 _b
	% within relationship	45.1%	54.9%
	% within sex	0.1%	0.2%
	% of total	0.1%	0.1%
Victim was Employer	Count	775 _a	1440 _b
	% within relationship	35.0%	65.0%
	% within sex	0.1%	0.2%
	% of total	0.0%	0.1%
Victim was Otherwise Known	Count	48519 _a	53296 _b
	% within relationship	47.7%	52.3%
	% within sex	5.2%	5.7%
	% of total	2.6%	2.9%
Victim was Stranger	Count	82162 _a	143658 _b
	% within relationship	36.4%	63.6%
	% within sex	8.8%	15.5%
	% of total	4.4%	7.7%
Victim Was Acquaintance	Count	19405 _a	6886 _b
	% within relationship	73.8%	26.2%
	% within sex	2.1%	0.7%
	% of total	1.0%	0.4%
Victim Was Otherwise Known to Offender	Count	20227 _a	28899 _b
	% within relationship	41.2%	58.8%
	% within sex	2.2%	3.1%
	% of total	1.1%	1.6%

Notes: The column proportions test assigns subscript letters to categories within each column; for each pair of columns, proportions are compared using a z-test, and values with different subscript letters are significantly different at the specified level. Data do not sum to 100% due to rounding and/or exclusion of missing or unknown data. The data include only NIBRS-reported victim incidents and may be underreported. Not all law enforcement agencies participate in NIBRS, and participation varies across jurisdictions; therefore, results may not be fully representative and should be interpreted with caution. Results may be biased when analyzing victim characteristics because the data are offense-based rather than individual-based, and individuals may be victimized more than once within a reporting period and thus counted multiple times. Differences in reporting practices, classification of victim-offender relationships, and data quality across agencies may affect comparability. Duplicate or similarly labeled relationship categories (e.g., variations in “acquaintance” and “otherwise known”) reflect reporting structure and may not be mutually exclusive, which can affect interpretation. Small cell sizes may produce unstable percentages, and cells with N < 10 have been redacted to protect confidentiality.

Table A10. Crosstabulation for rates of victimization by sex and by criminal activity/ gang involvement

		Female	Male
Not applicable	Count	384333 _a	446833 _b
	% within criminal activity	46.2%	53.8%
	% within sex	43.0%	48.7%
	% of total	21.2%	24.7%
Buying/ Receiving	Count	1927 _a	2400 _b
	% within criminal activity	44.5%	55.5%
	% within sex	0.2%	0.3%
	% of total	0.1%	0.1%
Cultivating/ Manufacturing/ Publishing	Count	2846 _a	2913 _a
	% within criminal activity	49.4%	50.6%
	% within sex	0.3%	0.3%
	% of total	0.2%	0.2%
Distributing/ Selling	Count	1006 _a	1460 _b
	% within criminal activity	40.8%	59.2%
	% within sex	0.1%	0.2%
	% of total	0.1%	0.1%
Other Gang	Count	3079 _a	4927 _b
	% within criminal activity	38.5%	61.5%
	% within sex	0.3%	0.5%
	% of total	0.2%	0.3%
Juvenile Gang	Count	1077 _a	2046 _b
	% within criminal activity	34.5%	65.5%
	% within sex	0.1%	0.2%
	% of total	0.1%	0.1%
None/ Unknown Gang Involvement	Count	478771 _a	425618 _b
	% within criminal activity	52.9%	47.1%
	% within sex	53.6%	46.4%
	% of total	26.4%	23.5%
Operating/ Promoting/ Assisting	Count	657 _a	918 _b
	% within criminal activity	41.7%	58.3%
	% within sex	0.1%	0.1%
	% of total	0.0%	0.1%
Possessing/ Concealing	Count	17409 _a	27169 _b
	% within criminal activity	39.1%	60.9%
	% within sex	1.9%	3.0%
	% of total	1.0%	1.5%
	Count	217 _a	268 _b
	% within criminal activity	44.7%	55.3%

Transporting/ Transmitting/ Importing	% within sex	0.0%	0.0%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%
Using/Consuming	Count	2425 _a	2795 _b
	% within criminal activity	46.5%	53.5%
	% within sex	0.3%	0.3%
	% of total	0.1%	0.2%

Notes: The column proportions test assigns subscript letters to categories within each column; for each pair of columns, proportions are compared using a z-test, and values with different subscript letters are significantly different at the specified level. Data do not sum to 100% due to rounding and/or exclusion of missing or unknown data. The data include only NIBRS-reported victim incidents and may be underreported. Not all law enforcement agencies participate in NIBRS, and participation varies across jurisdictions; therefore, results may not be fully representative and should be interpreted with caution. Results may be biased when analyzing criminal activity characteristics because the data are offense-based rather than individual-based, and individuals may be involved in multiple incidents within a reporting period and thus counted multiple times. Differences in reporting practices, classification of criminal activity types, and data quality across agencies may affect comparability. The “Not applicable” and “None/Unknown Gang Involvement” categories represent structurally dominant classifications and may limit interpretation of smaller categories. Some categories have very small counts, resulting in unstable percentages and values that may round to 0.0%; these should be interpreted with caution. Cells with N < 10 have been redacted to protect confidentiality.

Table A11. Crosstabulation for rates of victimization by sex and by bias motivation

		Female	Male
Unknown/ Missing	Count	29236 _a	33107 _a
	% within bias	46.9%	53.1%
	% within sex	1.8%	1.8%
	% of total	0.9%	1.0%
Anti-White	Count	231 _a	376 _b
	% within bias	38.1%	61.9%
	% within sex	0.0%	0.0%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%
Anti-Anti- Black or African American	Count	520 _a	852 _b
	% within bias	37.9%	62.1%
	% within sex	0.0%	0.0%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%
Anti- American Indian or Alaska Native	Count	73 _a	71 _a
	% within bias	50.7%	49.3%
	% within sex	0.0%	0.0%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%
Anti-Asian	Count	114 _a	183 _b
	% within bias	38.4%	61.6%
	% within sex	0.0%	0.0%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%
Anti-Multi- racial group	Count	49 _a	69 _a
	% within bias	41.5%	58.5%
	% within sex	0.0%	0.0%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%
Anti-Jewish	Count	80 _a	99 _a
	% within bias	44.7%	55.3%
	% within sex	0.0%	0.0%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%
Anti-Islamic (Muslim)	Count	44 _a	92 _b
	% within bias	32.4%	67.6%
	% within sex	0.0%	0.0%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%
Anti-Other religion	Count	17 _a	34 _b
	% within bias	33.3%	66.7%
	% within sex	0.0%	0.0%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%
	Count	--	39 _b

Anti-Transgender	% within bias	--	83.0%
	% within sex	--	0.0%
	% of total	--	0.0%
Anti-Hispanic or Latino	Count	126 _a	265 _b
	% within bias	32.2%	67.8%
	% within sex	0.0%	0.0%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%
Anti-Not Hispanic or Latino	Count	75 _a	151 _b
	% within bias	33.2%	66.8%
	% within sex	0.0%	0.0%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%
Anti-Gay	Count	19 _a	394 _b
	% within bias	4.6%	95.4%
	% within sex	0.0%	0.0%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%
Anti-Lesbian	Count	74 _a	10 _b
	% within bias	88.1%	11.9%
	% within sex	0.0%	0.0%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%
Anti-Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, or Transgender, Mixed Group (LGBT)	Count	146 _a	325 _b
	% within bias	31.0%	69.0%
	% within sex	0.0%	0.0%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%
Anti-Physical disability	Count	--	16 _a
	% within bias	--	72.7%
	% within sex	--	0.0%
	% of total	--	0.0%
Anti-Mental disability	Count	--	23 _b
	% within bias	--	82.1%
	% within sex	--	0.0%
	% of total	--	0.0%
Anti-Male	Count	16 _a	
	% within bias	66.7%	
	% within sex	0.0%	
	% of total	0.0%	
Anti-Female	Count	31 _a	--
	% within bias	66.0%	--
	% within sex	0.0%	--
	% of total	0.0%	--
	Count	57 _a	68 _a

Anti-Transgender	% within bias	45.6%	54.4%
	% within sex	0.0%	0.0%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%
Anti-Gender	Count	15 _a	17 _a
	% within bias	46.9%	53.1%
	% within sex	0.0%	0.0%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%
Anti-Gay (Female)	Count	--	15 _a
	% within bias	--	71.4%
	% within sex	--	0.0%
	% of total	--	0.0%
Anti-Bisexual	Count	10 _a	16 _a
	% within bias	38.5%	61.5%
	% within sex	0.0%	0.0%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%
None	Count	1572752 _a	1761762 _b
	% within bias	47.2%	52.8%
	% within sex	97.8%	97.7%
	% of total	46.1%	51.7%
Unknown	Count	3845 _a	4895 _b
	% within bias	44.0%	56.0%
	% within sex	0.2%	0.3%
	% of total	0.1%	0.1%

Notes: The column proportions test assigns subscript letters to categories within each column; for each pair of columns, proportions are compared using a z-test, and values with different subscript letters are significantly different at the specified level. Data do not sum to 100% due to rounding and/or exclusion of missing or unknown data. The data include only NIBRS-reported victim incidents and may be underreported. Not all law enforcement agencies participate in NIBRS, and participation varies across jurisdictions; therefore, results may not be fully representative and should be interpreted with caution. Results may be biased when analyzing bias motivation categories because the data are offense-based rather than individual-based, and individuals may be victimized more than once within a reporting period and thus counted multiple times. Differences in reporting practices, classification of bias motivation categories, and data quality across agencies may affect comparability. Some bias categories have very small counts, resulting in unstable percentages and values that may round to 0.0%; these should be interpreted with caution. Duplicate or overlapping category labels (e.g., multiple “Anti-Gay” and “Anti-Transgender” classifications) reflect reporting structure and may not be mutually exclusive, which can affect interpretation. Cells with N < 10 have been redacted to protect confidentiality.

Table A12. Crosstabulation for rates of victimization by sex and by weapon type

		Female	Male
Firearm (type not stated)	Count	5838 _a	11379 _b
	% within weapon	33.9%	66.1%
	% within sex	1.6%	3.3%
	% of total	0.8%	1.6%
Firearm- automatic	Count	119 _a	237 _b
	% within weapon	33.4%	66.6%
	% within sex	0.0%	0.1%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%
Handgun	Count	12287 _a	23801 _b
	% within weapon	34.0%	66.0%
	% within sex	3.3%	6.9%
	% of total	1.7%	3.3%
Handgun- automatic	Count	360 _a	817 _b
	% within weapon	30.6%	69.4%
	% within sex	0.1%	0.2%
	% of total	0.1%	0.1%
Rifle	Count	600 _a	1139 _b
	% within weapon	34.5%	65.5%
	% within sex	0.2%	0.3%
	% of total	0.1%	0.2%
Rifle- automatic	Count	51 _a	83 _b
	% within weapon	38.1%	61.9%
	% within sex	0.0%	0.0%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%
Shotgun	Count	533 _a	964 _b
	% within weapon	35.6%	64.4%
	% within sex	0.1%	0.3%
	% of total	0.1%	0.1%
Shotgun- automatic	Count	3 _a	9 _a
	% within weapon	25.0%	75.0%
	% within sex	0.0%	0.0%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%
Other Firearm	Count	927 _a	1815 _b
	% within weapon	33.8%	66.2%
	% within sex	0.3%	0.5%
	% of total	0.1%	0.3%
	Count	10 _a	25 _b
	% within weapon	28.6%	71.4%

Other Firearm- automatic	% within sex	0.0%	0.0%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%
Knife/ Cutting Instrument	Count	10114 _a	21738 _b
	% within weapon	31.8%	68.2%
	% within sex	2.8%	6.3%
	% of total	1.4%	3.1%
Blunt Object	Count	5928 _a	12418 _b
	% within weapon	32.3%	67.7%
	% within sex	1.6%	3.6%
	% of total	0.8%	1.7%
Motor Vehicle	Count	3329 _a	5634 _b
	% within weapon	37.1%	62.9%
	% within sex	0.9%	1.6%
	% of total	0.5%	0.8%
Personal Weapons (hands, feet, teeth, etc.)	Count	297255 _a	231447 _b
	% within weapon	56.2%	43.8%
	% within sex	81.0%	67.2%
	% of total	41.8%	32.5%
Poison (include gas)	Count	130 _a	132 _a
	% within weapon	49.6%	50.4%
	% within sex	0.0%	0.0%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%
Explosives	Count	48 _a	68 _b
	% within weapon	41.4%	58.6%
	% within sex	0.0%	0.0%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%
Fire/ Incendiary Device	Count	172 _a	221 _b
	% within weapon	43.8%	56.2%
	% within sex	0.0%	0.1%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%
Drugs/ Narcotics/ Sleeping Pills	Count	553 _a	216 _b
	% within weapon	71.9%	28.1%
	% within sex	0.2%	0.1%
	% of total	0.1%	0.0%
Asphyxiation	Count	2619 _a	765 _b
	% within weapon	77.4%	22.6%
	% within sex	0.7%	0.2%
	% of total	0.4%	0.1%
Other	Count	26149 _a	31274 _b
	% within weapon	45.5%	54.5%
	% within sex	7.1%	9.1%

% of total	3.7%	4.4%
-------------------	------	------

Notes: The column proportions test assigns subscript letters to categories within each column; for each pair of columns, proportions are compared using a z-test, and values with different subscript letters are significantly different at the specified level. Data do not sum to 100% due to rounding and/or exclusion of missing or unknown data. The data include only NIBRS-reported victim incidents and may be underreported. Not all law enforcement agencies participate in NIBRS, and participation varies across jurisdictions; therefore, results may not be fully representative and should be interpreted with caution. Results may be biased when analyzing weapon involvement because the data are offense-based rather than individual-based, and individuals may be victimized more than once within a reporting period and thus counted multiple times. Differences in reporting practices, classification of weapon types, and data quality across agencies may affect comparability. Categories involving rare weapon types (e.g., explosives, poison, automatic variants) have very small counts, resulting in unstable percentages that may round to 0.0% and should be interpreted with caution. The “Personal Weapons (hands, feet, teeth, etc.)” category represents the dominant classification and may disproportionately influence overall patterns. Cells with N < 10 have been redacted to protect confidentiality..

Table A13. Crosstabulation for rates of victimization by sex and by injury type

		Female	Male
None	Count	203369 _a	178575 _b
	% within injury	53.2%	46.8%
	% within sex	49.3%	48.2%
	% of total	26.0%	22.8%
Apparent Minor Injury	Count	189383 _a	162081 _b
	% within injury	53.9%	46.1%
	% within sex	45.9%	43.8%
	% of total	24.2%	20.7%
Apparent Broken Bones	Count	2608 _a	4609 _b
	% within injury	36.1%	63.9%
	% within sex	0.6%	1.2%
	% of total	0.3%	0.6%
Other Major Injury	Count	6884 _a	10222 _b
	% within injury	40.2%	59.8%
	% within sex	1.7%	2.8%
	% of total	0.9%	1.3%
Possible Internal Injury	Count	6154 _a	5125 _b
	% within injury	54.6%	45.4%
	% within sex	1.5%	1.4%
	% of total	0.8%	0.7%
Loss of Teeth	Count	272 _a	524 _b
	% within injury	34.2%	65.8%
	% within sex	0.1%	0.1%
	% of total	0.0%	0.1%
Severe Laceration	Count	2398 _a	7880 _b
	% within injury	23.3%	76.7%
	% within sex	0.6%	2.1%
	% of total	0.3%	1.0%
Unconsciousness	Count	1793 _a	1255 _b
	% within injury	58.8%	41.2%
	% within sex	0.4%	0.3%
	% of total	0.2%	0.2%

Notes: The column proportions test assigns subscript letters to categories within each column; for each pair of columns, proportions are compared using a z-test, and values with different subscript letters are significantly different at the specified level. Data do not sum to 100% due to rounding and/or exclusion of missing or unknown data. The data include only NIBRS-reported victim incidents and may be underreported. Not all law enforcement agencies participate in NIBRS, and participation varies across jurisdictions; therefore, results may not be fully representative and should be interpreted with caution. Results may be biased when analyzing injury outcomes because the data are offense-based rather than individual-based, and individuals

may be victimized more than once within a reporting period and thus counted multiple times. Differences in reporting practices, classification of injury types, and data quality across agencies may affect comparability. Injury categories vary in severity and may be subject to reporting discretion, particularly for distinctions between “apparent minor injury,” “other major injury,” and “possible internal injury,” which may introduce classification inconsistency. Cells with N < 10 have been redacted to protect confidentiality.

