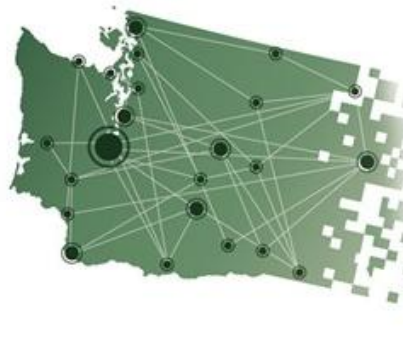




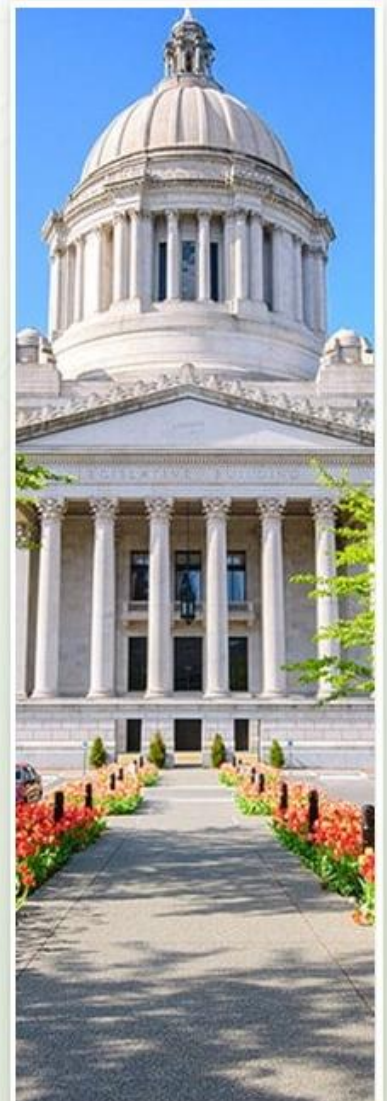
WASHINGTON STATE STATISTICAL ANALYSIS CENTER

Criminal Justice Research & Statistics Center

Informing a data-driven justice system

Utilizing the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS): Tracking Temporal Trends in Victimization, 2013–2023

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Abstract

Understanding victimization trends over time is central to assessing how crime evolves and how residents experience harm within the criminal justice system. This report examines victimization patterns in Washington State from 2013 to 2023 using data from the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS), an incident-level reporting system that captures detailed information on crime events, including victim and offender characteristics, context, and circumstances. By conducting temporal analyses, this report identifies year-to-year changes in violent and property crime, the use of weapons or force, bias motivations, and victim-offender familiarity. The findings reveal that victimization experiences are dynamic, influenced by social, demographic, and environmental factors, including the COVID-19 pandemic, population growth, and local variations in policing. This longitudinal perspective highlights both short-term fluctuations and sustained patterns in victimization, providing insights into how crime impacts residents over time, informing theory, and supporting evidence-based policy and prevention strategies.

To respond to these impacts, the Criminal Justice Research & Statistics Center - 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 temporal 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, this report examines year-to-year changes in victimization patterns, including the offense information, including NIBRS county level data, date of offense, presence of bias motivation, use of weapons and/or force, location and hour, presence of criminal activity and gang information, presence of injury, type of victim, and presence of familiarity in victimization.

Background

Understanding victimization trends over time is central to criminological research because it provides insight into how crime evolves, who is most at risk, and how social, economic, and policy changes influence patterns of harm. Recent research further emphasizes the importance of examining victimization patterns across multiple data sources and over extended periods (BJS, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024). While official police records provide valuable information on reported crime, 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 crime trends. For example, recent findings from the BJS indicate that violent victimization rates have remained relatively stable in the past year, even as some categories of police-reported crime fluctuate (BJS, 2024). Longitudinal analyses also reveal that victimization is not evenly distributed across populations; instead, it is shaped by demographic characteristics, routine activities, and broader social inequalities (BJS, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024). These insights underscore the need to disaggregate data and examine trends across different groups and contexts to better understand risk and prevention. As crime is a “dynamic social phenomenon,” analyzing trends over time is essential for both theory development and evidence-based policy formation (Lauritsen & Rezey, 2018).

Analyzing victimization trends over time is fundamental to advancing criminological knowledge and informing criminal justice policy (BJS, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024). It enables researchers to track changes in crime, reconcile differences between data sources, and identify populations at heightened risk. Moreover, temporal analyses contribute to theoretical development by linking macro-level changes—such as economic shifts or policy interventions—to individual-level experiences of victimization. In addition, studying these trends helps identify persistent patterns of inequality and emerging forms of victimization, such as those associated with technological change or shifting social environments. As new data collection methods and analytical tools continue to emerge, the study of victimization trends will remain a cornerstone of efforts to understand and reduce crime in contemporary society (Lauritsen & Rezey, 2018).

Longitudinal Trends in Crime Victimization Across the United States

Crime victimization trends in the United States between 2013 and 2023 reflect a complex interplay of long-term declines, short-term disruptions, and demographic disparities. Over this decade, victimization patterns show relative stability overall, but with notable fluctuations tied to broader social events, including the COVID-19 pandemic and shifts in reporting behavior. These temporal patterns underscore the value of longitudinal data in distinguishing short-term volatility from enduring trends and in contextualizing how external forces shape victim experiences (BJS, 2021, 2022, 2023). Analysis of these longer-term trends reveals that while some categories of victimization remained historically low compared to earlier decades, specific crime types and reporting behaviors shifted in response to societal change and public health disruptions (Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2024). Furthermore, examining how victimization changes over time highlights ongoing methodological challenges—such as underreporting to police—which can affect how trends are interpreted and the extent to which official statistics reflect lived victim experiences (Lauritsen & Rezey, 2018).

In 2013, violent victimization rates were already part of a longer-term decline that began in the 1990s. The 2013 rate stood at approximately 23.2 victimizations per 1,000 persons aged 12 or older, reflecting a modest decrease from 2012 and continuing a downward trajectory (BJS, 2014, 2025). Property crime victimization also declined significantly during this period, indicating broad improvements in public safety and crime prevention strategies. From 2013 through the late 2020s, victimization trends remained relatively stable, with gradual declines or plateauing across most categories (BJS, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021). Research consistently shows that this period was characterized by historically low levels of violent crime compared to earlier decades. However, disparities persisted, particularly across race, gender, and socioeconomic status, with marginalized populations facing disproportionately higher risks of victimization (BJS, 2022, 2023, 2024).