Table A14. Crosstabulation for rates of victimization by age at time of victimization and by county of offense

		< = 17	18 to 25	26 to 35	36 to 45	> = 46
Adams	Count	1136 _a	1584 _b	2393 _b	2052 _b	4530 _c
	% within county	9.7%	13.5%	20.5%	17.5%	38.7%
	% within age	0.7%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Asotin	Count	696 _a	1270 _{b, c}	1886 _c	1668 _b	3711 _d
	% within county	7.5%	13.8%	20.4%	18.1%	40.2%
	% within age	0.4%	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%
Benton	Count	7837 _a	14042 _b	20016 _c	17180 _d	32374 _c
	% within county	8.6%	15.4%	21.9%	18.8%	35.4%
	% within age	4.6%	2.8%	2.5%	2.6%	2.5%
	% of total	0.2%	0.4%	0.6%	0.5%	1.0%
Chelan	Count	1488 _a	3335 _{b, c}	4922 _d	4134 _{c, d}	8539 _b
	% within county	6.6%	14.9%	22.0%	18.4%	38.1%
	% within age	0.9%	0.7%	0.6%	0.6%	0.7%
	% of total	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.3%
Clallam	Count	2209 _a	3322 _b	5507 _c	5056 _d	13644 _e
	% within county	7.4%	11.2%	18.5%	17.0%	45.9%
	% within age	1.3%	0.7%	0.7%	0.8%	1.1%
	% of total	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.4%
Clark	Count	11285 _a	27759 _b	41825 _c	37268 _d	69966 _b
	% within county	6.0%	14.8%	22.2%	19.8%	37.2%
	% within age	6.6%	5.5%	5.3%	5.7%	5.5%
	% of total	0.3%	0.8%	1.2%	1.1%	2.1%
Columbia	Count	118 _a	158 _b	259 _b	319 _c	805 _a
	% within county	7.1%	9.5%	15.6%	19.2%	48.5%
	% within age	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Cowlitz	Count	3235 _a	6711 _b	10442 _b	9305 _c	19612 _d
	% within county	6.6%	13.6%	21.2%	18.9%	39.8%
	% within age	1.9%	1.3%	1.3%	1.4%	1.5%
	% of total	0.1%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.6%
Douglas	Count	898 _a	1533 _b	2272 _b	2144 _c	4582 _d
	% within county	7.9%	13.4%	19.9%	18.8%	40.1%
	% within age	0.5%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Ferry	Count	83 _a	73 _b	132 _b	144 _c	401 _d
	% within county	10.0%	8.8%	15.8%	17.3%	48.1%
	% within age	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Franklin	Count	3361 _a	6172 _b	8634 _c	7640 _d	11013 _e
	% within county	9.1%	16.8%	23.4%	20.7%	29.9%
	% within age	2.0%	1.2%	1.1%	1.2%	0.9%
	% of total	0.1%	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%
Garfield	Count	102 _a	99 _b	177 _b	181 _c	380 _c
	% within county	10.9%	10.5%	18.8%	19.3%	40.5%
	% within age	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Grant	Count	3141 _a	7676 _b	10645 _c	8488 _d	16752 _{c, d}
	% within county	6.7%	16.4%	22.8%	18.2%	35.9%
	% within age	1.8%	1.5%	1.3%	1.3%	1.3%
	% of total	0.1%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.5%
Gray's Harbor	Count	2294 _a	3366 _b	5375 _b	5006 _c	12484 _d
	% within county	8.0%	11.8%	18.8%	17.5%	43.8%
	% within age	1.3%	0.7%	0.7%	0.8%	1.0%
	% of total	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.4%
Island	Count	838 _a	1604 _b	2550 _b	2392 _c	8049 _d
	% within county	5.4%	10.4%	16.5%	15.5%	52.2%
	% within age	0.5%	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%	0.6%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%
Jefferson	Count	547 _a	603 _b	1220 _c	1311 _d	4472 _e
	% within county	6.7%	7.4%	15.0%	16.1%	54.9%
	% within age	0.3%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.4%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
King	Count	40425 _a	176284 _b	314349 _c	245392 _d	435730 _e
	% within county	3.3%	14.5%	25.9%	20.2%	35.9%
	% within age	23.6%	34.9%	39.6%	37.5%	34.3%
	% of total	1.2%	5.2%	9.3%	7.2%	12.8%
Kitsap	Count	8665 _a	15307 _b	23810 _b	19672 _b	46833 _c
	% within county	7.6%	13.4%	20.8%	17.2%	41.0%
	% within age	5.1%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.7%
	% of total	0.3%	0.5%	0.7%	0.6%	1.4%
Kittitas	Count	1006 _a	4208 _b	2858 _c	2477 _c	6217 _d
	% within county	6.0%	25.1%	17.0%	14.8%	37.1%
	% within age	0.6%	0.8%	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%
	% of total	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%
Klickitat	Count	306 _a	500 _{b, c}	742 _c	712 _b	1703 _d
	% within county	7.7%	12.6%	18.7%	18.0%	43.0%
	% within age	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Lewis	Count	2281 _a	3864 _b	5782 _c	5326 _d	12165 _e

Lincoln	% within county	7.8%	13.1%	19.7%	18.1%	41.4%
	% within age	1.3%	0.8%	0.7%	0.8%	1.0%
	% of total	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.4%
	Count	222 _a	221 _b	401 _b	461 _c	1256 _d
Mason	% within county	8.7%	8.6%	15.7%	18.0%	49.0%
	% within age	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Count	1374 _a	2332 _b	3975 _c	3756 _d	11826 _e
Okanogan	% within county	5.9%	10.0%	17.1%	16.1%	50.8%
	% within age	0.8%	0.5%	0.5%	0.6%	0.9%
	% of total	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.3%
	Count	485 _a	941 _b	1460 _b	1465 _c	3857 _a
Pacific	% within county	5.9%	11.5%	17.8%	17.8%	47.0%
	% within age	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
	Count	282 _a	395 _b	651 _b	638 _c	2275 _a
Pend Oreille	% within county	6.6%	9.3%	15.4%	15.0%	53.6%
	% within age	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
	Count	337 _a	467 _b	706 _b	814 _c	2569 _a
Pierce	% within county	6.9%	9.5%	14.4%	16.6%	52.5%
	% within age	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
	Count	25198 _a	77724 _b	122484 _b	99195 _c	187675 _a
San Juan	% within county	4.9%	15.2%	23.9%	19.4%	36.6%
	% within age	14.7%	15.4%	15.4%	15.2%	14.8%
	% of total	0.7%	2.3%	3.6%	2.9%	5.5%
	Count	128 _a	188 _b	351 _b	412 _a	1524 _c
Skagit	% within county	4.9%	7.2%	13.5%	15.8%	58.5%
	% within age	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Count	2804 _a	7091 _b	10769 _c	9862 _d	24526 _e
Skamania	% within county	5.1%	12.9%	19.6%	17.9%	44.6%
	% within age	1.6%	1.4%	1.4%	1.5%	1.9%
	% of total	0.1%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.7%
	Count	148 _a	224 _b	410 _b	416 _c	885 _c
Snohomish	% within county	7.1%	10.8%	19.7%	20.0%	42.5%
	% within age	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Count	10668 _a	29131 _b	49387 _a	42962 _c	82982 _c
	% within county	5.0%	13.5%	23.0%	20.0%	38.6%
	% within age	6.2%	5.8%	6.2%	6.6%	6.5%

Spokane	% of total	0.3%	0.9%	1.5%	1.3%	2.4%
	Count	14634 _a	42512 _a	58169 _b	47462 _b	94597 _c
	% within county	5.7%	16.5%	22.6%	18.4%	36.8%
	% within age	8.5%	8.4%	7.3%	7.3%	7.4%
	% of total	0.4%	1.3%	1.7%	1.4%	2.8%
Stevens	Count	730 _a	1063 _b	1639 _b	1895 _c	5620 _a
	% within county	6.7%	9.7%	15.0%	17.3%	51.3%
	% within age	0.4%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.4%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%
Thurston	Count	6270 _a	14917 _b	23319 _b	20177 _c	40789 _d
	% within county	5.9%	14.1%	22.1%	19.1%	38.7%
	% within age	3.7%	3.0%	2.9%	3.1%	3.2%
	% of total	0.2%	0.4%	0.7%	0.6%	1.2%
Wahkiakum	Count	90 _a	72 _b	138 _b	149 _c	462 _d
	% within county	9.9%	7.9%	15.1%	16.4%	50.7%
	% within age	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Walla Walla	Count	1771 _a	4171 _b	4922 _c	4558 _d	10924 _e
	% within county	6.7%	15.8%	18.7%	17.3%	41.5%
	% within age	1.0%	0.8%	0.6%	0.7%	0.9%
	% of total	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.3%
Whatcom	Count	3973 _a	16241 _b	16473 _c	13988 _d	31440 _e
	% within county	4.8%	19.8%	20.1%	17.0%	38.3%
	% within age	2.3%	3.2%	2.1%	2.1%	2.5%
	% of total	0.1%	0.5%	0.5%	0.4%	0.9%
Whitman	Count	585 _a	5443 _b	1798 _c	1265 _d	2742 _c
	% within county	4.9%	46.0%	15.2%	10.7%	23.2%
	% within age	0.3%	1.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
	% of total	0.0%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%
Yakima	Count	9343 _a	20977 _b	28813 _c	24138 _d	46450 _{c, d}
	% within county	7.2%	16.2%	22.2%	18.6%	35.8%
	% within age	5.4%	4.2%	3.6%	3.7%	3.7%
	% of total	0.3%	0.6%	0.8%	0.7%	1.4%

Notes: The column proportions test assigns subscript letters to categories within each column; for each pair of columns, proportions are compared using a z-test, and values with different subscript letters are significantly different at the specified level. Data do not sum to 100% due to rounding and/or exclusion of missing or unknown data. The data include only NIBRS-reported victim incidents and may be underreported. Not all counties or law enforcement agencies participate in NIBRS, and participation varies across jurisdictions; therefore, results may not be fully representative and should be interpreted with caution. Results may be biased when analyzing demographic characteristics because the data are offense-based rather than individual-based, and individuals may be victimized more than once within a reporting period and thus counted multiple times. Differences in reporting practices, data quality, and completeness across counties may affect comparability. Counties with small counts may produce unstable percentages and should be interpreted cautiously.

Table A15. Crosstabulation for rates of victimization by age at time of victimization and by year of offense

		< = 17	18 to 25	26 to 35	36 to 45	> = 46
2013	Count	14308 _a	43342 _b	58543 _{c, d}	47686 _d	94469 _c
	% within year	5.5%	16.8%	22.7%	18.5%	36.6%
	% within age	8.3%	8.6%	7.4%	7.3%	7.4%
	% of total	0.4%	1.3%	1.7%	1.4%	2.8%
2014	Count	14388 _a	44553 _b	61217 _c	50194 _c	101774 _d
	% within year	5.3%	16.4%	22.5%	18.4%	37.4%
	% within age	8.4%	8.8%	7.7%	7.7%	8.0%
	% of total	0.4%	1.3%	1.8%	1.5%	3.0%
2015	Count	14544 _a	43501 _a	63140 _b	50649 _c	102220 _d
	% within year	5.3%	15.9%	23.0%	18.5%	37.3%
	% within age	8.5%	8.6%	8.0%	7.7%	8.0%
	% of total	0.4%	1.3%	1.9%	1.5%	3.0%
2016	Count	16326 _a	49740 _b	73491 _c	58544 _d	117733 _c
	% within year	5.2%	15.7%	23.3%	18.5%	37.3%
	% within age	9.5%	9.9%	9.3%	9.0%	9.3%
	% of total	0.5%	1.5%	2.2%	1.7%	3.5%
2017	Count	18318 _a	49488 _b	76325 _c	59352 _d	121047 _e
	% within year	5.6%	15.2%	23.5%	18.3%	37.3%
	% within age	10.7%	9.8%	9.6%	9.1%	9.5%
	% of total	0.5%	1.5%	2.2%	1.7%	3.6%
2018	Count	18216 _a	47610 _b	75063 _b	59055 _c	116610 _d
	% within year	5.8%	15.0%	23.7%	18.7%	36.8%
	% within age	10.6%	9.4%	9.5%	9.0%	9.2%
	% of total	0.5%	1.4%	2.2%	1.7%	3.4%
2019	Count	16805 _a	43378 _b	69998 _c	55763 _b	106928 _d
	% within year	5.7%	14.8%	23.9%	19.0%	36.5%
	% within age	9.8%	8.6%	8.8%	8.5%	8.4%
	% of total	0.5%	1.3%	2.1%	1.6%	3.1%
2020	Count	11977 _a	42657 _b	75853 _c	67532 _d	135403 _e
	% within year	3.6%	12.8%	22.7%	20.3%	40.6%
	% within age	7.0%	8.4%	9.6%	10.3%	10.6%
	% of total	0.4%	1.3%	2.2%	2.0%	4.0%
2021	Count	13650 _a	46394 _b	80051 _c	67444 _d	126142 _e
	% within year	4.1%	13.9%	24.0%	20.2%	37.8%
	% within age	8.0%	9.2%	10.1%	10.3%	9.9%
	% of total	0.4%	1.4%	2.4%	2.0%	3.7%
2022	Count	16133 _a	49052 _b	82764 _c	71218 _d	131796 _c
	% within year	4.6%	14.0%	23.6%	20.3%	37.6%

2023	% within age	9.4%	9.7%	10.4%	10.9%	10.4%
	% of total	0.5%	1.4%	2.4%	2.1%	3.9%
	Count	16948 _a	45235 _b	77518 _a	66569 _c	117774 _d
	% within year	5.2%	14.0%	23.9%	20.5%	36.3%
	% within age	9.9%	9.0%	9.8%	10.2%	9.3%
	% of total	0.5%	1.3%	2.3%	2.0%	3.5%

Notes: The column proportions test assigns subscript letters to categories within each column; for each pair of columns, proportions are compared using a z-test, and values with different subscript letters are significantly different at the specified level. Data do not sum to 100% due to rounding and/or exclusion of missing or unknown data. The data include only NIBRS-reported victim incidents and may be underreported. Not all law enforcement agencies participate in NIBRS, and participation has increased over time; therefore, year-to-year comparisons may reflect changes in reporting coverage as well as actual differences in victimization and should be interpreted with caution. Results may be biased when analyzing demographic characteristics because the data are offense-based rather than individual-based, and individuals may be victimized more than once within a reporting period and thus counted multiple times. Differences in reporting practices, data quality, and completeness across jurisdictions may affect comparability. Small cell sizes may produce unstable percentages, and cells with N < 10 have been redacted to protect confidentiality.