The late 2010s also revealed important insights into the nature of victimization reporting (BJS 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020). A significant portion of crimes continued to go unreported. Studies highlight that reliance solely on police data can underestimate victimization levels, especially among vulnerable groups, and distort trend analysis (Lauritsen & Rezey, 2018). This methodological issue is critical when interpreting longitudinal crime trends. The onset of the COVID-19 pandemic around 2020 marked a turning point in crime victimization patterns. While some forms of crime declined due to reduced social interaction, others—such as domestic violence and certain property crimes—showed increases or changes in distribution (BJS, 2021, 2022). Additionally, reporting behaviors shifted during this time, complicating direct comparisons with previous years. By 2021 and 2022, data indicated a rebound or fluctuation in certain types of victimization, particularly violent crime. However, these increases were not uniform across all categories or populations (BJS, 2022, 2023, 2024). Some evidence suggests that these changes were temporary disruptions rather than a reversal of long-term trends, as crime rates remained lower than historical peaks. In 2023, violent victimization rates were estimated at 22.5 per 1,000 persons, statistically similar to 2022 and comparable to pre-pandemic levels. This suggests stabilization following pandemic-related volatility. Property victimization rates also showed little significant year-to-year change, although certain categories, such as motor vehicle theft, exhibited localized increases.

Homicide victimization trends provide additional nuance. After a sharp increase during the pandemic, homicide rates declined in 2023 to approximately 5.9 per 100,000 persons, reflecting a reversal of earlier spikes (BJS, 2024). Nonetheless, disparities remained stark, with significantly higher victimization rates among males and Black individuals. Another important trend across the decade is the persistent gap between actual victimization and crimes reported to law enforcement. Reporting rates for certain crimes, such as robbery and motor vehicle theft, declined in 2023 compared to 2022 (BJS 2023, 2024). This indicates that official crime statistics may not fully capture the scope of victimization.

Longitudinal analyses of crime victimization in the United States from 2013 to 2023 reveal a largely stable landscape, punctuated by short-term fluctuations tied to societal events such as the COVID-19 pandemic (BJS, 2012, 2014, 2021, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024). While violent and property crimes continued a long-term decline or plateau in many categories, certain offenses—particularly domestic violence, motor vehicle theft, and crimes influenced by changing social behaviors—experienced temporary increases. The decade also highlights persistent gaps between reported and unreported victimization. These temporal patterns demonstrate that victimization is dynamic, shaped by demographic, social, and environmental factors, and that longitudinal monitoring is essential for understanding emerging trends, informing policy, and supporting evidence-based prevention strategies (BJS, 2024).

Trends in Victimization Across Washington State

Crime victimization in Washington over the decade from 2013 to 2023 has reflected a dynamic trajectory of rising and falling crime rates, shaped by demographic change, policing trends, and broader social phenomena like the COVID-19 pandemic (WASPC, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024). In 2013, Washington recorded a violent crime rate of about 290 per 100,000 residents and a property crime rate around 3,716 per 100,000 residents according to FBI Uniform Crime Reports (UCR) data—levels that provided a starting benchmark for longitudinal comparison (WASPC, 2014).

Throughout much of the 2010s, estimates indicate fluctuating but generally moderate levels of violent crime, even as population growth altered per-capita rates (WASPC, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020). FBI UCR trends from the mid-2010s show violent crime rates in Washington remained in a similar range, with some year-to-year variation but no dramatic shifts until the pandemic period. However, these law-enforcement-based crime rates do not fully capture victimization, particularly unreported crimes or nonfatal violent offenses, which researchers argue require victim surveys for comprehensive understanding. Between 2017 and 2019, some BJS research found that among the 22 most populous U.S. states, Washington’s violent victimization rate was higher than the national rate when aggregated across this period—suggesting that state residents experienced higher likelihood of certain violent victimization than the national average prior to the pandemic (BJS, 2018, 2019, 2020; WASPC, 2018, 2019, 2020). Although these estimates span aggregated periods, they highlight heterogeneity in victimization risk that state-level analyses must consider.

The onset of the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020 marked a critical inflection point for crime trends in Washington (WASPC, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024). Like elsewhere in the U.S., violent crime counts rose in 2020 and 2021, with homicide reports reaching record levels in 2022 according to WASPC’s annual reports, including increases in domestic violence-related incidents and motor vehicle thefts. These criminal incidents represent direct harm to victims and illustrate how external stressors (like pandemic disruptions) can shift crime patterns, affecting victim experiences and law enforcement strain. For example, data from 2023 indicate an overall decline in violent crime counts compared with 2022, although the volume of some crime types like motor vehicle theft continued to grow, reflecting enduring victimization challenges.

WASPC reported a roughly 5.5% decrease in violent crime counts in 2023, while vehicle thefts climbed sharply — highlighting a complex landscape for victims where some categories improve while others worsen. These patterns suggest that victimization trends in Washington are not monolithic (WASPC, 2024). Rather, serious violent offenses (e.g., homicide, robbery) have exhibited year-to-year volatility tied to societal factors, while property crimes (e.g., theft and auto theft) emerged as sustained threats to residents’ property security. FBI estimates place the 2023 violent crime rate in Washington near 359.3 per 100,000 residents and a particularly high property crime rate nearing 2,891 per 100,000 residents, reinforcing the idea that property crime remains a significant contributor to victimization (WASPC, 2024).

Substantial regional variation within Washington further shapes victim experiences. Urban centers like Seattle and Tacoma recorded notable crime fluctuations during this decade, with Seattle’s violent and property crime statistics rising post-pandemic before showing signs of decline in preliminary 2024 data, hinting at a return toward pre-pandemic norms in certain localities. These localized trajectories are important for understanding how statewide trends aggregate diverse experiences across metropolitan and rural areas.