Table A16. Crosstabulation for rates of victimization by age at time of victimization and by offense type

		< = 17	18 to 25	26 to 35	36 to 45	> = 46
Murder/Nonnegligent Manslaughter	Count	227 _a	535 _b	634 _c	450 _d	745 _e
	% within offense	8.8%	20.6%	24.5%	17.4%	28.8%
	% within age	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Negligent Manslaughter	Count	58 _a	41 _b	44 _{b, c}	32 _c	71 _{b, c}
	% within offense	23.6%	16.7%	17.9%	13.0%	28.9%
	% within age	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Justifiable Homicide	Count	--	29 _b	51 _b	39 _b	24 _a
	% within offense	--	20.0%	35.2%	26.9%	16.6%
	% within age	--	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	% of total	--	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Kidnaping/Abduction	Count	2373 _a	2121 _b	2389 _c	1394 _d	1149 _e
	% within offense	25.2%	22.5%	25.3%	14.8%	12.2%
	% within age	1.4%	0.4%	0.3%	0.2%	0.1%
	% of total	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Rape	Count	9681 _a	6202 _b	4548 _c	2620 _d	2170 _e
	% within offense	38.4%	24.6%	18.0%	10.4%	8.6%
	% within age	5.6%	1.2%	0.6%	0.4%	0.2%
	% of total	0.3%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Sodomy	Count	1545 _a	517 _b	484 _c	256 _d	222 _e
	% within offense	51.1%	17.1%	16.0%	8.5%	7.3%
	% within age	0.9%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Sexual Assault with an Object	Count	404 _a	156 _b	162 _c	109 _c	116 _d
	% within offense	42.7%	16.5%	17.1%	11.5%	12.2%
	% within age	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Fondling (Indecent Liberties/Child Molesting)	Count	21468 _a	2790 _b	1964 _c	1123 _d	1483 _e
	% within offense	74.5%	9.7%	6.8%	3.9%	5.1%
	% within age	12.5%	0.6%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%
	% of total	0.6%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Robbery	Count	5086 _a	15268 _a	15772 _b	9740 _c	15306 _d
	% within offense	8.3%	25.0%	25.8%	15.9%	25.0%
	% within age	3.0%	3.0%	2.0%	1.5%	1.2%
	% of total	0.1%	0.4%	0.5%	0.3%	0.5%
Aggravated Assault	Count	16217 _a	28205 _b	38662 _c	27985 _d	33552 _e
	% within offense	11.2%	19.5%	26.7%	19.4%	23.2%
	% within age	9.4%	5.6%	4.9%	4.3%	2.6%

Simple Assault	% of total	0.5%	0.8%	1.1%	0.8%	1.0%
	Count	54999 _a	94230 _b	126276 _c	94558 _d	122826 _e
	% within offense	11.2%	19.1%	25.6%	19.2%	24.9%
	% within age	32.0%	18.7%	15.9%	14.5%	9.7%
	% of total	1.6%	2.8%	3.7%	2.8%	3.6%
Intimidation	Count	11890 _a	18866 _b	28855 _c	24039 _{b, c}	34623 _d
	% within offense	10.1%	16.0%	24.4%	20.3%	29.3%
	% within age	6.9%	3.7%	3.6%	3.7%	2.7%
	% of total	0.4%	0.6%	0.8%	0.7%	1.0%
Arson	Count	285 _a	638 _b	1376 _a	1536 _c	3538 _d
	% within offense	3.9%	8.7%	18.7%	20.8%	48.0%
	% within age	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Extortion/ Blackmail	Count	815 _a	1667 _b	984 _c	620 _d	1070 _e
	% within offense	15.8%	32.3%	19.1%	12.0%	20.8%
	% within age	0.5%	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Burglary/ Breaking and Entering	Count	4869 _a	34563 _b	73430 _c	66065 _d	175081 _e
	% within offense	1.4%	9.8%	20.7%	18.7%	49.5%
	% within age	2.8%	6.8%	9.2%	10.1%	13.8%
	% of total	0.1%	1.0%	2.2%	1.9%	5.2%
Pocket-picking	Count	185 _a	978 _b	1014 _c	694 _a	1996 _d
	% within offense	3.8%	20.1%	20.8%	14.3%	41.0%
	% within age	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Shoplifting	Count	213 _a	958 _b	1097 _{a, c}	968 _c	3109 _d
	% within offense	3.4%	15.1%	17.3%	15.3%	49.0%
	% within age	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Theft from Building	Count	3638 _a	12985 _b	17869 _c	14469 _c	34627 _d
	% within offense	4.4%	15.5%	21.4%	17.3%	41.4%
	% within age	2.1%	2.6%	2.3%	2.2%	2.7%
	% of total	0.1%	0.4%	0.5%	0.4%	1.0%
Theft from Coin-Operated Machine or Device	Count	--	21 _b	56 _c	79 _d	269 _e
	% within offense	--	4.9%	13.2%	18.6%	63.3%
	% within age	--	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	% of total	--	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Theft From Motor Vehicle	Count	9055 _a	90114 _b	143636 _c	103505 _d	164222 _e
	% within offense	1.8%	17.7%	28.1%	20.3%	32.2%
	% within age	5.3%	17.8%	18.1%	15.8%	12.9%
	% of total	0.3%	2.7%	4.2%	3.0%	4.8%
	Count	373 _a	11164 _b	21097 _c	17793 _d	40907 _e

Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts/ Accessories	% within offense	0.4%	12.2%	23.1%	19.5%	44.8%
	% within age	0.2%	2.2%	2.7%	2.7%	3.2%
	% of total	0.0%	0.3%	0.6%	0.5%	1.2%
All Other Larceny	Count	16537 _a	63057 _b	111268 _c	99191 _d	222533 _e
	% within offense	3.2%	12.3%	21.7%	19.4%	43.4%
	% within age	9.6%	12.5%	14.0%	15.2%	17.5%
	% of total	0.5%	1.9%	3.3%	2.9%	6.6%
Motor Vehicle Theft	Count	1113 _a	45497 _b	72734 _c	58679 _b	112945 _d
	% within offense	0.4%	15.6%	25.0%	20.2%	38.8%
	% within age	0.6%	9.0%	9.2%	9.0%	8.9%
	% of total	0.0%	1.3%	2.1%	1.7%	3.3%
Counterfeiting/ Forgery	Count	254 _a	1913 _b	3594 _c	3828 _d	12507 _e
	% within offense	1.1%	8.7%	16.3%	17.3%	56.6%
	% within age	0.1%	0.4%	0.5%	0.6%	1.0%
	% of total	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.4%
False Pretenses/ Swindle/ Confidence Game	Count	525 _a	6183 _b	8269 _c	8258 _b	28166 _d
	% within offense	1.0%	12.0%	16.1%	16.1%	54.8%
	% within age	0.3%	1.2%	1.0%	1.3%	2.2%
	% of total	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.8%
Credit Card/ Automatic Teller Machine Fraud	Count	387 _a	5677 _b	9774 _c	8625 _d	20885 _e
	% within offense	0.9%	12.5%	21.6%	19.0%	46.1%
	% within age	0.2%	1.1%	1.2%	1.3%	1.6%
	% of total	0.0%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.6%
Impersonation	Count	590 _a	4711 _b	9348 _c	9749 _d	26234 _e
	% within offense	1.2%	9.3%	18.5%	19.3%	51.8%
	% within age	0.3%	0.9%	1.2%	1.5%	2.1%
	% of total	0.0%	0.1%	0.3%	0.3%	0.8%
Welfare Fraud	Count	--	24 _{a, b}	52 _{b, c}	63 _d	113 _{c, d}
	% within offense	--	9.4%	20.3%	24.6%	44.1%
	% within age	--	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	% of total	--	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Wire Fraud	Count	63 _a	952 _b	1157 _c	969 _c	3249 _d
	% within offense	1.0%	14.9%	18.1%	15.2%	50.8%
	% within age	0.0%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.3%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
False Pretenses / Swindle / Confidence Game	Count	414 _a	3155 _b	8863 _c	14865 _d	37013 _e
	% within offense	0.6%	4.9%	13.8%	23.1%	57.6%
	% within age	0.2%	0.6%	1.1%	2.3%	2.9%
	% of total	0.0%	0.1%	0.3%	0.4%	1.1%
Credit Card / Automated Teller Machine Fraud	Count	56 _a	178 _a	321 _a	353 _b	759 _b
	% within offense	3.4%	10.7%	19.3%	21.2%	45.5%
	% within age	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%

	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Embezzlement	Count	--	31 _b	117 _c	165 _d	527 _e
	% within offense	--	3.7%	13.9%	19.6%	62.5%
	% within age	--	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	% of total	--	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Stolen Property Offenses	Count	715 _a	6907 _b	12449 _c	10090 _c	21937 _d
	% within offense	1.4%	13.3%	23.9%	19.4%	42.1%
	% within age	0.4%	1.4%	1.6%	1.5%	1.7%
	% of total	0.0%	0.2%	0.4%	0.3%	0.6%
Destruction/ Damage/ Vandalism of Property	Count	4071 _a	43788 _b	74248 _c	70185 _d	146199 _e
	% within offense	1.2%	12.9%	21.9%	20.7%	43.2%
	% within age	2.4%	8.7%	9.4%	10.7%	11.5%
	% of total	0.1%	1.3%	2.2%	2.1%	4.3%
Incest	Count	556 _a	74 _b	35 _c	--	--
	% within offense	81.6%	10.9%	5.1%	--	--
	% within age	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	--	--
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	--	--
Statutory Rape	Count	2646 _a	--	--	--	--
	% within offense	100.0%	--	--	--	--
	% within age	1.5%	--	--	--	--
	% of total	0.1%	--	--	--	--
Bribery	Count	10 _a	15 _{a, b}	23 _{a, b}	15 _b	11 _c
	% within offense	13.5%	20.3%	31.1%	20.3%	14.9%
	% within age	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Human Trafficking - Commercial Age Acts	Count	199 _a	57 _b	14 _c	14 _c	21 _c
	% within offense	65.2%	18.7%	4.6%	4.6%	6.9%
	% within age	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Human Trafficking - Involuntary Servitude	Count	16 _a	14 _b	14 _{b, c}	--	--
	% within offense	30.8%	26.9%	26.9%	--	--
	% within age	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	--	--
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	--	--

Notes: The column proportions test assigns subscript letters to categories within each column; for each pair of columns, proportions are compared using a z-test, and values with different subscript letters are significantly different at the specified level. Data do not sum to 100% due to rounding and/or exclusion of missing or unknown data. The data include only NIBRS-reported victim incidents and may be underreported. Not all law enforcement agencies participate in NIBRS, and participation varies across jurisdictions; therefore, results may not be fully representative and should be interpreted with caution. Offenses are reported at the incident level, and a single incident may include multiple offenses and/or victims, which can affect counts. Individuals may be victimized more than once within a reporting period and may be counted multiple times. Differences in offense definitions, reporting practices, and data quality across agencies may affect comparability. Some offense categories have small counts, resulting in unstable percentages that may be skewed or rounded to 0.0% and should be interpreted cautiously. Cells with N < 10 have been redacted to protect confidentiality.

Table A17. Crosstabulation for rates of victimization by age at time of victimization and by victim type

		< = 17	18 to 25	26 to 35	36 to 45	> = 46
Individual	Count	171601 _a	503612 _b	787200 _c	649779 _d	1268539 _b
	% within victim type	5.1%	14.9%	23.3%	19.2%	37.5%
	% within age	100.0%	99.7%	99.1%	99.4%	99.7%
	% of total	5.1%	14.8%	23.2%	19.1%	37.3%
Law Enforcement	Count	12 _a	1338 _b	6763 _c	4227 _d	3357 _b
	% within victim type	0.1%	8.5%	43.1%	26.9%	21.4%
	% within age	0.0%	0.3%	0.9%	0.6%	0.3%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%

Notes: The column proportions test assigns subscript letters to categories within each column; for each pair of columns, proportions are compared using a z-test, and values with different subscript letters are significantly different at the specified level. Data do not sum to 100% due to rounding and/or exclusion of missing or unknown data. The data include only NIBRS-reported victim incidents and may be underreported. Not all law enforcement agencies participate in NIBRS, and participation varies across jurisdictions; therefore, results may not be fully representative and should be interpreted with caution. Results may be biased when analyzing victim characteristics because the data are offense-based rather than individual-based, and individuals may be victimized more than once within a reporting period and thus counted multiple times. Differences in reporting practices, classification of victim types, and data quality across agencies may affect comparability. The “Law Enforcement” victim category represents incidents involving officers or agencies and is not directly comparable to individual victims due to its structural differences and relatively small sample size, which may produce unstable percentages. Cells with N < 10 have been redacted to protect confidentiality.

Table A18. Crosstabulation for rates of victimization by age at time of victimization and by victim's relationship to offender

		< = 17	18 to 25	26 to 35	36 to 45	> = 46
Unknown/ Missing	Count	5512 _a	8134 _b	8305 _c	5693 _d	7897 _e
	% within relationship	15.5%	22.9%	23.4%	16.0%	22.2%
	% within age	4.0%	2.7%	1.9%	1.6%	1.3%
	% of total	0.3%	0.4%	0.5%	0.3%	0.4%
Victim was Spouse	Count	31 _a	5726 _b	18229 _c	16091 _d	14874 _e
	% within relationship	0.1%	10.4%	33.2%	29.3%	27.1%
	% within age	0.0%	1.9%	4.2%	4.6%	2.4%
	% of total	0.0%	0.3%	1.0%	0.9%	0.8%
Victim was Parent	Count	10 _a	286 _b	758 _c	561 _c	475 _d
	% within relationship	0.5%	13.7%	36.3%	26.8%	22.7%
	% within age	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Victim was Parent	Count	41 _a	33 _b	4354 _c	14616 _d	34116 _e
	% within relationship	0.1%	0.1%	8.2%	27.5%	64.2%
	% within age	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	4.2%	5.4%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.8%	1.9%
Victim was Sibling	Count	8278 _a	8238 _b	6904 _c	3487 _d	4042 _e
	% within relationship	26.7%	26.6%	22.3%	11.3%	13.1%
	% within age	6.1%	2.8%	1.6%	1.0%	0.6%
	% of total	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.2%	0.2%
Victim was Child	Count	21038 _a	5322 _b	2617 _c	967 _d	475 _e
	% within relationship	69.2%	17.5%	8.6%	3.2%	1.6%
	% within age	15.5%	1.8%	0.6%	0.3%	0.1%
	% of total	1.1%	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%
Victim was Grandparent	Count	11 _a	--	--	36 _a	4603 _c
	% within relationship	0.2%	--	--	0.8%	98.9%
	% within age	0.0%	--	--	0.0%	0.7%
	% of total	0.0%	--	--	0.0%	0.2%
Victim was Grandchild	Count	1897 _a	306 _b	112 _c	16 _d	--
	% within relationship	81.2%	13.1%	4.8%	0.7%	--
	% within age	1.4%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	--
	% of total	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	--
Victim was In-Law	Count	142 _a	629 _b	1096 _c	820 _c	1921 _d
	% within relationship	3.1%	13.7%	23.8%	17.8%	41.7%
	% within age	0.1%	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%
Victim was Stepparent	Count	403 _a	138 _b	616 _c	1436 _d	2272 _e
	% within relationship	8.3%	2.8%	12.7%	29.5%	46.7%
	% within age	0.3%	0.0%	0.1%	0.4%	0.4%