Efforts to contextualize victimization must also consider criminal justice system responses and resource constraints. Washington has historically ranked low in police staffing per capita, a factor that can influence crime clearance rates and victim support, potentially affecting reporting and community perceptions of safety. Such systemic limitations can complicate longitudinal interpretations of victimization data and suggest policy areas relevant to reducing crime harms (WASPC, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024). Beyond traditional violent and property crime metrics, other forms of victimization—such as fraud and identity theft—have been captured in specialized reports that show additional burdens on Washington residents.

Current Report

Data serves as a powerful tool for unearthing and understanding changes over time in specific victimization patterns within the criminal justice system. Considering the complexities of the criminal justice system, research can help generate nuanced insights that inform policy decisions and drive transformative change. As this topic continues to draw significant attention, continued efforts to understand and act upon data are indispensable for assessing temporal trends in crime and victimization. Evaluating these trends is critical for addressing victimization experiences. Through the use of publicly available data from the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS), an incident-level reporting system for tracking detailed crime incidents across Washington State, this current report examines year-to-year changes in victimization patterns.

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 and gang involvement, presence of injury, type of victim, presence of familiarity in victimization, location and hour, and demographic characteristics (i.e., race, sex and age at time of arrest).

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's Uniform Crime Reporting 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, cannot necessarily be compared to other data products completed by the data that WASPC collects themselves, although trends should be similar. It is important to note that this report utilized NIBRS’ victim-level files from Calendar Year (CY) 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. Along with offense information, the NIBRS data includes county and agency level data, date of offense, presence of bias motivation, use of weapons and/or force, use of suspected drug use, presence of criminal activity and gang involvement, presence of injury, type of victim, presence of familiarity in victimization, location and hour,

type of officer activity, and demographic characteristics (i.e., race, sex and age at time of arrest). It's important to 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," "White," "Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander (NHIPO)," "American Indian or American Native," or "Asian"). 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. For the "sex" variable, the final dataset included 3,410,564 unique NIBRS offense events (73.9% of all unique NIBRS offense events) for victims and 2,131,621 unique NIBRS offense events (46.2% of all unique NIBRS offense events) for offenders (potentially mutually exclusive). For the "age" variable, the final dataset included 3,396,428 unique NIBRS offense events (73.6% of all unique NIBRS offense events) for victims and 2,610,654 unique NIBRS offense events (56.6% of all unique NIBRS offense events) for offenders (potentially mutually exclusive). For the "race" variable, the final dataset included 2,995,861 unique NIBRS offense events (64.9% of all unique NIBRS offense events) for victims and 1,977,416 unique NIBRS offense events (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 the 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 the 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, like 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, due to the potential impacts of COVID-19, the study parameters included years prior to 2020 – from 2013 to 2023 for a ten-year 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 the 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

The analyses are descriptive and non-generalizable in nature.

Demographics of the Washington NIBRS Offender and Victim Sample

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. [Table 1](#) showed the overall sample by demographics (i.e., offender age, sex, and race, victim age, sex, and race, and year of offense).

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 offense, age at time of victimization, race, sex, and year of offense

	N	%		N	%
Age at Time of Offense (Offender)			Age at Time of Victimization (Victim)		
<= 17	740,639	28.4	<= 17	171,613	5.1
18 to 25	474,070	18.2	18 to 25	504,950	14.9
26 to 35	645,842	24.7	26 to 35	793,963	23.4
36 to 45	400,722	15.3	36 to 45	654,006	19.3
>= 46	349,381	13.4	>= 46	1,271,896	37.4
Race (Offender)			Race (Victim)		
White	1,474,025	74.5	white	2,505,798	83.6
Black/African American	373,713	18.9	Black/African American	251,394	8.4
AIAN	55,363	2.8	AIAN	38,622	1.3
Asian	67,565	3.4	Asian	191,675	6.4
NHOPI	6,750	0.3	NHOPI	8,372	0.3
Sex (Offender)			Sex (Victim)		
Female	560,274	26.3	Female	1,607,587	47.1
Male	1,571,347	73.7	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			
Note: Due to missing, incomplete, unmatched, or inconsistent data, the total does not equate to 100%. The data includes exclusively NIBRS offenses 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 could have committed more than one offense within the year. Definitions: Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander (NHOPI); American Indian or Alaska Native (AIAN)					

It was important to note that there was a likelihood that individuals could have had more than one offense 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 data rather than individual-level data.

This offender data highlighted a clear concentration of offending among younger individuals, particularly those under 35. The largest share came from juveniles, with another substantial portion from people in their late 20s and early 30s, suggesting that criminal involvement tended to peak relatively early in life and decline with age. This pattern was consistent with the broader concept of an "age-crime curve," where participation in crime dropped off as individuals got older. In terms of race, the distribution showed a majority of offenders identified as White, which may have reflected underlying population demographics as well as broader systemic and social factors that influenced both crime and enforcement patterns. Other racial groups made up smaller proportions, though Black/African American individuals represented the second-largest group.

Gender differences were particularly pronounced: offending was heavily skewed toward males, who accounted for nearly three-quarters of offenders. This gap pointed to well-established differences in criminal behavior by sex, where males were more likely to be involved in many types of offenses. Findings suggested that offending was strongly associated with youth and male gender, with participation declining as age increased—offering useful insight for prevention efforts that focused on younger populations.

The victim data suggested a very different pattern from typical offender distributions: victimization increased significantly with age, peaking among people 46 and older, who made up more than a third of all victims. Unlike many offending patterns that skewed toward younger populations, this indicated that older individuals may have been particularly vulnerable—potentially due to factors like physical vulnerability, financial targeting, or isolation. The racial distribution showed a heavy majority of a White victim population,

which could have reflected underlying demographic composition in the areas being measured, differences in reporting rates, or patterns in the types of crimes included. Other racial groups were represented in much smaller proportions, though Asian victims appeared slightly more represented than some other minority groups. Gender was nearly evenly split, with a slight majority of male victims. This balance suggested that victimization, in aggregate, affected both men and women relatively similarly, though the types of crimes they experienced may have differed. Results painted a picture of victimization that was more age-driven than gender-driven, with older adults standing out as the most affected group—a key insight that could have informed prevention strategies or resource allocation.

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 offense type, and [Table A4](#) shows the overall sample counts of rates of victimization by relationship to offender.