	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
Victim was Stepchild	Count	3506 _a	943 _b	434 _c	247 _d	240 _e
	% within relationship	65.3%	17.6%	8.1%	4.6%	4.5%
	% within age	2.6%	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%
	% of total	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Victim was Stepsibling	Count	841 _a	197 _b	179 _c	79 _d	77 _e
	% within relationship	61.3%	14.3%	13.0%	5.8%	5.6%
	% within age	0.6%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Victim was Other Family Member	Count	6216 _a	3315 _b	3343 _{c, d}	2598 _d	4986 _c
	% within relationship	30.4%	16.2%	16.3%	12.7%	24.4%
	% within age	4.6%	1.1%	0.8%	0.7%	0.8%
	% of total	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.3%
Victim was Offender	Count	911 _a	2324 _b	2836 _a	1918 _c	2290 _d
	% within relationship	8.9%	22.6%	27.6%	18.7%	22.3%
	% within age	0.7%	0.8%	0.7%	0.6%	0.4%
	% of total	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%
Victim was Acquaintance	Count	24327 _a	20679 _b	22903 _c	17685 _d	30114 _e
	% within relationship	21.0%	17.9%	19.8%	15.3%	26.0%
	% within age	17.9%	6.9%	5.3%	5.1%	4.8%
	% of total	1.3%	1.1%	1.2%	1.0%	1.6%
Victim was Friend	Count	5305 _a	5730 _b	5609 _c	3821 _d	5728 _e
	% within relationship	20.3%	21.9%	21.4%	14.6%	21.9%
	% within age	3.9%	1.9%	1.3%	1.1%	0.9%
	% of total	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%
Victim was Neighbor	Count	1906 _a	2365 _b	4909 _c	4694 _a	10925 _d
	% within relationship	7.7%	9.5%	19.8%	18.9%	44.1%
	% within age	1.4%	0.8%	1.1%	1.4%	1.7%
	% of total	0.1%	0.1%	0.3%	0.3%	0.6%
Victim was Babysitter (the baby)	Count	1023 _a	547 _b	614 _c	399 _d	674 _d
	% within relationship	31.4%	16.8%	18.9%	12.3%	20.7%
	% within age	0.8%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
	% of total	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Victim was Boyfriend/ Girlfriend	Count	5383 _a	41463 _b	50050 _c	29664 _d	20844 _e
	% within relationship	3.7%	28.1%	34.0%	20.1%	14.1%
	% within age	4.0%	13.9%	11.6%	8.5%	3.3%
	% of total	0.3%	2.3%	2.7%	1.6%	1.1%
Victim was Child of Boyfriend/ Girlfriend	Count	2580 _a	680 _b	693 _c	336 _d	246 _e
	% within relationship	56.9%	15.0%	15.3%	7.4%	5.4%
	% within age	1.9%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%
	% of total	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Count	118 _a	971 _b	1182 _c	575 _d	513 _a

Homosexual Relationship	% within relationship	3.5%	28.9%	35.2%	17.1%	15.3%
	% within age	0.1%	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	0.1%
	% of total	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Victim was Ex-Spouse	Count	23 _a	701 _b	2726 _c	2680 _d	2083 _e
	% within relationship	0.3%	8.5%	33.2%	32.6%	25.4%
	% within age	0.0%	0.2%	0.6%	0.8%	0.3%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Victim was Employee	Count	69 _a	517 _b	664 _c	557 _{b, c}	825 _d
	% within relationship	2.6%	19.6%	25.2%	21.2%	31.3%
	% within age	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Victim was Employer	Count	13 _a	148 _b	395 _c	544 _d	1108 _e
	% within relationship	0.6%	6.7%	17.9%	24.6%	50.2%
	% within age	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Victim was Otherwise Known	Count	14025 _a	16670 _b	23187 _c	18037 _d	28919 _e
	% within relationship	13.9%	16.5%	23.0%	17.9%	28.7%
	% within age	10.3%	5.6%	5.4%	5.2%	4.6%
	% of total	0.8%	0.9%	1.3%	1.0%	1.6%
Victim was Stranger	Count	10961 _a	35987 _b	57335 _c	44107 _d	72275 _e
	% within relationship	5.0%	16.3%	26.0%	20.0%	32.8%
	% within age	8.1%	12.1%	13.3%	12.7%	11.5%
	% of total	0.6%	2.0%	3.1%	2.4%	3.9%
Victim Was Acquaintance	Count	940 _a	6096 _b	9292 _c	6130 _d	3914 _e
	% within relationship	3.6%	23.1%	35.2%	23.2%	14.8%
	% within age	0.7%	2.0%	2.2%	1.8%	0.6%
	% of total	0.1%	0.3%	0.5%	0.3%	0.2%
Victim Was Otherwise Known to Offender	Count	2273 _a	7105 _b	12151 _c	10130 _d	17893 _e
	% within relationship	4.6%	14.3%	24.5%	20.4%	36.1%
	% within age	1.7%	2.4%	2.8%	2.9%	2.8%
	% of total	0.1%	0.4%	0.7%	0.5%	1.0%

Notes: The column proportions test assigns subscript letters to categories within each column; for each pair of columns, proportions are compared using a z-test, and values with different subscript letters are significantly different at the specified level. Data do not sum to 100% due to rounding and/or exclusion of missing or unknown data. The data include only NIBRS-reported victim incidents and may be underreported. Not all law enforcement agencies participate in NIBRS, and participation varies across jurisdictions; therefore, results may not be fully representative and should be interpreted with caution. Results may be biased when analyzing victim characteristics because the data are offense-based rather than individual-based, and individuals may be victimized more than once within a reporting period and thus counted multiple times. Differences in reporting practices, classification of victim-offender relationships, and data quality across agencies may affect comparability. Duplicate or similarly labeled relationship categories (e.g., variations in “acquaintance” and “otherwise known”) reflect reporting structure and may not be mutually exclusive, which can affect interpretation. Small cell sizes may produce unstable percentages, and cells with N < 10 have been redacted to protect confidentiality.

Table A19. Crosstabulation for rates of victimization by age at time of victimization and by criminal activity/ gang involvement

		< = 17	18 to 25	26 to 35	36 to 45	> = 46
Not applicable	Count	19164 _a	119824 _b	184602 _c	154942 _d	344457 _e
	% within criminal activity	2.3%	14.6%	22.4%	18.8%	41.9%
	% within age	13.2%	39.9%	43.6%	46.4%	58.0%
	% of total	1.1%	6.7%	10.3%	8.6%	19.2%
Buying/ Receiving	Count	63 _a	471 _b	793 _c	807 _d	2229 _e
	% within criminal activity	1.4%	10.8%	18.2%	18.5%	51.1%
	% within age	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.4%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Cultivating/ Manufacturing/ Publishing	Count	56 _a	457 _b	939 _c	1011 _d	3166 _e
	% within criminal activity	1.0%	8.1%	16.7%	18.0%	56.2%
	% within age	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.5%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%
Distributing/ Selling	Count	57 _a	336 _b	516 _b	424 _b	1118 _c
	% within criminal activity	2.3%	13.7%	21.1%	17.3%	45.6%
	% within age	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Other Gang	Count	1136 _a	2297 _a	2051 _b	1210 _c	1290 _d
	% within criminal activity	14.2%	28.8%	25.7%	15.2%	16.2%
	% within age	0.8%	0.8%	0.5%	0.4%	0.2%
	% of total	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Juvenile Gang	Count	1540 _a	545 _b	361 _c	326 _c	335 _d
	% within criminal activity	49.6%	17.5%	11.6%	10.5%	10.8%
	% within age	1.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
	% of total	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
None/ Unknown Gang Involvement	Count	122167 _a	169984 _b	222765 _c	165370 _d	218780 _e
	% within criminal activity	13.6%	18.9%	24.8%	18.4%	24.3%
	% within age	84.4%	56.7%	52.6%	49.6%	36.8%
	% of total	6.8%	9.5%	12.4%	9.2%	12.2%
Operating/ Promoting/ Assisting	Count	12 _a	140 _b	329 _c	293 _c	777 _d
	% within criminal activity	0.8%	9.0%	21.2%	18.9%	50.1%
	% within age	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Possessing/ Concealing	Count	570 _a	5458 _b	9994 _c	8206 _d	18964 _e
	% within criminal activity	1.3%	12.6%	23.1%	19.0%	43.9%
	% within age	0.4%	1.8%	2.4%	2.5%	3.2%
	% of total	0.0%	0.3%	0.6%	0.5%	1.1%
	Count	--	56 _b	90 _b	74 _b	250 _c
	% within criminal activity	--	11.8%	19.0%	15.6%	52.7%

Transporting/ Transmitting/ Importing Using/Consuming	% within age	--	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	% of total	--	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Count	50 _a	467 _b	905 _c	912 _d	2820 _e
	% within criminal activity	1.0%	9.1%	17.6%	17.7%	54.7%
	% within age	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.5%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%

Notes: The column proportions test assigns subscript letters to categories within each column; for each pair of columns, proportions are compared using a z-test, and values with different subscript letters are significantly different at the specified level. Data do not sum to 100% due to rounding and/or exclusion of missing or unknown data. The data include only NIBRS-reported victim incidents and may be underreported. Not all law enforcement agencies participate in NIBRS, and participation varies across jurisdictions; therefore, results may not be fully representative and should be interpreted with caution. Results may be biased when analyzing criminal activity characteristics because the data are offense-based rather than individual-based, and individuals may be involved in multiple incidents within a reporting period and thus counted multiple times. Differences in reporting practices, classification of criminal activity types, and data quality across agencies may affect comparability. The “Not applicable” and “None/Unknown Gang Involvement” categories represent structurally dominant classifications and may limit interpretation of smaller categories. Some categories have very small counts, resulting in unstable percentages and values that may round to 0.0%; these should be interpreted with caution. Cells with N < 10 have been redacted to protect confidentiality.

Table A20. Crosstabulation for rates of victimization by age at time of victimization and by bias motivation

		< = 17	18 to 25	26 to 35	36 to 45	> = 46
Unknown/ Missing	Count	2552 _a	9910 _b	14921 _c	12022 _c	21839 _d
	% within bias	4.2%	16.2%	24.4%	19.6%	35.7%
	% within age	1.5%	2.0%	1.9%	1.8%	1.7%
	% of total	0.1%	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%	0.6%
Anti-White	Count	45 _a	66 _b	129 _{b, c}	128 _{a, c}	229 _c
	% within bias	7.5%	11.1%	21.6%	21.4%	38.4%
	% within age	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Anti-Anti- Black or African American.	Count	141 _a	211 _b	329 _b	262 _b	413 _c
	% within bias	10.4%	15.6%	24.3%	19.3%	30.5%
	% within age	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Anti- American Indian or Alaska Native	Count	--	14 _a	40 _a	31 _a	54 _a
	% within bias	--	9.7%	27.6%	21.4%	37.2%
	% within age	--	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	% of total	--	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Anti-Asian	Count	16 _{a, b}	57 _b	86 _b	56 _{a, b}	79 _a
	% within bias	5.4%	19.4%	29.3%	19.0%	26.9%
	% within age	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Anti-Multi- racial group	Count	14 _a	16 _b	33 _b	19 _b	33 _b
	% within bias	12.2%	13.9%	28.7%	16.5%	28.7%
	% within age	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Anti-Jewish	Count	--	19 _b	39 _{a, b}	33 _{a, b}	80 _a
	% within bias	--	10.6%	21.7%	18.3%	44.4%
	% within age	--	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	% of total	--	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Anti-Islamic (Muslim)	Count	16 _a	32 _{a, b}	29 _c	26 _{b, c}	31 _c
	% within bias	11.9%	23.9%	21.6%	19.4%	23.1%
	% within age	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Anti-Other religion	Count	--	--	12 _a	--	19 _a
	% within bias	--	--	23.5%	--	37.3%
	% within age	--	--	0.0%	--	0.0%
	% of total	--	--	0.0%	--	0.0%
	Count	--	10 _a	13 _a	10 _a	13 _a

Anti-Transgender	% within bias	--	20.8%	27.1%	20.8%	27.1%
	% within age	--	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	% of total	--	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Anti-Hispanic or Latino	Count	37 _a	60 _b	102 _b	98 _{a, b}	95 _c
	% within bias	9.4%	15.3%	26.0%	25.0%	24.2%
	% within age	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Anti-Not Hispanic or Latino	Count	10 _{a, b}	39 _b	63 _b	53 _b	57 _a
	% within bias	4.5%	17.6%	28.4%	23.9%	25.7%
	% within age	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Anti-Gay	Count	35 _a	66 _b	136 _{a, b}	90 _b	90 _c
	% within bias	8.4%	15.8%	32.6%	21.6%	21.6%
	% within age	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Anti-Lesbian	Count	--	19 _b	26 _b	15 _{a, b}	20 _a
	% within bias	--	22.4%	30.6%	17.6%	23.5%
	% within age	--	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	% of total	--	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Anti-Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, or Transgender, Mixed Group (LGBT)	Count	20 _{a, b}	85 _b	138 _b	113 _b	120 _a
	% within bias	4.2%	17.9%	29.0%	23.7%	25.2%
	% within age	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Anti-Female	Count	--	--	17 _b	--	10 _a
	% within bias	--	--	37.8%	--	22.2%
	% within age	--	--	0.0%	--	0.0%
	% of total	--	--	0.0%	--	0.0%
Anti-Transgender	Count	21 _a	24 _{b, c}	46 _c	23 _b	25 _d
	% within bias	15.1%	17.3%	33.1%	16.5%	18.0%
	% within age	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Anti-Bisexual	Count	--	--	--	--	12 _a
	% within bias	--	--	--	--	50.0%
	% within age	--	--	--	--	0.0%
	% of total	--	--	--	--	0.0%
None	Count	168164 _a	493017 _b	775672 _c	639365 _d	1245423 _a
	% within bias	5.1%	14.8%	23.4%	19.2%	37.5%
	% within age	98.0%	97.6%	97.7%	97.8%	97.9%
	% of total	5.0%	14.5%	22.8%	18.8%	36.7%
Unknown	Count	481 _a	1242 _{b, c}	2086 _{a, c}	1607 _b	3174 _{b, c}

% within bias	5.6%	14.5%	24.3%	18.7%	36.9%
% within age	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%
% of total	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%

Notes: The column proportions test assigns subscript letters to categories within each column; for each pair of columns, proportions are compared using a z-test, and values with different subscript letters are significantly different at the specified level. Data do not sum to 100% due to rounding and/or exclusion of missing or unknown data. The data include only NIBRS-reported victim incidents and may be underreported. Not all law enforcement agencies participate in NIBRS, and participation varies across jurisdictions; therefore, results may not be fully representative and should be interpreted with caution. Results may be biased when analyzing bias motivation categories because the data are offense-based rather than individual-based, and individuals may be victimized more than once within a reporting period and thus counted multiple times. Differences in reporting practices, classification of bias motivation categories, and data quality across agencies may affect comparability. Some bias categories have very small counts, resulting in unstable percentages and values that may round to 0.0%; these should be interpreted with caution. Duplicate or overlapping category labels (e.g., multiple “Anti-Gay” and “Anti-Transgender” classifications) reflect reporting structure and may not be mutually exclusive, which can affect interpretation. Cells with N < 10 have been redacted to protect confidentiality.

Table A21. Crosstabulation for rates of victimization by age at time of victimization and by weapon type

		< = 17	18 to 25	26 to 35	36 to 45	> = 46
Firearm (type not stated)	Count	1906 _a	4396 _b	4382 _c	3033 _d	3509 _a
	% within weapon	11.1%	25.5%	25.4%	17.6%	20.4%
	% within age	2.1%	3.2%	2.5%	2.3%	2.1%
	% of total	0.3%	0.6%	0.6%	0.4%	0.5%
Firearm-automatic	Count	63 _a	90 _a	75 _{b, c}	66 _{a, c}	60 _b
	% within weapon	17.8%	25.4%	21.2%	18.6%	16.9%
	% within age	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Handgun	Count	3799 _a	9372 _b	9359 _c	6080 _d	7372 _e
	% within weapon	10.6%	26.0%	26.0%	16.9%	20.5%
	% within age	4.1%	6.8%	5.3%	4.7%	4.4%
	% of total	0.5%	1.3%	1.3%	0.9%	1.0%
Handgun-automatic	Count	104 _a	308 _b	342 _b	196 _c	224 _{a, c}
	% within weapon	8.9%	26.2%	29.1%	16.7%	19.1%
	% within age	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Rifle	Count	168 _a	371 _b	443 _b	328 _b	415 _b
	% within weapon	9.7%	21.5%	25.7%	19.0%	24.1%
	% within age	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%
	% of total	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%
Rifle-automatic	Count	25 _a	32 _{a, b}	32 _{a, b}	18 _b	25 _b
	% within weapon	18.9%	24.2%	24.2%	13.6%	18.9%
	% within age	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Shotgun	Count	147 _a	330 _b	363 _c	290 _{b, c}	357 _{b, c}
	% within weapon	9.9%	22.2%	24.4%	19.5%	24.0%
	% within age	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%
Other Firearm	Count	384 _{a, b}	628 _b	604 _c	461 _{c, d}	645 _{a, d}
	% within weapon	14.1%	23.1%	22.2%	16.9%	23.7%
	% within age	0.4%	0.5%	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%
	% of total	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Knife/ Cutting Instrument	Count	2556 _a	6198 _b	8447 _c	6325 _c	8198 _c
	% within weapon	8.1%	19.5%	26.6%	19.9%	25.8%
	% within age	2.8%	4.5%	4.8%	4.9%	4.9%
	% of total	0.4%	0.9%	1.2%	0.9%	1.2%
Blunt Object	Count	1282 _a	2853 _b	4684 _c	3767 _d	5676 _e
	% within weapon	7.0%	15.6%	25.6%	20.6%	31.1%

	% within age	1.4%	2.1%	2.6%	2.9%	3.4%
	% of total	0.2%	0.4%	0.7%	0.5%	0.8%
Motor Vehicle	Count	658 _a	1518 _b	2433 _c	1782 _c	2298 _c
	% within weapon	7.6%	17.5%	28.0%	20.5%	26.4%
	% within age	0.7%	1.1%	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%
	% of total	0.1%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%
Personal Weapons (hands, feet, teeth, etc.)	Count	73535 _a	101720 _b	131674 _c	95352 _b	123099 _d
	% within weapon	14.0%	19.4%	25.1%	18.1%	23.4%
	% within age	79.7%	73.6%	74.1%	73.5%	72.9%
	% of total	10.4%	14.4%	18.6%	13.5%	17.4%
Poison (include gas)	Count	41 _a	44 _a	56 _a	50 _a	68 _a
	% within weapon	15.8%	17.0%	21.6%	19.3%	26.3%
	% within age	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Explosives	Count	23 _a	14 _b	28 _{a, b, c}	27 _{a, c}	22 _{b, c}
	% within weapon	20.2%	12.3%	24.6%	23.7%	19.3%
	% within age	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Fire/ Incendiary Device	Count	70 _a	44 _b	88 _c	80 _{a, c}	99 _{a, c}
	% within weapon	18.4%	11.5%	23.1%	21.0%	26.0%
	% within age	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Drugs/ Narcotics/ Sleeping Pills	Count	129 _{a, b}	195 _b	204 _{a, c}	126 _c	116 _d
	% within weapon	16.8%	25.3%	26.5%	16.4%	15.1%
	% within age	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Asphyxiation	Count	318 _a	832 _b	993 _b	627 _c	616 _a
	% within weapon	9.4%	24.6%	29.3%	18.5%	18.2%
	% within age	0.3%	0.6%	0.6%	0.5%	0.4%
	% of total	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Other	Count	7090 _a	9227 _b	13576 _a	11148 _c	15991 _d
	% within weapon	12.4%	16.2%	23.8%	19.5%	28.0%
	% within age	7.7%	6.7%	7.6%	8.6%	9.5%
	% of total	1.0%	1.3%	1.9%	1.6%	2.3%

Notes: The column proportions test assigns subscript letters to categories within each column; for each pair of columns, proportions are compared using a z-test, and values with different subscript letters are significantly different at the specified level. Data do not sum to 100% due to rounding and/or exclusion of missing or unknown data. The data include only NIBRS-reported victim incidents and may be underreported. Not all law enforcement agencies participate in NIBRS, and participation varies across jurisdictions; therefore, results may not be fully representative and should be interpreted with caution. Results may be biased when analyzing weapon involvement because the data are offense-based rather than individual-based, and individuals may be victimized more than once within a reporting period and thus counted multiple times. Differences in reporting practices, classification of weapon types, and data quality across agencies may affect comparability. Categories involving rare weapon types (e.g., explosives, poison, automatic variants) have very small counts, resulting in unstable percentages that may round to 0.0% and should be interpreted with caution. The “Personal Weapons (hands, feet, teeth, etc.)” category represents the dominant classification and may disproportionately influence overall patterns. Cells with N < 10 have been redacted to protect confidentiality.

Table A22. Crosstabulation for rates of victimization by age at time of victimization and by injury type

		< = 17	18 to 25	26 to 35	36 to 45	> = 46
None	Count	67229 _a	71252 _b	88082 _c	64876 _b	86832 _d
	% within injury	17.8%	18.8%	23.3%	17.2%	23.0%
	% within age	59.4%	46.6%	45.6%	46.5%	48.3%
	% of total	8.6%	9.2%	11.3%	8.3%	11.2%
Apparent Minor Injury	Count	39720 _a	71094 _b	91919 _c	65857 _d	81967 _e
	% within injury	11.3%	20.3%	26.2%	18.8%	23.4%
	% within age	35.1%	46.5%	47.6%	47.2%	45.6%
	% of total	5.1%	9.1%	11.8%	8.5%	10.5%
Apparent Broken Bones	Count	889 _a	1345 _b	1792 _b	1237 _b	1939 _c
	% within injury	12.3%	18.7%	24.9%	17.2%	26.9%
	% within age	0.8%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	1.1%
	% of total	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
Other Major Injury	Count	2900 _a	3725 _b	4377 _c	2891 _d	3085 _e
	% within injury	17.1%	21.9%	25.8%	17.0%	18.2%
	% within age	2.6%	2.4%	2.3%	2.1%	1.7%
	% of total	0.4%	0.5%	0.6%	0.4%	0.4%
Possible Internal Injury	Count	1537 _{a, b}	2427 _c	2988 _c	1967 _b	2331 _a
	% within injury	13.7%	21.6%	26.6%	17.5%	20.7%
	% within age	1.4%	1.6%	1.5%	1.4%	1.3%
	% of total	0.2%	0.3%	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%
Loss of Teeth	Count	86 _a	209 _b	208 _c	121 _{a, c}	172 _{a, c}
	% within injury	10.8%	26.3%	26.1%	15.2%	21.6%
	% within age	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Severe Laceration	Count	521 _a	2014 _b	2853 _c	2151 _c	2744 _c
	% within injury	5.1%	19.6%	27.7%	20.9%	26.7%
	% within age	0.5%	1.3%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%
	% of total	0.1%	0.3%	0.4%	0.3%	0.4%
Unconsciousness	Count	322 _a	735 _b	854 _b	555 _c	580 _a
	% within injury	10.6%	24.1%	28.0%	18.2%	19.0%
	% within age	0.3%	0.5%	0.4%	0.4%	0.3%
	% of total	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%

Notes: The column proportions test assigns subscript letters to categories within each column; for each pair of columns, proportions are compared using a z-test, and values with different subscript letters are significantly different at the specified level. Data do not sum to 100% due to rounding and/or exclusion of missing or unknown data. The data include only NIBRS-reported victim incidents and may be underreported. Not all law enforcement agencies participate in NIBRS, and participation varies across jurisdictions; therefore, results may not be fully representative and should be interpreted with caution. Results may be biased when analyzing injury outcomes because the data are offense-based rather than individual-based, and individuals may be victimized more than once within a reporting period and thus counted multiple times. Differences in reporting practices, classification of injury types, and data quality across agencies may affect comparability. Injury categories vary in severity and may be subject to reporting discretion, particularly for distinctions between “apparent minor injury,” “other major injury,” and “possible internal injury,” which may introduce classification inconsistency. Cells with N < 10 have been redacted to protect confidentiality.

Table A23. Crosstabulation for rates of victimization by race and by county of offense

		White	Black/AA	AI/AN	Asian	NHIPO
Adams	Count	11481 _a	75 _b	25 _c	76 _b	--
	% within county	98.5%	0.6%	0.2%	0.7%	--
	% within race	0.5%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	--
	% of total	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	--
Asotin	Count	8703 _a	100 _b	149 _a	30 _c	--
	% within county	96.9%	1.1%	1.7%	0.3%	--
	% within race	0.3%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	--
	% of total	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	--
Benton	Count	85290 _a	2494 _b	266 _c	973 _d	11 _e
	% within county	95.8%	2.8%	0.3%	1.1%	0.0%
	% within race	3.4%	1.0%	0.7%	0.5%	0.1%
	% of total	2.8%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Chelan	Count	21595 _a	164 _b	79 _c	99 _b	--
	% within county	98.4%	0.7%	0.4%	0.5%	--
	% within race	0.9%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	--
	% of total	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	--
Clallam	Count	26752 _a	394 _b	1109 _c	282 _b	53 _d
	% within county	93.6%	1.4%	3.9%	1.0%	0.2%
	% within race	1.1%	0.2%	2.9%	0.1%	0.6%
	% of total	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Clark	Count	155372 _a	8416 _b	681 _c	4900 _d	1328 _e
	% within county	91.0%	4.9%	0.4%	2.9%	0.8%
	% within race	6.2%	3.3%	1.8%	2.6%	15.9%
	% of total	5.2%	0.3%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%
Columbia	Count	1542 _a	--	10 _c	13 _d	--
	% within county	98.3%	--	0.6%	0.8%	--
	% within race	0.1%	--	0.0%	0.0%	--
	% of total	0.1%	--	0.0%	0.0%	--
Cowlitz	Count	45345 _a	763 _b	372 _c	749 _d	--
	% within county	96.0%	1.6%	0.8%	1.6%	--
	% within race	1.8%	0.3%	1.0%	0.4%	--
	% of total	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	--
Douglas	Count	11239 _a	63 _b	46 _c	47 _b	--
	% within county	98.6%	0.6%	0.4%	0.4%	--
	% within race	0.4%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	--
	% of total	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	--
Ferry	Count	794 _a	--	21 _c	--	--
	% within county	96.4%	--	2.5%	--	--
	% within race	0.0%	--	0.1%	--	--

	% of total	0.0%	--	0.0%	--	--
Franklin	Count	35016 _a	1153 _b	83 _c	319 _d	--
	% within county	95.7%	3.2%	0.2%	0.9%	--
	% within race	1.4%	0.5%	0.2%	0.2%	--
	% of total	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	--
Garfield	Count	859 _a	--	--	--	--
	% within county	97.9%	--	--	--	--
	% within race	0.0%	--	--	--	--
	% of total	0.0%	--	--	--	--
Grant	Count	45064 _a	698 _b	354 _c	287 _d	--
	% within county	97.1%	1.5%	0.8%	0.6%	--
	% within race	1.8%	0.3%	0.9%	0.1%	--
	% of total	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	--
Gray's Harbor	Count	26021 _a	402 _b	855 _c	354 _d	--
	% within county	94.2%	1.5%	3.1%	1.3%	--
	% within race	1.0%	0.2%	2.3%	0.2%	--
	% of total	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	--
Island	Count	11721 _a	529 _{b, c}	67 _c	441 _b	--
	% within county	91.9%	4.1%	0.5%	3.5%	--
	% within race	0.5%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	--
	% of total	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	--
Jefferson	Count	7359 _a	67 _b	65 _c	66 _b	--
	% within county	97.3%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	--
	% within race	0.3%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	--
	% of total	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	--
King	Count	728106 _a	133389 _b	9184 _c	125419 _d	2849 _e
	% within county	72.9%	13.4%	0.9%	12.6%	0.3%
	% within race	29.1%	53.1%	24.3%	65.4%	34.0%
	% of total	24.3%	4.5%	0.3%	4.2%	0.1%
Kitsap	Count	90431 _a	5409 _b	1023 _c	3933 _d	24 _e
	% within county	89.7%	5.4%	1.0%	3.9%	0.0%
	% within race	3.6%	2.2%	2.7%	2.1%	0.3%
	% of total	3.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%
Kittitas	Count	14594 _a	313 _b	88 _c	196 _d	--
	% within county	96.1%	2.1%	0.6%	1.3%	--
	% within race	0.6%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	--
	% of total	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	--
Klickitat	Count	3687 _a	27 _b	118 _c	14 _b	--
	% within county	95.8%	0.7%	3.1%	0.4%	--
	% within race	0.1%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	--
	% of total	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	--
Lewis	Count	27439 _a	383 _b	141 _c	195 _d	17 _b

	% within county	97.4%	1.4%	0.5%	0.7%	0.1%
	% within race	1.1%	0.2%	0.4%	0.1%	0.2%
	% of total	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Lincoln	Count	2506 _a	18 _b	21 _c	--	--
	% within county	98.2%	0.7%	0.8%	--	--
	% within race	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	--	--
	% of total	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	--	--
Mason	Count	16848 _a	229 _b	389 _c	199 _b	--
	% within county	95.4%	1.3%	2.2%	1.1%	--
	% within race	0.7%	0.1%	1.0%	0.1%	--
	% of total	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	--
Okanogan	Count	7149 _a	98 _b	562 _c	40 _d	--
	% within county	91.0%	1.2%	7.2%	0.5%	--
	% within race	0.3%	0.0%	1.5%	0.0%	--
	% of total	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	--
Pacific	Count	3159 _a	25 _b	21 _c	43 _d	--
	% within county	97.2%	0.8%	0.6%	1.3%	--
	% within race	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	--
	% of total	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	--
Pend Oreille	Count	4015 _a	19 _b	71 _a	11 _b	--
	% within county	97.5%	0.5%	1.7%	0.3%	--
	% within race	0.2%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	--
	% of total	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	--
Pierce	Count	354319 _a	63324 _b	4216 _c	29096 _d	1228 _{a, d}
	% within county	78.4%	14.0%	0.9%	6.4%	0.3%
	% within race	14.1%	25.2%	11.1%	15.2%	14.7%
	% of total	11.8%	2.1%	0.1%	1.0%	0.0%
San Juan	Count	2450 _a	26 _b	13 _c	30 _b	--
	% within county	97.2%	1.0%	0.5%	1.2%	--
	% within race	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	--
	% of total	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	--
Skagit	Count	46092 _a	572 _b	568 _c	606 _d	--
	% within county	96.4%	1.2%	1.2%	1.3%	--
	% within race	1.8%	0.2%	1.5%	0.3%	--
	% of total	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	--
Skamania	Count	1755 _a	--	--	10 _b	--
	% within county	98.4%	--	--	0.6%	--
	% within race	0.1%	--	--	0.0%	--
	% of total	0.1%	--	--	0.0%	--
Snohomish	Count	172146 _a	10683 _b	1894 _c	12228 _d	938 _e
	% within county	87.0%	5.4%	1.0%	6.2%	0.5%
	% within race	6.9%	4.2%	5.0%	6.4%	11.2%

Spokane	% of total	5.7%	0.4%	0.1%	0.4%	0.0%
	Count	221529 _a	11158 _b	4540 _c	3340 _d	902 _e
	% within county	91.7%	4.6%	1.9%	1.4%	0.4%
	% within race	8.8%	4.4%	12.0%	1.7%	10.8%
Stevens	% of total	7.4%	0.4%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%
	Count	9705 _a	78 _b	163 _a	37 _c	--
	% within county	97.2%	0.8%	1.6%	0.4%	--
	% within race	0.4%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	--
Thurston	% of total	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	--
	Count	84683 _a	4559 _b	758 _c	3137 _d	--
	% within county	90.9%	4.9%	0.8%	3.4%	--
	% within race	3.4%	1.8%	2.0%	1.6%	--
Wahkiakum	% of total	2.8%	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%	--
	Count	840 _a	--	--	--	--
	% within county	98.0%	--	--	--	--
	% within race	0.0%	--	--	--	--
Walla Walla	% of total	0.0%	--	--	--	--
	Count	23678 _a	447 _b	82 _b	172 _c	48 _d
	% within county	96.9%	1.8%	0.3%	0.7%	0.2%
	% within race	0.9%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.6%
Whatcom	% of total	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Count	66037 _a	1653 _b	1719 _c	2461 _d	98 _d
	% within county	91.8%	2.3%	2.4%	3.4%	0.1%
	% within race	2.6%	0.7%	4.5%	1.3%	1.2%
Whitman	% of total	2.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%
	Count	8718 _a	623 _b	91 _b	512 _b	14 _b
	% within county	87.5%	6.3%	0.9%	5.1%	0.1%
	% within race	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%
Yakima	% of total	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Count	116712 _a	2655 _b	3656 _c	1059 _d	770 _c
	% within county	93.5%	2.1%	2.9%	0.8%	0.6%
	% within race	4.7%	1.1%	9.7%	0.6%	9.2%
	% of total	3.9%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%