In evaluating Washington population estimates ([Table A1](#)), results showed that while males and females both make up about half of the population (49.9% and 50.1%, respectively), males make up 73.7% of the NIBRS offender sample and 52.9% of the NIBRS victim sample, while females only make up about a fourth of the NIBRS offender sample but 47.1% of the NIBRS victim sample ([Table 1](#)). Although males and females were almost evenly split in the population, males were substantially overrepresented as offenders, making up nearly three-quarters of the offender sample. At the same time, males were only slightly overrepresented among victims, where the distribution was much closer to parity. In contrast, females were notably underrepresented as offenders but made up nearly half of all victims. This suggested that gender differences were far more pronounced in offending behavior than in victimization, aligning with broader criminological patterns in which males were more likely to engage in criminal activity, while victimization risk was more evenly shared across genders depending on the offense type.

The racial patterns showed a more nuanced imbalance. While the BIPOC community made up 25.4% of the NIBRS offender sample and 16.4% of the NIBRS victim sample, they accounted for an average of 17.7% of Washington’s population (rising from 15.6% in 2013 to 19.7% in 2023). These results pointed to clear disparities between the general population in Washington and the individuals represented in the NIBRS data. However, their share of the victim sample (16.4%) was actually slightly lower than or roughly in line with their population share, suggesting they were not overrepresented as victims in the same way they were as offenders. This divergence highlighted how overrepresentation was not uniform across roles (offender vs. victim) and may have reflected a combination of factors, including differences in exposure to law enforcement, reporting practices, socioeconomic conditions, and systemic inequalities. Taken together, these findings emphasized that disparities were more pronounced in offending than in victimization, particularly along gender lines, while racial disparities appeared more concentrated in offender data than in victim data. This distinction was important, as it suggested that the mechanisms driving who committed offenses may have differed from those who experienced victimization.

Rates of Victimization: From 2013 to 2023

Victimization trends by year of offense and by demographic variables (i.e., age at time of offense, race, and 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 assess the patterns and changes over time in the occurrence and characteristics of individuals who experience crime (as reported in NIBRS) – and how victimization varies across groups—such as by age, gender, and race. Additionally, [Table A5](#) shows a crosstabulation of the proportion of victims by year of offense and by county of offense.

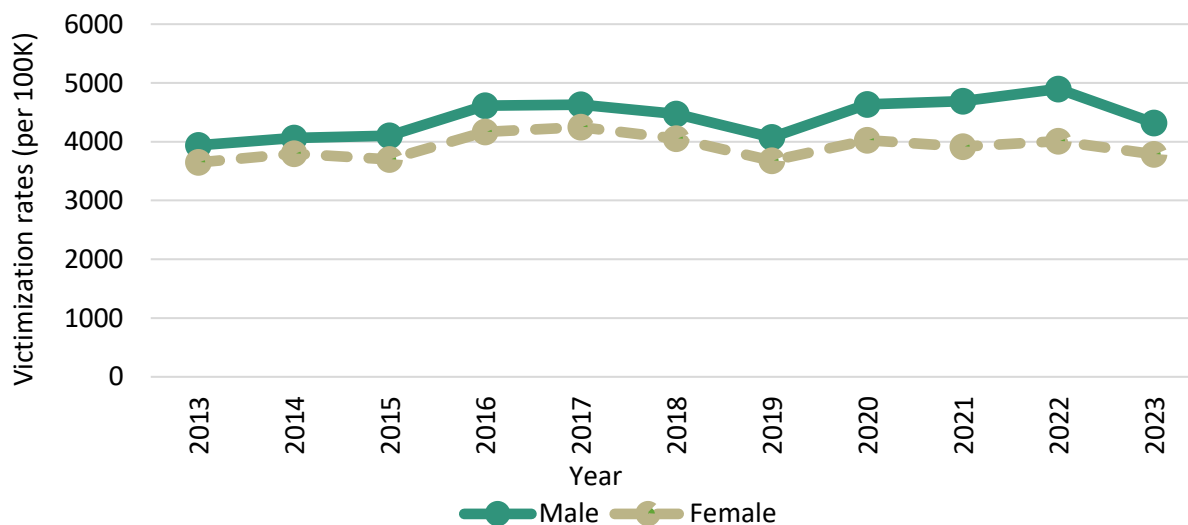
Rates of victimization by year of offense and by sex

Findings show that there was a strong relationship between year of offense and sex ($\chi^2(10, N = 3,410,564) = 1,434.29, p < .001$). [Table A6](#) shows a crosstabulation of the proportion of victims by year of offense and by sex. Findings suggested that the proportion of victims was uniquely different. This victimization time series 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. Overall, 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 year of offense and sex. This rate-based data shows a consistent gender gap in victimization, with males experiencing higher rates than females in every year. 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. However, 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, with no clear sign of the gap narrowing over time.

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



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

Findings show that there was a strong relationship between year of offense and age at time of offense (χ^2 (40, N = 3,396,428) = 9,078.69, $p < .001$). [Table A7](#) shows a crosstabulation of the proportion of victims by year of offense and by age at time of offense. Findings suggested that the proportion of victims was uniquely different. 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 and older, suggesting either real increases in victimization, changes in reporting behavior, or broader societal disruptions affecting crime patterns during that time.

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 and older 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. Population rates were not completed for age at time of offense due to the different operationalizations in age categories between the population and NIBRS data.

Rates of victimization by year of offense and by race

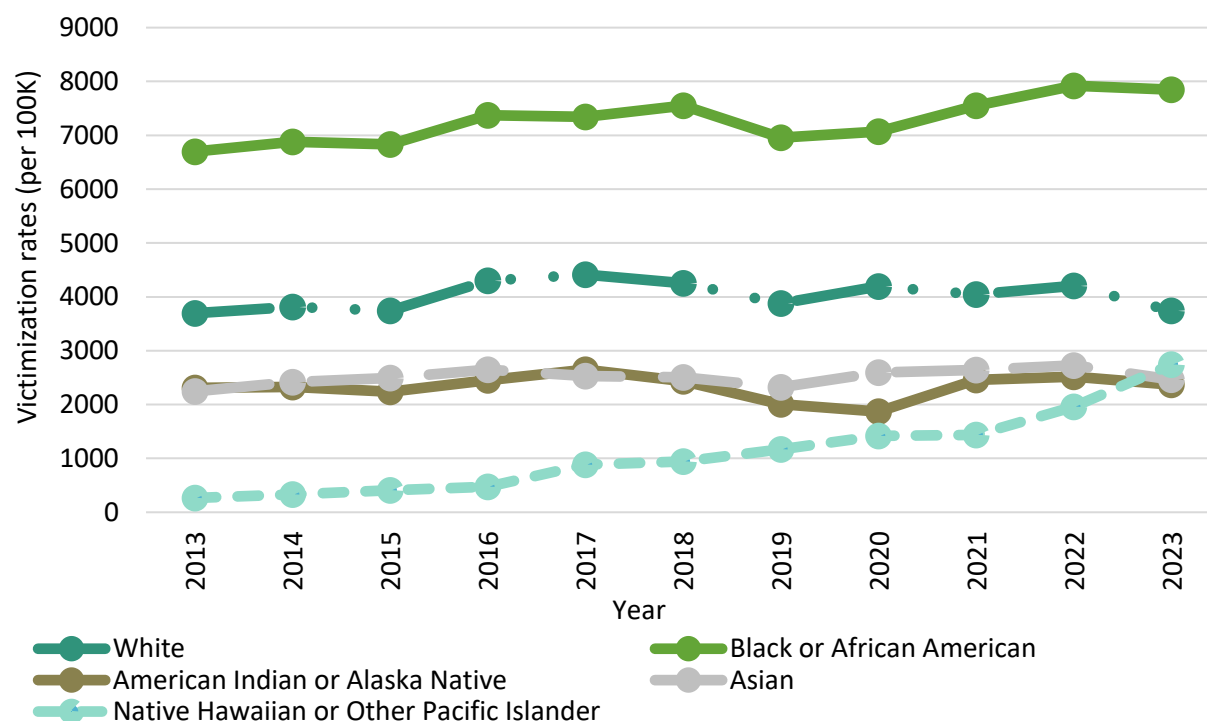
Findings show that there was a strong relationship between year of offense and race (χ^2 (40, N = 2,995,861) = 9,728.24, $p < .001$). [Table A8](#) shows a crosstabulation of the proportion of victims by year of offense and by race. Findings suggested that the proportion of victims was uniquely different. 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 soften 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 victim population, where increases were not evenly distributed across racial groups. While these 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 and data capture.

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 2](#) shows victimization rates (per 100,000 population) by year of offense and race. This rate-based data 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 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 2. Victimization rates (per 100,000 population) by year of offense and by race



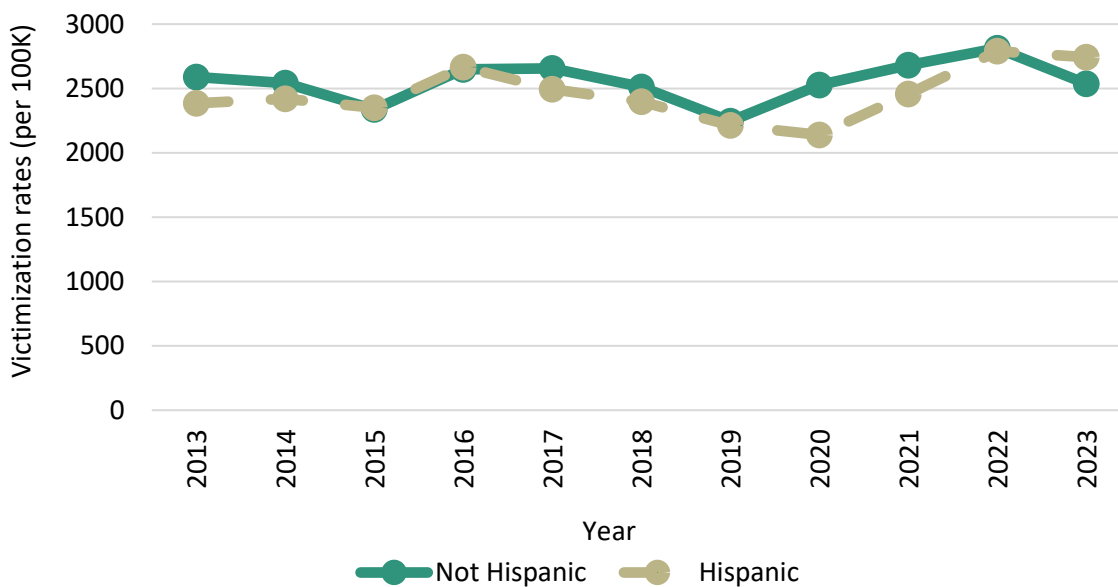
Rates of victimization by year of offense and by ethnicity

Findings show that there was a strong relationship between year of offense and ethnicity (χ^2 (10, N = 2,083,263) = 2,174.96, $p < .001$). [Table A9](#) shows a crosstabulation of the proportion of victims by year of offense and by ethnicity. Findings suggest that the proportion of victims was uniquely different. This ethnicity-based trend suggests that victimization is increasing over time for both Hispanic and non-Hispanic populations, but not at the same rate.

While individuals identified as not Hispanic or non-Hispanic consistently make up the majority of victims, their trend appears relatively stable, with moderate growth and fluctuations that mirror the overall pattern in the NIBRS data. In contrast, the Hispanic or Latino victim population shows a more pronounced upward trajectory, especially in the later years. Their counts increase more sharply into the early 2020s, indicating that victimization within this group is growing at a faster relative pace. This suggested a gradual shift in the ethnic composition of victims, even though the overall distribution remained heavily weighted toward non-Hispanic individuals. Another key feature was that both groups followed a similar temporal pattern, with increases in the mid-2010s, a dip around 2019, and then a rebound afterward. However, the rebound was stronger and more sustained among Hispanic/ non-Hispanic victims, which may have pointed to changing demographics, differences in exposure to certain types of crime, or improvements in reporting and data collection for this population. Results indicated that while the majority status of non-Hispanic victims remained unchanged, the growth in Hispanic/ non-Hispanic victimization was outpacing it, contributing to a slow but noticeable shift in the composition of victims over time.