Notes: The column proportions test assigns subscript letters to categories within each column; for each pair of columns, proportions are compared using a z-test, and values with different subscript letters are significantly different at the specified level. Data do not sum to 100% due to rounding and/or exclusion of missing or unknown data. The data include only NIBRS-reported victim incidents and may be underreported. Not all counties or law enforcement agencies participate in NIBRS, and participation varies across jurisdictions; therefore, results may not be fully representative and should be interpreted with caution. Results may be biased when analyzing demographic characteristics because the data are offense-based rather than individual-based, and individuals may be victimized more than once within a reporting period and thus counted multiple times. Differences in reporting practices, data quality, and completeness across counties may affect comparability. Counties with small counts may produce unstable percentages and should be interpreted cautiously. Definitions: Black (Black or African American (AA)); AI/AN (American Indian or Alaska Native); NHIPO (Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander)

Table A24. Crosstabulation for rates of victimization by race and by year of offense

		White	Black/AA	AI/AN	Asian	NHIPO
2013	Count	202438 _a	18059 _b	2984 _c	12506 _d	134 _e
	% within year	85.7%	7.6%	1.3%	5.3%	0.1%
	% within race	8.1%	7.2%	7.7%	6.5%	1.6%
	% of total	6.8%	0.6%	0.1%	0.4%	0.0%
2014	Count	209115 _a	19063 _b	3067 _c	14097 _d	177 _e
	% within year	85.2%	7.8%	1.2%	5.7%	0.1%
	% within race	8.3%	7.6%	7.9%	7.4%	2.1%
	% of total	7.0%	0.6%	0.1%	0.5%	0.0%
2015	Count	205730 _a	19467 _b	3009 _{b, c}	15193 _c	226 _d
	% within year	84.4%	8.0%	1.2%	6.2%	0.1%
	% within race	8.2%	7.7%	7.8%	7.9%	2.7%
	% of total	6.9%	0.6%	0.1%	0.5%	0.0%
2016	Count	237808 _a	21716 _b	3375 _{b, c}	16931 _c	276 _d
	% within year	84.9%	7.8%	1.2%	6.0%	0.1%
	% within race	9.5%	8.6%	8.7%	8.8%	3.3%
	% of total	7.9%	0.7%	0.1%	0.6%	0.0%
2017	Count	244907 _a	22177 _b	3717 _a	16841 _b	543 _c
	% within year	85.0%	7.7%	1.3%	5.8%	0.2%
	% within race	9.8%	8.8%	9.6%	8.8%	6.5%
	% of total	8.2%	0.7%	0.1%	0.6%	0.0%
2018	Count	237236 _a	23430 _b	3490 _{b, c}	17331 _c	604 _d
	% within year	84.1%	8.3%	1.2%	6.1%	0.2%
	% within race	9.5%	9.3%	9.0%	9.0%	7.2%
	% of total	7.9%	0.8%	0.1%	0.6%	0.0%
2019	Count	217193 _a	22149 _b	2943 _c	16686 _{a, b}	780 _b
	% within year	83.6%	8.5%	1.1%	6.4%	0.3%
	% within race	8.7%	8.8%	7.6%	8.7%	9.3%
	% of total	7.2%	0.7%	0.1%	0.6%	0.0%
2020	Count	245245 _a	23670 _b	3193 _c	19463 _d	999 _e
	% within year	83.8%	8.1%	1.1%	6.7%	0.3%
	% within race	9.8%	9.4%	8.3%	10.2%	11.9%
	% of total	8.2%	0.8%	0.1%	0.6%	0.0%
2021	Count	237162 _a	25761 _b	4230 _c	20294 _d	1037 _e
	% within year	82.2%	8.9%	1.5%	7.0%	0.4%
	% within race	9.5%	10.2%	11.0%	10.6%	12.4%
	% of total	7.9%	0.9%	0.1%	0.7%	0.0%
2022	Count	247666 _a	27748 _b	4405 _c	21857 _c	1468 _d
	% within year	81.7%	9.2%	1.5%	7.2%	0.5%

2023	% within race	9.9%	11.0%	11.4%	11.4%	17.5%
	% of total	8.3%	0.9%	0.1%	0.7%	0.0%
	Count	221298 _a	28154 _b	4209 _{b, c}	20476 _c	2128 _d
	% within year	80.1%	10.2%	1.5%	7.4%	0.8%
	% within race	8.8%	11.2%	10.9%	10.7%	25.4%
	% of total	7.4%	0.9%	0.1%	0.7%	0.1%

Notes: The column proportions test assigns subscript letters to categories within each column; for each pair of columns, proportions are compared using a z-test, and values with different subscript letters are significantly different at the specified level. Data do not sum to 100% due to rounding and/or exclusion of missing or unknown data. The data include only NIBRS-reported victim incidents and may be underreported. Not all law enforcement agencies participate in NIBRS, and participation has increased over time; therefore, year-to-year comparisons may reflect changes in reporting coverage as well as actual differences in victimization and should be interpreted with caution. Results may be biased when analyzing demographic characteristics because the data are offense-based rather than individual-based, and individuals may be victimized more than once within a reporting period and thus counted multiple times. Differences in reporting practices, data quality, and completeness across jurisdictions may affect comparability. Small cell sizes may produce unstable percentages, and cells with N < 10 have been redacted to protect confidentiality. Definitions: Black (Black or African American (AA)); AI/AN (American Indian or Alaska Native); NHIPO (Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander)

Table A25. Crosstabulation for rates of victimization by race and by offense type

		White	Black/AA	AI/AN	Asian	NHIPO
Murder/Nonnegligent Manslaughter	Count	1687 _a	562 _b	61 _c	145 _a	19 _{b, c}
	% within offense	68.2%	22.7%	2.5%	5.9%	0.8%
	% within race	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%
	% of total	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Negligent Manslaughter	Count	195 _a	22 _a	--	--	--
	% within offense	83.3%	9.4%	--	--	--
	% within race	0.0%	0.0%	--	--	--
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	--	--	--
Justifiable Homicide	Count	110 _{a, b}	24 _c	--	--	--
	% within offense	76.4%	16.7%	--	--	--
	% within race	0.0%	0.0%	--	--	--
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	--	--	--
Kidnaping/Abduction	Count	7065 _a	1062 _b	179 _b	368 _c	36 _b
	% within offense	81.1%	12.2%	2.1%	4.2%	0.4%
	% within race	0.3%	0.4%	0.5%	0.2%	0.4%
	% of total	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Rape	Count	19258 _a	2243 _b	682 _c	719 _d	66 _{a, b}
	% within offense	83.8%	9.8%	3.0%	3.1%	0.3%
	% within race	0.8%	0.9%	1.8%	0.4%	0.8%
	% of total	0.6%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Sodomy	Count	2184 _a	291 _b	65 _c	86 _d	--
	% within offense	83.0%	11.1%	2.5%	3.3%	--
	% within race	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	--
	% of total	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	--
Sexual Assault with an Object	Count	683 _a	108 _b	25 _b	26 _c	--
	% within offense	80.9%	12.8%	3.0%	3.1%	--
	% within race	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	--
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	--
Fondling (Indecent Liberties/Child Molesting)	Count	21271 _a	2044 _a	584 _b	818 _c	89 _d
	% within offense	85.7%	8.2%	2.4%	3.3%	0.4%
	% within race	0.8%	0.8%	1.5%	0.4%	1.1%
	% of total	0.7%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Robbery	Count	39900 _a	7418 _b	775 _c	6931 _d	166 _c
	% within offense	72.3%	13.4%	1.4%	12.6%	0.3%
	% within race	1.6%	3.0%	2.0%	3.6%	2.0%
	% of total	1.3%	0.2%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%
Aggravated Assault	Count	100788 _a	23911 _b	2869 _c	5835 _d	589 _c
	% within offense	75.2%	17.8%	2.1%	4.4%	0.4%
	% within race	4.0%	9.5%	7.4%	3.0%	7.0%

Simple Assault	% of total	3.4%	0.8%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%
	Count	376274 _a	55827 _b	9931 _c	18439 _d	1589 _e
	% within offense	81.4%	12.1%	2.1%	4.0%	0.3%
	% within race	15.0%	22.2%	25.7%	9.6%	19.0%
	% of total	12.6%	1.9%	0.3%	0.6%	0.1%
Intimidation	Count	87216 _a	11749 _b	1539 _c	4001 _d	370 _{b, c}
	% within offense	83.2%	11.2%	1.5%	3.8%	0.4%
	% within race	3.5%	4.7%	4.0%	2.1%	4.4%
	% of total	2.9%	0.4%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%
Arson	Count	5491 _{a, b}	590 _{b, c}	105 _c	383 _a	--
	% within offense	83.5%	9.0%	1.6%	5.8%	--
	% within race	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%	--
	% of total	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	--
Extortion/ Blackmail	Count	3552 _a	307 _b	45 _{a, b}	368 _c	--
	% within offense	83.0%	7.2%	1.1%	8.6%	--
	% within race	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	--
	% of total	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	--
Burglary/ Breaking and Entering	Count	274895 _a	16538 _b	2800 _c	23717 _d	468 _e
	% within offense	86.3%	5.2%	0.9%	7.4%	0.1%
	% within race	11.0%	6.6%	7.2%	12.4%	5.6%
	% of total	9.2%	0.6%	0.1%	0.8%	0.0%
Pocket-picking	Count	3264 _a	322 _a	46 _a	481 _b	10 _a
	% within offense	79.2%	7.8%	1.1%	11.7%	0.2%
	% within race	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.3%	0.1%
	% of total	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Shoplifting	Count	4590 _a	427 _a	89 _b	506 _b	19 _{a, b}
	% within offense	81.5%	7.6%	1.6%	9.0%	0.3%
	% within race	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%
	% of total	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Theft from Building	Count	3178 _a	240 _b	53 _a	613 _c	10 _{a, b}
	% within offense	77.6%	5.9%	1.3%	15.0%	0.2%
	% within race	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.3%	0.1%
	% of total	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Theft from Coin-Operated Machine or Device	Count	60589 _a	5621 _b	1079 _c	6212 _d	179 _{a, b}
	% within offense	82.2%	7.6%	1.5%	8.4%	0.2%
	% within race	2.4%	2.2%	2.8%	3.2%	2.1%
	% of total	2.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%
Theft From Motor Vehicle	Count	333 _{a, b}	24 _b	--	27 _{a, b}	--
	% within offense	84.5%	6.1%	--	6.9%	--
	% within race	0.0%	0.0%	--	0.0%	--
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	--	0.0%	--
	Count	371997 _a	27062 _b	3885 _c	34170 _d	1154 _e

Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts/ Accessories	% within offense	84.9%	6.2%	0.9%	7.8%	0.3%
	% within race	14.8%	10.8%	10.1%	17.8%	13.8%
	% of total	12.4%	0.9%	0.1%	1.1%	0.0%
All Other Larceny	Count	61240 _a	4932 _b	570 _c	5898 _d	223 _a
	% within offense	84.0%	6.8%	0.8%	8.1%	0.3%
	% within race	2.4%	2.0%	1.5%	3.1%	2.7%
	% of total	2.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%
Motor Vehicle Theft	Count	382344 _a	26253 _b	5597 _c	30157 _d	1125 _e
	% within offense	85.8%	5.9%	1.3%	6.8%	0.3%
	% within race	15.3%	10.4%	14.5%	15.7%	13.4%
	% of total	12.8%	0.9%	0.2%	1.0%	0.0%
Counterfeiting/ Forgery	Count	207421 _a	23791 _b	2074 _c	14914 _d	862 _e
	% within offense	83.3%	9.6%	0.8%	6.0%	0.3%
	% within race	8.3%	9.5%	5.4%	7.8%	10.3%
	% of total	6.9%	0.8%	0.1%	0.5%	0.0%
False Pretenses/ Swindle/ Confidence Game	Count	16331 _a	906 _b	185 _c	1205 _a	21 _b
	% within offense	87.6%	4.9%	1.0%	6.5%	0.1%
	% within race	0.7%	0.4%	0.5%	0.6%	0.3%
	% of total	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Credit Card/ Automatic Teller Machine Fraud	Count	38022 _a	2602 _b	369 _b	2642 _c	61 _d
	% within offense	87.0%	6.0%	0.8%	6.0%	0.1%
	% within race	1.5%	1.0%	1.0%	1.4%	0.7%
	% of total	1.3%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%
Impersonation	Count	31535 _a	3107 _a	343 _b	3380 _c	86 _{a, b}
	% within offense	82.0%	8.1%	0.9%	8.8%	0.2%
	% within race	1.3%	1.2%	0.9%	1.8%	1.0%
	% of total	1.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%
Welfare Fraud	Count	37273 _a	2982 _b	343 _c	2854 _a	28 _d
	% within offense	85.7%	6.9%	0.8%	6.6%	0.1%
	% within race	1.5%	1.2%	0.9%	1.5%	0.3%
	% of total	1.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%
Wire Fraud	Count	166 _a	30 _b	--	--	--
	% within offense	79.4%	14.4%	--	--	--
	% within race	0.0%	0.0%	--	--	--
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	--	--	--
False Pretenses / Swindle / Confidence Game	Count	3720 _a	404 _a	35 _b	735 _c	14 _a
	% within offense	75.8%	8.2%	0.7%	15.0%	0.3%
	% within race	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.4%	0.2%
	% of total	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Credit Card / Automated Teller Machine Fraud	Count	50809 _a	2264 _b	382 _b	4275 _c	185 _{a, c}
	% within offense	87.7%	3.9%	0.7%	7.4%	0.3%
	% within race	2.0%	0.9%	1.0%	2.2%	2.2%

	% of total	1.7%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%
Embezzlement	Count	1199 _a	85 _b	13 _{a, b}	74 _{a, b}	--
	% within offense	87.1%	6.2%	0.9%	5.4%	--
	% within race	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	--
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	--
Stolen Property Offenses	Count	608 _a	24 _b	10 _a	49 _a	--
	% within offense	88.0%	3.5%	1.4%	7.1%	--
	% within race	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	--
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	--
Destruction/ Damage/ Vandalism of Property	Count	34499 _a	2665 _b	459 _c	2245 _c	81 _{b, c}
	% within offense	86.4%	6.7%	1.1%	5.6%	0.2%
	% within race	1.4%	1.1%	1.2%	1.2%	1.0%
	% of total	1.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%
Incest	Count	253438 _a	24576 _b	3347 _c	19276 _a	883 _a
	% within offense	84.1%	8.2%	1.1%	6.4%	0.3%
	% within race	10.1%	9.8%	8.7%	10.1%	10.5%
	% of total	8.5%	0.8%	0.1%	0.6%	0.0%
Statutory Rape	Count	501 _a	42 _{a, b}	--	21 _b	--
	% within offense	87.4%	7.3%	--	3.7%	--
	% within race	0.0%	0.0%	--	0.0%	--
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	--	0.0%	--
Bribery	Count	1911 _a	262 _b	43 _b	75 _c	--
	% within offense	83.3%	11.4%	1.9%	3.3%	--
	% within race	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	--
	% of total	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	--
Human Trafficking - Commercial Race Acts	Count	59 _a	--	--	--	--
	% within offense	89.4%	--	--	--	--
	% within race	0.0%	--	--	--	--
	% of total	0.0%	--	--	--	--
Human Trafficking - Involuntary Servitude	Count	173 _a	64 _b	--	10 _a	--
	% within offense	68.7%	25.4%	--	4.0%	--
	% within race	0.0%	0.0%	--	0.0%	--
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	--	0.0%	--

Notes: The column proportions test assigns subscript letters to categories within each column; for each pair of columns, proportions are compared using a z-test, and values with different subscript letters are significantly different at the specified level. Data do not sum to 100% due to rounding and/or exclusion of missing or unknown data. The data include only NIBRS-reported victim incidents and may be underreported. Not all law enforcement agencies participate in NIBRS, and participation varies across jurisdictions; therefore, results may not be fully representative and should be interpreted with caution. Offenses are reported at the incident level, and a single incident may include multiple offenses and/or victims, which can affect counts. Individuals may be victimized more than once within a reporting period and may be counted multiple times. Differences in offense definitions, reporting practices, and data quality across agencies may affect comparability. Some offense categories have small counts, resulting in unstable percentages that may be skewed or rounded to 0.0% and should be interpreted cautiously. Cells with N < 10 have been redacted to protect confidentiality. Definitions: Black (Black or African American); AI/AN (American Indian or Alaska Native); NHIPO (Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander)

Table A26. Crosstabulation for rates of victimization by race and by victim type

		White	Black/AA	AI/AN	Asian	NHIPO
Individual	Count	2491077 _a	250990 _b	38525 _c	191235 _c	8348 _c
	% within victim type	83.6%	8.4%	1.3%	6.4%	0.3%
	% within race	99.4%	99.8%	99.7%	99.8%	99.7%
	% of total	83.2%	8.4%	1.3%	6.4%	0.3%
Law Enforcement	Count	14721 _a	404 _b	97 _c	440 _c	24 _c
	% within victim type	93.8%	2.6%	0.6%	2.8%	0.2%
	% within race	0.6%	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%
	% of total	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Notes: The column proportions test assigns subscript letters to categories within each column; for each pair of columns, proportions are compared using a z-test, and values with different subscript letters are significantly different at the specified level. Data do not sum to 100% due to rounding and/or exclusion of missing or unknown data. The data include only NIBRS-reported victim incidents and may be underreported. Not all law enforcement agencies participate in NIBRS, and participation varies across jurisdictions; therefore, results may not be fully representative and should be interpreted with caution. Results may be biased when analyzing victim characteristics because the data are offense-based rather than individual-based, and individuals may be victimized more than once within a reporting period and thus counted multiple times. Differences in reporting practices, classification of victim types, and data quality across agencies may affect comparability. The “Law Enforcement” victim category represents incidents involving officers or agencies and is not directly comparable to individual victims due to its structural differences and relatively small sample size, which may produce unstable percentages. Cells with N < 10 have been redacted to protect confidentiality. Definitions: Black (Black or African American (AA)); AI/AN (American Indian or Alaska Native); NHIPO (Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander)

Table A27. Crosstabulation for rates of victimization by race and by victim's relationship to offender

		White	Black/AA	AI/AN	Asian	NHIPO
Unknown/ Missing	Count	25841 _a	4633 _b	811 _c	1839 _d	54 _a
	% within relationship	77.9%	14.0%	2.4%	5.5%	0.2%
	% within race	1.9%	3.0%	3.3%	2.1%	1.4%
	% of total	1.6%	0.3%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%
Victim was Spouse	Count	644481 _a	45121 _b	6906 _c	47167 _d	533 _e
	% within relationship	86.6%	6.1%	0.9%	6.3%	0.1%
	% within race	46.4%	29.3%	28.0%	53.1%	14.3%
	% of total	38.9%	2.7%	0.4%	2.8%	0.0%
Victim was Parent	Count	42179 _a	4804 _a	867 _b	3442 _c	274 _d
	% within relationship	81.8%	9.3%	1.7%	6.7%	0.5%
	% within race	3.0%	3.1%	3.5%	3.9%	7.3%
	% of total	2.5%	0.3%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%
Victim was Parent	Count	1607 _a	196 _a	69 _b	92 _a	13 _b
	% within relationship	81.3%	9.9%	3.5%	4.7%	0.7%
	% within race	0.1%	0.1%	0.3%	0.1%	0.3%
	% of total	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Victim was Sibling	Count	43358 _a	4639 _b	931 _c	1528 _d	131 _{a, b, c}
	% within relationship	85.7%	9.2%	1.8%	3.0%	0.3%
	% within race	3.1%	3.0%	3.8%	1.7%	3.5%
	% of total	2.6%	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%
Victim was Child	Count	22454 _a	4310 _b	913 _c	1131 _d	171 _e
	% within relationship	77.5%	14.9%	3.2%	3.9%	0.6%
	% within race	1.6%	2.8%	3.7%	1.3%	4.6%
	% of total	1.4%	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%
Victim was Grandparent	Count	20766 _a	3921 _b	680 _{b, c}	1293 _a	117 _c
	% within relationship	77.6%	14.6%	2.5%	4.8%	0.4%
	% within race	1.5%	2.5%	2.8%	1.5%	3.1%
	% of total	1.3%	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%
Victim was Grandchild	Count	3924 _a	345 _b	113 _c	59 _d	--
	% within relationship	88.2%	7.8%	2.5%	1.3%	--
	% within race	0.3%	0.2%	0.5%	0.1%	--
	% of total	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	--
Victim was In-Law	Count	1687 _a	215 _a	49 _b	71 _c	14 _d
	% within relationship	82.9%	10.6%	2.4%	3.5%	0.7%
	% within race	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.4%
	% of total	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Victim was Stepparent	Count	3557 _a	345 _b	108 _c	261 _d	40 _e
	% within relationship	82.5%	8.0%	2.5%	6.1%	0.9%
	% within race	0.3%	0.2%	0.4%	0.3%	1.1%

	% of total	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Victim was Stepchild	Count	4030 _a	397 _b	71 _{a, b}	109 _c	10 _{a, b}
	% within relationship	87.3%	8.6%	1.5%	2.4%	0.2%
	% within race	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.1%	0.3%
	% of total	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Victim was Stepsibling	Count	4140 _a	437 _a	111 _b	157 _c	23 _b
	% within relationship	85.0%	9.0%	2.3%	3.2%	0.5%
	% within race	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%	0.2%	0.6%
	% of total	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Victim was Other Family Member	Count	1046 _a	118 _a	26 _a	26 _b	--
	% within relationship	85.7%	9.7%	2.1%	2.1%	--
	% within race	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	--
	% of total	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	--
Victim was Offender	Count	14440 _a	2561 _b	814 _c	768 _d	161 _e
	% within relationship	77.0%	13.7%	4.3%	4.1%	0.9%
	% within race	1.0%	1.7%	3.3%	0.9%	4.3%
	% of total	0.9%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Victim was Acquaintance	Count	7367 _a	1765 _b	144 _a	346 _c	41 _b
	% within relationship	76.2%	18.3%	1.5%	3.6%	0.4%
	% within race	0.5%	1.1%	0.6%	0.4%	1.1%
	% of total	0.4%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Victim was Friend	Count	88109 _a	13633 _b	2334 _c	3025 _d	261 _a
	% within relationship	82.1%	12.7%	2.2%	2.8%	0.2%
	% within race	6.3%	8.9%	9.5%	3.4%	7.0%
	% of total	5.3%	0.8%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%
Victim was Neighbor	Count	20190 _a	2862 _b	544 _c	632 _d	56 _{a, b}
	% within relationship	83.1%	11.8%	2.2%	2.6%	0.2%
	% within race	1.5%	1.9%	2.2%	0.7%	1.5%
	% of total	1.2%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Victim was Babysittee (the baby)	Count	19384 _a	2343 _b	348 _{a, b}	581 _c	45 _{a, b}
	% within relationship	85.4%	10.3%	1.5%	2.6%	0.2%
	% within race	1.4%	1.5%	1.4%	0.7%	1.2%
	% of total	1.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Victim was Boyfriend/ Girlfriend	Count	2642 _a	261 _a	81 _b	27 _c	11 _{a, b}
	% within relationship	87.4%	8.6%	2.7%	0.9%	0.4%
	% within race	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.0%	0.3%
	% of total	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Victim was Child of Boyfriend/ Girlfriend	Count	111480 _a	19511 _b	3903 _c	4602 _d	513 _b
	% within relationship	79.6%	13.9%	2.8%	3.3%	0.4%
	% within race	8.0%	12.7%	15.8%	5.2%	13.7%
	% of total	6.7%	1.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.0%
	Count	3171 _a	682 _b	97 _b	125 _c	18 _b

Homosexual Relationship	% within relationship	77.5%	16.7%	2.4%	3.1%	0.4%
	% within race	0.2%	0.4%	0.4%	0.1%	0.5%
	% of total	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Victim was Ex-Spouse	Count	2441 _a	602 _b	54 _a	93 _c	--
	% within relationship	76.4%	18.8%	1.7%	2.9%	--
	% within race	0.2%	0.4%	0.2%	0.1%	--
	% of total	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	--
Victim was Employee	Count	6431 _a	841 _b	148 _b	271 _c	14 _{a, b, c}
	% within relationship	83.5%	10.9%	1.9%	3.5%	0.2%
	% within race	0.5%	0.5%	0.6%	0.3%	0.4%
	% of total	0.4%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Victim was Employer	Count	2035 _a	212 _{a, b}	23 _b	126 _{a, b}	--
	% within relationship	84.8%	8.8%	1.0%	5.2%	--
	% within race	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	--
	% of total	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	--
Victim was Otherwise Known	Count	1629 _a	119 _b	17 _b	143 _c	--
	% within relationship	85.2%	6.2%	0.9%	7.5%	--
	% within race	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	--
	% of total	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	--
Victim was Stranger	Count	76220 _a	10818 _b	1521 _c	3134 _d	284 _b
	% within relationship	82.9%	11.8%	1.7%	3.4%	0.3%
	% within race	5.5%	7.0%	6.2%	3.5%	7.6%
	% of total	4.6%	0.7%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%
Victim Was Acquaintance	Count	165699 _a	18459 _a	2027 _b	13151 _c	505 _d
	% within relationship	82.9%	9.2%	1.0%	6.6%	0.3%
	% within race	11.9%	12.0%	8.2%	14.8%	13.5%
	% of total	10.0%	1.1%	0.1%	0.8%	0.0%
Victim Was Otherwise Known to Offender	Count	18440 _a	4411 _b	472 _c	697 _d	111 _b
	% within relationship	76.4%	18.3%	2.0%	2.9%	0.5%
	% within race	1.3%	2.9%	1.9%	0.8%	3.0%
	% of total	1.1%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Notes: The column proportions test assigns subscript letters to categories within each column; for each pair of columns, proportions are compared using a z-test, and values with different subscript letters are significantly different at the specified level. Data do not sum to 100% due to rounding and/or exclusion of missing or unknown data. The data include only NIBRS-reported victim incidents and may be underreported. Not all law enforcement agencies participate in NIBRS, and participation varies across jurisdictions; therefore, results may not be fully representative and should be interpreted with caution. Results may be biased when analyzing victim characteristics because the data are offense-based rather than individual-based, and individuals may be victimized more than once within a reporting period and thus counted multiple times. Differences in reporting practices, classification of victim-offender relationships, and data quality across agencies may affect comparability. Duplicate or similarly labeled relationship categories (e.g., variations in “acquaintance” and “otherwise known”) reflect reporting structure and may not be mutually exclusive, which can affect interpretation. Small cell sizes may produce unstable percentages, and cells with N < 10 have been redacted to protect confidentiality. Definitions: Black (Black or African American (AA)); AI/AN (American Indian or Alaska Native); NHIPO (Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander)

Table A28. Crosstabulation for rates of victimization by race and by criminal activity/ gang involvement

		White	Black/AA	AI/AN	Asian	NHIPO
Not applicable	Count	628598 _a	43843 _b	6716 _b	46009 _c	522 _d
	% within criminal activity	86.6%	6.0%	0.9%	6.3%	0.1%
	% within race	46.7%	28.3%	28.2%	52.6%	14.5%
	% of total	38.9%	2.7%	0.4%	2.8%	0.0%
Buying/ Receiving	Count	3104 _a	146 _b	48 _a	206 _a	--
	% within criminal activity	88.5%	4.2%	1.4%	5.9%	--
	% within race	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	--
	% of total	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	--
Cultivating/ Manufacturing/ Publishing	Count	4187 _a	223 _b	46 _b	265 _a	--
	% within criminal activity	88.6%	4.7%	1.0%	5.6%	--
	% within race	0.3%	0.1%	0.2%	0.3%	--
	% of total	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	--
Distributing/ Selling	Count	1869 _a	126 _b	25 _{a, b}	145 _c	--
	% within criminal activity	86.2%	5.8%	1.2%	6.7%	--
	% within race	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	--
	% of total	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	--
Other Gang	Count	5652 _a	1328 _b	148 _c	253 _d	45 _e
	% within criminal activity	76.1%	17.9%	2.0%	3.4%	0.6%
	% within race	0.4%	0.9%	0.6%	0.3%	1.2%
	% of total	0.4%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Juvenile Gang	Count	2351 _a	407 _b	48 _{a, b}	93 _c	22 _d
	% within criminal activity	80.5%	13.9%	1.6%	3.2%	0.8%
	% within race	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%	0.1%	0.6%
	% of total	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
None/ Unknown Gang Involvement	Count	664972 _a	106452 _b	16328 _b	38222 _c	2931 _d
	% within criminal activity	80.2%	12.8%	2.0%	4.6%	0.4%
	% within race	49.4%	68.7%	68.6%	43.7%	81.1%
	% of total	41.2%	6.6%	1.0%	2.4%	0.2%
Operating/ Promoting/ Assisting	Count	1047 _a	78 _b	15 _{a, b}	52 _{a, b}	--
	% within criminal activity	87.5%	6.5%	1.3%	4.3%	--
	% within race	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	--
	% of total	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	--
Possessing/ Concealing	Count	28940 _a	2186 _b	377 _c	1917 _a	71 _{a, c}
	% within criminal activity	86.4%	6.5%	1.1%	5.7%	0.2%
	% within race	2.2%	1.4%	1.6%	2.2%	2.0%
	% of total	1.8%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%
	Count	366 _a	21 _b	--	14 _b	--
	% within criminal activity	90.6%	5.2%	--	3.5%	--

Transporting/ Transmitting/ Importing Using/Consuming	% within race	0.0%	0.0%	--	0.0%	--
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	--	0.0%	--
	Count	3757 _a	219 _b	42 _b	273 _a	--
	% within criminal activity	87.5%	5.1%	1.0%	6.4%	--
	% within race	0.3%	0.1%	0.2%	0.3%	--
	% of total	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	--

Notes: The column proportions test assigns subscript letters to categories within each column; for each pair of columns, proportions are compared using a z-test, and values with different subscript letters are significantly different at the specified level. Data do not sum to 100% due to rounding and/or exclusion of missing or unknown data. The data include only NIBRS-reported victim incidents and may be underreported. Not all law enforcement agencies participate in NIBRS, and participation varies across jurisdictions; therefore, results may not be fully representative and should be interpreted with caution. Results may be biased when analyzing criminal activity characteristics because the data are offense-based rather than individual-based, and individuals may be involved in multiple incidents within a reporting period and thus counted multiple times. Differences in reporting practices, classification of criminal activity types, and data quality across agencies may affect comparability. The “Not applicable” and “None/Unknown Gang Involvement” categories represent structurally dominant classifications and may limit interpretation of smaller categories. Some categories have very small counts, resulting in unstable percentages and values that may round to 0.0%; these should be interpreted with caution. Cells with N < 10 have been redacted to protect confidentiality. Definitions: Black (Black or African American (AA)); AI/AN (American Indian or Alaska Native); NHIPO (Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander)

Table A29. Crosstabulation for rates of victimization by race and by bias motivation