Furthermore, [Figure 3](#) shows victimization rates (per 100,000 population) by year of offense and ethnicity. These rates show that Hispanic and non-Hispanic victimization risks are generally similar over time, with only modest and shifting differences. Early on, non-Hispanic rates are slightly higher, but the gap is inconsistent and often narrows or disappears. In the early 2020s, the pattern becomes more volatile—Hispanic rates dip sharply around 2020, then rebound strongly. By 2022 the groups are nearly identical, and in 2023, Hispanic victimization slightly exceeds non-Hispanic rates, marking a shift from earlier years. Results suggest a narrowing and fluctuating disparity, rather than a stable difference in victimization risk between the groups.

Figure 3. Victimization rates (per 100,000 population) by year of offense and by ethnicity



Type of Victim, Relationship to Victim, and Presence of Familiarity in Victimization

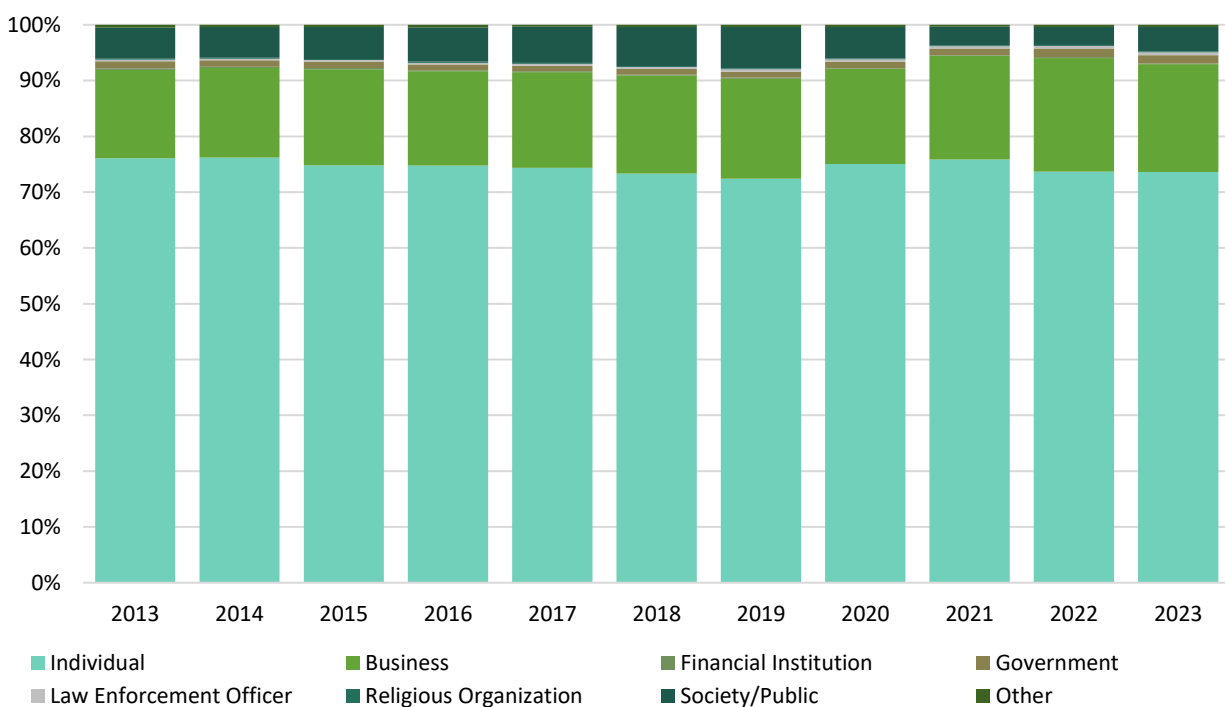
Type of victim and associated victimization trends by year of offense

The following section assesses the “type of victim” variable which classifies the general category of each victim involved in an incident, providing context about who or what was targeted by the offense. Rather than focusing on personal characteristics, this variable distinguishes whether the victim is an individual person, a business, a financial institution, a government entity, a religious organization, or another type of target such

as society/public. This variable can examine patterns in how different types of victims are affected by various crimes; this categorization can help better understand the scope and impact of crime across different victim groups and supports more targeted policy and prevention efforts.

Findings show that there was a strong relationship between year of offense and victim type (χ^2 (70, N = 4,613,275) = 23,615.90, $p < .001$). [Table A10](#) shows a crosstabulation of the proportion of victims by year of offense and by type of victim. Findings showed a clear long-term expansion in incidents affecting individuals and organizations from 2013 through 2023, alongside a notable structural disruption around 2019–2021 and a more uneven recovery afterward. Across all years, “Individual” targets overwhelmingly dominated the NIBRS dataset, indicating that most recorded incidents consistently involved private persons rather than institutional or organizational victims. This category rose steadily through the mid-2010s, peaked in the early 2020s, and then declined slightly by 2023, suggesting both long-term growth in individual-targeted incidents and a mild post-peak contraction or redistribution of case types. Business-related incidents formed the second-largest category and showed a strong and persistent upward trajectory over the decade. From 2013 through 2019, business victimizations increased consistently each year, reflecting a sustained rise in commercial targeting or reporting. Although there was a temporary disruption in 2020, the category rebounded strongly in 2021 and reached its highest level in 2022 before declining somewhat in 2023. Even with that late decline, the overall trajectory remained significantly higher than the pre-2020 baseline, suggesting a structural increase in business-related incidents over time, potentially linked to broader economic activity, reporting changes, or shifts in enforcement focus (see [Figure 4](#)).

Figure 4. Average frequency distribution by year of offense and by victim type



Results revealed a particularly important structural break around 2020, which affected nearly every category but in different ways. “Society/Public” incidents, for example, rose steadily through 2019 before collapsing sharply in 2020, dropping from around 30,000 to just over 25,000, and then falling further in 2021 (see [Figure 4](#)). Although there was some recovery in 2023, the category never returned to its pre-2020 trajectory. This pattern suggested a significant disruption in public-space or community-level incidents during that period, followed by a partial but incomplete recovery.

Government-related incidents showed a different post-2020 pattern, with relatively stable levels through 2019 followed by a noticeable increase beginning in 2020 and peaking in 2022 before declining slightly in 2023. This suggested that government-targeted incidents became more prominent during and after the disruption period, potentially reflecting broader social or political volatility, increased reporting sensitivity, or shifts in enforcement classification.