		White	Black/AA	AI/AN	Asian	NHIPO
Unknown/ Missing	Count	45850 _a	4674 _a	451 _b	3819 _c	--
	% within bias	83.7%	8.5%	0.8%	7.0%	--
	% within race	1.8%	1.9%	1.2%	2.0%	--
	% of total	1.5%	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%	--
Anti-White	Count	514 _a	26 _b	--	16 _b	--
	% within bias	91.9%	4.7%	--	2.9%	--
	% within race	0.0%	0.0%	--	0.0%	--
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	--	0.0%	--
Anti-Anti- Black or African American.	Count	327 _a	919 _b	--	30 _a	--
	% within bias	25.4%	71.5%	--	2.3%	--
	% within race	0.0%	0.4%	--	0.0%	--
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	--	0.0%	--
Anti- American Indian or Alaska Native	Count	74 _a	--	33 _b	--	--
	% within bias	61.7%	--	27.5%	--	--
	% within race	0.0%	--	0.1%	--	--
	% of total	0.0%	--	0.0%	--	--
Anti-Asian	Count	47 _a	--	--	224 _b	--
	% within bias	17.0%	--	--	80.9%	--
	% within race	0.0%	--	--	0.1%	--
	% of total	0.0%	--	--	0.0%	--
Anti-Multi- racial group	Count	68 _a	25 _b	--	11 _b	--
	% within bias	63.6%	23.4%	--	10.3%	--
	% within race	0.0%	0.0%	--	0.0%	--
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	--	0.0%	--
Anti-Jewish	Count	144 _a	--	--	--	--
	% within bias	92.3%	--	--	--	--
	% within race	0.0%	--	--	--	--
	% of total	0.0%	--	--	--	--
Anti-Islamic (Muslim)	Count	54 _a	32 _b	--	11 _c	--
	% within bias	55.1%	32.7%	--	11.2%	--
	% within race	0.0%	0.0%	--	0.0%	--
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	--	0.0%	--
Anti-Other religion	Count	19 _a	--	--	--	--
	% within bias	55.9%	--	--	--	--
	% within race	0.0%	--	--	--	--
	% of total	0.0%	--	--	--	--
	Count	15 _a	--	--	--	--

Anti-Multi-religious group	% within bias	100.0%	--	--	--	--
	% within race	0.0%	--	--	--	--
	% of total	0.0%	--	--	--	--
Anti-Transgender	Count	13 _a	--	--	--	--
	% within bias	48.1%	--	--	--	--
	% within race	0.0%	--	--	--	--
	% of total	0.0%	--	--	--	--
Anti-Hispanic or Latino	Count	320 _a	--	--	--	--
	% within bias	95.8%	--	--	--	--
	% within race	0.0%	--	--	--	--
	% of total	0.0%	--	--	--	--
Anti-Not Hispanic or Latino	Count	99 _a	41 _b	--	33 _b	--
	% within bias	54.1%	22.4%	--	18.0%	--
	% within race	0.0%	0.0%	--	0.0%	--
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	--	0.0%	--
Anti-Gay	Count	331 _a	27 _a	--	10 _{b, c}	--
	% within bias	89.7%	7.3%	--	2.7%	--
	% within race	0.0%	0.0%	--	0.0%	--
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	--	0.0%	--
Anti-Lesbian	Count	61 _a	14 _b	--	--	--
	% within bias	79.2%	18.2%	--	--	--
	% within race	0.0%	0.0%	--	--	--
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	--	--	--
Anti-Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, or Transgender, Mixed Group (LGBT)	Count	360 _a	39 _a	--	19 _a	--
	% within bias	84.9%	9.2%	--	4.5%	--
	% within race	0.0%	0.0%	--	0.0%	--
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	--	0.0%	--
Anti-Bisexual	Count	13 _a	--	--	--	--
	% within bias	100.0%	--	--	--	--
	% within race	0.0%	--	--	--	--
	% of total	0.0%	--	--	--	--
Anti-Physical disability	Count	16 _{a, b}	--	--	--	--
	% within bias	80.0%	--	--	--	--
	% within race	0.0%	--	--	--	--
	% of total	0.0%	--	--	--	--
Anti-Mental disability	Count	21 _a	--	--	--	--
	% within bias	91.3%	--	--	--	--
	% within race	0.0%	--	--	--	--
	% of total	0.0%	--	--	--	--
Anti-Male	Count	21 _a	--	--	--	--

	% within bias	87.5%	--	--	--	--
	% within race	0.0%	--	--	--	--
	% of total	0.0%	--	--	--	--
Anti-Female	Count	33 _a	--	--	--	--
	% within bias	91.7%	--	--	--	--
	% within race	0.0%	--	--	--	--
	% of total	0.0%	--	--	--	--
Anti-Transgender	Count	100 _a	10 _{a, b}	--	--	--
	% within bias	88.5%	8.8%	--	--	--
	% within race	0.0%	0.0%	--	--	--
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	--	--	--
Anti-Gender	Count	21 _a	--	--	--	--
	% within bias	70.0%	--	--	--	--
	% within race	0.0%	--	--	--	--
	% of total	0.0%	--	--	--	--
Anti-Gay (Female)	Count	13 _a	--	--	--	--
	% within bias	72.2%	--	--	--	--
	% within race	0.0%	--	--	--	--
	% of total	0.0%	--	--	--	--
Anti-Bisexual	Count	15 _a	--	--	--	--
	% within bias	75.0%	--	--	--	--
	% within race	0.0%	--	--	--	--
	% of total	0.0%	--	--	--	--
None	Count	2451217 _a	244784 _b	37930 _c	186871 _d	8332 _e
	% within bias	83.7%	8.4%	1.3%	6.4%	0.3%
	% within race	97.8%	97.4%	98.2%	97.5%	99.5%
	% of total	81.8%	8.2%	1.3%	6.2%	0.3%
Unknown	Count	5996 _a	742 _b	168 _c	577 _b	16 _{a, b}
	% within bias	80.0%	9.9%	2.2%	7.7%	0.2%
	% within race	0.2%	0.3%	0.4%	0.3%	0.2%
	% of total	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Notes: The column proportions test assigns subscript letters to categories within each column; for each pair of columns, proportions are compared using a z-test, and values with different subscript letters are significantly different at the specified level. Data do not sum to 100% due to rounding and/or exclusion of missing or unknown data. The data include only NIBRS-reported victim incidents and may be underreported. Not all law enforcement agencies participate in NIBRS, and participation varies across jurisdictions; therefore, results may not be fully representative and should be interpreted with caution. Results may be biased when analyzing bias motivation categories because the data are offense-based rather than individual-based, and individuals may be victimized more than once within a reporting period and thus counted multiple times. Differences in reporting practices, classification of bias motivation categories, and data quality across agencies may affect comparability. Some bias categories have very small counts, resulting in unstable percentages and values that may round to 0.0%; these should be interpreted with caution. Duplicate or overlapping category labels (e.g., multiple “Anti-Gay” and “Anti-Transgender” classifications) reflect reporting structure and may not be mutually exclusive, which can affect interpretation. Cells with N < 10 have been redacted to protect confidentiality. Definitions: Black (Black or African American (AA)); AIN/AN (American Indian or Alaska Native); NHIPO (Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander)

Table A30. Crosstabulation for rates of victimization by race and by weapon type

		White	Black/AA	AI/AN	Asian	NHIPO
Firearm (type not stated)	Count	10054 _a	3797 _b	257 _a	1300 _b	111 _b
	% within weapon	64.8%	24.5%	1.7%	8.4%	0.7%
	% within race	1.9%	4.3%	1.9%	4.2%	4.7%
	% of total	1.5%	0.6%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%
Firearm- automatic	Count	241 _{a, b}	60 _c	--	22 _{a, c}	--
	% within weapon	73.7%	18.3%	--	6.7%	--
	% within race	0.0%	0.1%	--	0.1%	--
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	--	0.0%	--
Handgun	Count	22508 _a	6883 _b	476 _c	2918 _d	171 _b
	% within weapon	68.3%	20.9%	1.4%	8.9%	0.5%
	% within race	4.3%	7.8%	3.5%	9.4%	7.3%
	% of total	3.4%	1.0%	0.1%	0.4%	0.0%
Handgun- automatic	Count	881 _{a, b}	147 _{a, b}	16 _b	64 _a	--
	% within weapon	79.2%	13.2%	1.4%	5.8%	--
	% within race	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	--
	% of total	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	--
Rifle	Count	1281 _{a, b}	191 _b	34 _{a, b}	92 _a	--
	% within weapon	80.0%	11.9%	2.1%	5.7%	--
	% within race	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	--
	% of total	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	--
Rifle- automatic	Count	102 _a	13 _a	--	--	--
	% within weapon	80.3%	10.2%	--	--	--
	% within race	0.0%	0.0%	--	--	--
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	--	--	--
Shotgun	Count	1192 _a	145 _b	22 _{a, b}	64 _{a, b}	--
	% within weapon	83.5%	10.2%	1.5%	4.5%	--
	% within race	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	--
	% of total	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	--
Other Firearm	Count	1749 _a	527 _b	38 _a	187 _b	12 _{a, b}
	% within weapon	69.6%	21.0%	1.5%	7.4%	0.5%
	% within race	0.3%	0.6%	0.3%	0.6%	0.5%
	% of total	0.3%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Knife/ Cutting Instrument	Count	21516 _a	5390 _b	655 _c	1557 _c	119 _c
	% within weapon	73.6%	18.4%	2.2%	5.3%	0.4%
	% within race	4.1%	6.1%	4.9%	5.0%	5.0%
	% of total	3.3%	0.8%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%
Blunt Object	Count	12930 _a	2470 _b	400 _b	800 _{a, c}	74 _{b, c}
	% within weapon	77.5%	14.8%	2.4%	4.8%	0.4%
	% within race	2.5%	2.8%	3.0%	2.6%	3.1%

	% of total	2.0%	0.4%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%
Motor Vehicle	Count	6832 _a	888 _b	136 _b	292 _b	23 _{a, b}
	% within weapon	83.6%	10.9%	1.7%	3.6%	0.3%
	% within race	1.3%	1.0%	1.0%	0.9%	1.0%
	% of total	1.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Personal Weapons (hands, feet, teeth, etc.)	Count	395949 _a	59774 _b	10226 _a	21281 _b	1633 _b
	% within weapon	81.0%	12.2%	2.1%	4.4%	0.3%
	% within race	76.0%	68.0%	76.0%	68.2%	69.3%
	% of total	60.4%	9.1%	1.6%	3.2%	0.2%
Poison (include gas)	Count	206 _a	32 _{a, b}	--	--	--
	% within weapon	84.4%	13.1%	--	--	--
	% within race	0.0%	0.0%	--	--	--
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	--	--	--
Explosives	Count	76 _a	12 _a	--	--	--
	% within weapon	76.0%	12.0%	--	--	--
	% within race	0.0%	0.0%	--	--	--
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	--	--	--
Fire/ Incendiary Device	Count	272 _a	53 _a	--	19 _a	--
	% within weapon	77.7%	15.1%	--	5.4%	--
	% within race	0.1%	0.1%	--	0.1%	--
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	--	0.0%	--
Drugs/ Narcotics/ Sleeping Pills	Count	594 _a	62 _b	14 _{a, b}	29 _{a, b}	--
	% within weapon	84.9%	8.9%	2.0%	4.1%	--
	% within race	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	--
	% of total	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	--
Asphyxiation	Count	2435 _a	474 _b	94 _c	128 _a	--
	% within weapon	77.6%	15.1%	3.0%	4.1%	--
	% within race	0.5%	0.5%	0.7%	0.4%	--
	% of total	0.4%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	--
Other	Count	42063 _a	7012 _{a, b}	1075 _{a, b}	2410 _b	189 _{a, b}
	% within weapon	79.7%	13.3%	2.0%	4.6%	0.4%
	% within race	8.1%	8.0%	8.0%	7.7%	8.0%
	% of total	6.4%	1.1%	0.2%	0.4%	0.0%

Notes: The column proportions test within the crosstabulation table assigns a subscript letter to the categories of the column variable. For each pair of columns, the column proportions (for each row) are compared using a z test. If a pair of values is significantly different, the values have different subscript letters assigned to them. Low sample sizes might skew results. The data includes exclusively NIBRS victim data and results may be under reported. Results could be skewed when analyzing demographic variables as the data is offense level, rather individual level, and there is a likelihood that individuals can be victimized more than once within the year. Due to low N standards, cells with N < 10 have been redacted. Definitions: Black (Black or African American (AA)); AIN/AN (American Indian or Alaska Native); NHIPO (Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander)

Table A31. Crosstabulation for rates of victimization by race and by injury type

		White	Black/AA	AI/AN	Asian	NHIPO
None	Count	278224 _a	44136 _b	6641 _c	17423 _d	1170 _b
	% within injury	80.0%	12.7%	1.9%	5.0%	0.3%
	% within race	48.3%	46.8%	43.5%	51.4%	45.7%
	% of total	38.5%	6.1%	0.9%	2.4%	0.2%
Apparent Minor Injury	Count	263353 _a	42073 _b	7313 _c	14513 _d	1208 _{a, c}
	% within injury	80.2%	12.8%	2.2%	4.4%	0.4%
	% within race	45.7%	44.6%	47.9%	42.8%	47.2%
	% of total	36.5%	5.8%	1.0%	2.0%	0.2%
Apparent Broken Bones	Count	5505 _a	733 _b	204 _c	242 _b	23 _{a, b, c}
	% within injury	82.1%	10.9%	3.0%	3.6%	0.3%
	% within race	1.0%	0.8%	1.3%	0.7%	0.9%
	% of total	0.8%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Other Major Injury	Count	11363 _a	3106 _b	362 _c	658 _a	60 _{a, c}
	% within injury	73.1%	20.0%	2.3%	4.2%	0.4%
	% within race	2.0%	3.3%	2.4%	1.9%	2.3%
	% of total	1.6%	0.4%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%
Possible Internal Injury	Count	7731 _a	1927 _b	322 _b	482 _a	39 _{a, b}
	% within injury	73.6%	18.4%	3.1%	4.6%	0.4%
	% within race	1.3%	2.0%	2.1%	1.4%	1.5%
	% of total	1.1%	0.3%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%
Loss of Teeth	Count	580 _a	118 _b	17 _{a, b}	29 _{a, b}	--
	% within injury	77.9%	15.8%	2.3%	3.9%	--
	% within race	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	--
	% of total	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	--
Severe Laceration	Count	7073 _a	1844 _b	337 _c	426 _a	47 _{b, c}
	% within injury	72.7%	19.0%	3.5%	4.4%	0.5%
	% within race	1.2%	2.0%	2.2%	1.3%	1.8%
	% of total	1.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%
Unconsciousness	Count	2266 _{a, b}	400 _{a, b}	74 _b	123 _a	10 _{a, b}
	% within injury	78.9%	13.9%	2.6%	4.3%	0.3%
	% within race	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%	0.4%	0.4%
	% of total	0.3%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Notes: The column proportions test assigns subscript letters to categories within each column; for each pair of columns, proportions are compared using a z-test, and values with different subscript letters are significantly different at the specified level. Data do not sum to 100% due to rounding and/or exclusion of missing or unknown data. The data include only NIBRS-reported victim incidents and may be underreported. Not all law enforcement agencies participate in NIBRS, and participation varies across jurisdictions; therefore, results may not be fully representative and should be interpreted with caution. Results may be biased when analyzing injury outcomes because the data are offense-based rather than individual-based, and individuals may be victimized more than once within a reporting period and thus counted multiple times. Differences in reporting practices, classification of injury types, and data quality across agencies may affect comparability. Injury categories vary in severity and

may be subject to reporting discretion, particularly for distinctions between “apparent minor injury,” “other major injury,” and “possible internal injury,” which may introduce classification inconsistency. Cells with N < 10 have been redacted to protect confidentiality. Definitions: Black (Black or African American (AA)); AI/AN (American Indian or Alaska Native); NHIPO (Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander)