Law enforcement officer-related incidents exhibited a steady and consistent upward trend across the entire period, rising almost continuously from 2013 through 2022 before leveling slightly in 2023 (see [Figure 4](#)). This category was notable for its lack of a sharp 2020 disruption, instead showing resilience and continued growth, indicating sustained increases in recorded interactions involving law enforcement personnel over the decade. In contrast, financial institution-related incidents declined steadily over time, with a gradual reduction from 2013 through 2023 and only minor fluctuations. This suggested either a long-term reduction in targeting of financial institutions or a shift toward other victim categories such as businesses or individuals. Religious organization-related incidents remained relatively small and volatile, showing no clear long-term trend but modest increases around 2020–2022 before declining again. The “Other” category showed irregular movement without directional trend, reflecting either heterogeneous classification or inconsistent reporting across years. Its fluctuations suggested they function more as a residual category.

Results reflected three dominant dynamics. First, a persistent and overwhelming concentration of incidents involving individuals, which remained the central category throughout the entire period. Second, a strong long-term expansion in business-related incidents, which became increasingly prominent by the early 2020s. Third, a major structural disruption around 2020 that particularly affected public/society-related incidents and introduced volatility across several categories, followed by a partial but uneven recovery. At the same time, law enforcement-related incidents steadily increased across the entire decade, financial institution incidents gradually declined, and government-related incidents rose in prominence after 2020. These patterns suggested a gradual shift away from financial and institutional targeting toward individuals, businesses, and state-related entities, with 2020 acting as a clear turning point in the overall distribution.

Relationship to offender and associated victimization trends by year of offense

The following section assesses NIBRS’ relationship to offender which can help identify the connection between each victim and each offender within a reported incident. This variable goes beyond simply noting that a crime occurred by specifying whether the offender was, for example, a spouse, parent, child, other family member, acquaintance, friend, dating partner, stranger, or someone otherwise known to the victim. Because NIBRS records this relationship for every victim–offender pairing, it allows for distinguishing patterns such as intimate partner violence, familial abuse, and crimes committed by acquaintances versus strangers.

Findings show that there was a strong relationship between year of offense and relationship to offender (χ^2 (240, N = 897,132) = 38,157.54, $p < .001$). [Table A11](#) shows a crosstabulation of the proportion of victims by year of offense and by relationship to offender. Findings showed a long-term and increasingly complex evolution in victim–offender relationships from 2013 through 2023, with clear structural changes emerging around the late 2010s—particularly 2019—and sustained divergence patterns afterward. Both intimate/familial relationships and non-familial relationships increased over time, but the growth in stranger and loosely acquainted relationships far outpaced the more stable family-based categories, reshaping the overall composition of victimization patterns across the decade. [Figure A1](#) shows the average frequency distribution by year of offense and relationship to offender (with removal of the missing category).

Stranger-related victimization exhibited the most dramatic and consequential trend in the NIBRS dataset. From 2013 to 2018, stranger incidents increased steadily but relatively gradually, rising from just over 10,000 to around 16,000. However, a major structural break occurred in 2019, when counts nearly doubled to almost 30,000, followed by a further surge in 2020 and sustained elevation through 2023. Although there

was a modest decline after the 2021 peak, stranger-related incidents remained at historically high levels, far above any pre-2019 baseline. This indicated either a substantial real-world shift in stranger-perpetrated incidents, a major change in reporting or classification practices, or a combination of both. Importantly, the post-2019 plateau suggested that this was not a temporary spike but a new elevated equilibrium. In contrast, acquaintanceship-based categories also grew substantially but followed a less explosive and more diffuse pattern. “Acquaintance” relationships increased steadily from 2013 through 2019, followed by a sharp jump in 2019 similar to the stranger category, rising from under 10,000 to nearly 14,000. However, unlike stranger incidents, acquaintance-related cases declined slightly after the early 2020s peak and stabilized at a moderately lower but still elevated level. “Otherwise known” relationships showed a similar pattern of steady growth through the 2010s, a marked jump in 2019, and then a plateau at a high level through 2023. Together, these categories suggested that non-stranger but non-family relationships expanded significantly in importance over time, but without the same sustained acceleration seen in stranger cases.

Family-based victimization categories exhibited more stability and slower growth overall, with most showing gradual increases across the decade but fewer sharp structural breaks. Immediate family relationships such as spouses, children, siblings, and parents generally rose steadily from 2013 through 2019, reflecting either increased reporting or population-wide growth in recorded incidents. However, after 2019, these categories largely flattened or showed only modest fluctuations rather than continuing to rise. Notably, “Victim was Parent” and “Victim was Sibling” experienced a noticeable step-up around 2019, but then stabilized rather than continuing upward, suggesting a one-time shift rather than a continuing trend. Some family-related categories showed unique or irregular patterns. Grandparent victimization exhibited a pronounced spike in 2019–2020, roughly doubling compared to prior years before declining slightly but remaining elevated. Babysitree-related incidents showed an extreme anomaly, surging sharply in 2016–2018 before collapsing back to near-zero levels afterward, strongly suggesting a definitional change or reporting artifact rather than a behavioral trend. Similarly, common-law spouse figures appeared unusually volatile, indicating potential classification inconsistencies in that category.

Intimate partner relationships, particularly “Boyfriend/Girlfriend,” remained one of the largest single categories throughout the NIBRS dataset. These cases rose steadily through 2018, peaked around 2019, and then gradually declined through 2023, though they remained significantly higher than early-decade levels. Ex-spouse incidents followed a similar but more moderate pattern, with gradual growth through 2019 and a slight decline afterward. These trends suggested that intimate partner-related victimization increased over the decade but experienced a mild post-2019 cooling or redistribution across other relationship categories. Non-familial but known relationships such as neighbors, friends, and acquaintances showed strong growth throughout the decade, with particularly sharp increases around 2019–2021. Neighbor-related incidents, in particular, rose significantly after 2018 and remained elevated through 2023, indicating a structural shift in localized or community-based interactions. Friend-related cases followed a similar pattern but showed a slight decline after 2020–2021 peaks. Employer–employee relationships remained comparatively small but showed gradual increases over time, with employer-related incidents spiking notably around 2019 and then stabilizing at a higher level than earlier years. This suggested increased reporting or heightened awareness of workplace-related incidents during the late 2010s.

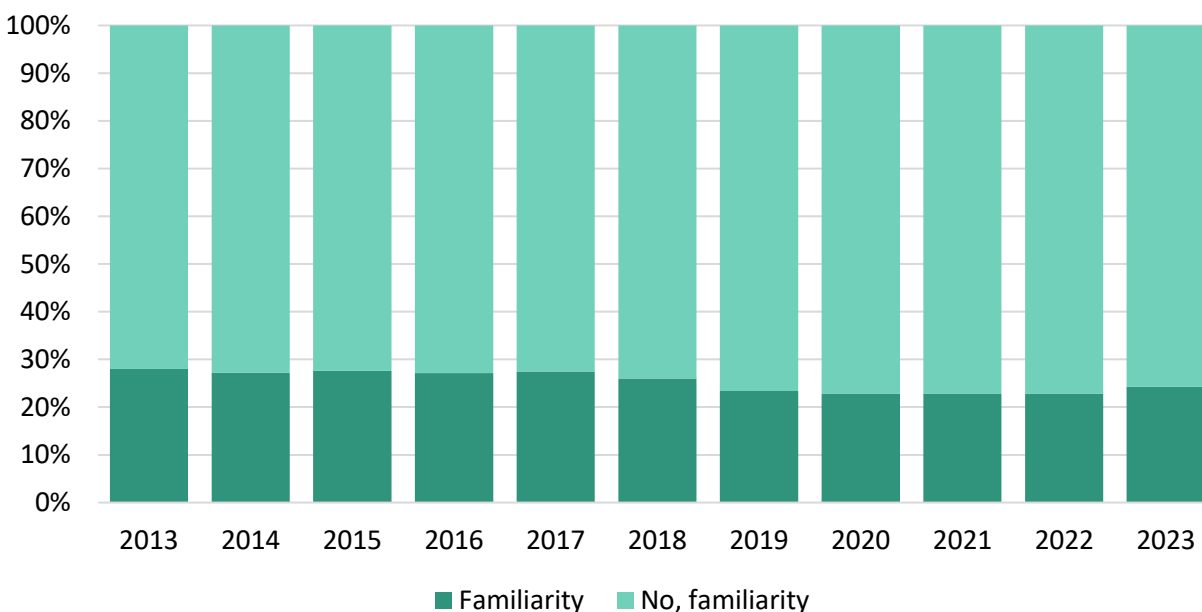
Findings revealed three dominant dynamics. First, a broad expansion in recorded victim–offender relationships across nearly all categories through the 2010s. Second, a major structural break around 2019–2020, characterized by sharp increases in stranger and acquaintance categories and step-changes in several family-related categories. Third, a post-2020 period in which stranger and loosely known relationships remained elevated and dominant, while most family-based categories stabilized or plateaued. The most important long-term shift was the growing dominance of non-familial relationships — especially strangers and acquaintances — suggesting a fundamental rebalancing of recorded victimization patterns away from tightly defined family structures toward more socially distant relationships.

Presence of familiarity and associated victimization trends by year of offense

The following section assesses the presence of familiarity (i.e., calculated as a binary variable – the victim was a family member or not a family member). Findings show that there was a strong relationship between year of offense and relationship to offender (χ^2 (10, N = 897,132) = 2,032.81, $p < .001$). [Table A12](#) shows a crosstabulation of the proportion of victims by year of offense and by presence of familiarity.

Findings showed a sustained and pronounced shift over time in the relationship between victims and offenders, with both “familiarity to victim” and “no familiarity to victim” categories increasing across the 2013–2023 period, but at very different magnitudes and trajectories (see [Figure 5](#)). Collectively, incidents involving no prior familiarity between victim and offender consistently dominated the dataset, and this dominance became more pronounced over time. This suggested a long-term trend toward a higher proportion of incidents involving strangers rather than known individuals. Incidents involving victims with no familiarity to the offender increased sharply over the decade, rising from just over 40,000 in 2013 to nearly 74,000 by 2023. This growth was not linear; instead, it accelerated notably around 2016–2019, when the category experienced its most dramatic expansion, culminating in a major step-change in 2019. That year marked a clear structural break, with values jumping from roughly 59,000 in 2018 to nearly 79,000 in 2019. After that spike, counts remained elevated through 2021 and 2022, before declining slightly in 2023 but still staying far above pre-2019 levels. This pattern suggested either a substantial real-world shift in incident dynamics, a change in reporting or classification practices, or a combination of both.

Figure 5. Average frequency distribution by year of offense and presence of familiarity



In contrast, incidents involving familiarity between victim and offender also increased over time, but at a slower and more stable pace (see [Figure 5](#)). This category rose from approximately 15,700 in 2013 to a peak of just over 24,000 in 2019, indicating steady growth in known-assailant incidents throughout the 2010s. However, unlike the “no familiarity” category, it did not continue rising after 2019. Instead, it declined modestly in the early 2020s before stabilizing in the low-to-mid 20,000 range by 2022–2023. This divergence suggested that while both types of incidents increased over the decade, stranger-related incidents grew more rapidly and retained their elevated levels, whereas known-assailant incidents plateaued. The most striking feature of the dataset was the widening gap between the two categories over time. In 2013, no-familiarity

incidents were roughly 2.5 times higher than familiarity-based incidents; by 2023, that ratio had grown to more than 3 to 1. This indicated a structural shift in the composition of recorded incidents, with stranger-related cases becoming increasingly dominant. The sharp expansion around 2019 across both categories also suggested a broader systemic change occurring at that time, as both series exhibited an inflection point rather than gradual change. Findings reflected a long-term growth in incident volume accompanied by a growing concentration in cases involving no prior relationship between victim and offender.

Offense Type and Incident Classification

Victimization trends by year of offense and by primary offense type and incident classification 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 will focus on patterns and changes over time in the occurrence and characteristics of reported incidents (as captured in NIBRS), and how these offenses vary across categories and groups—such as by offense type, severity, and contextual factors.

Offense type by year of offense

Findings show that there was a strong relationship between year of offense and primary offense classification (i.e., the most serious offense in the incident based on UCR hierarchy rules) (χ^2 (240, N = 897,132) = 38,157.54, $p < .001$). [Table A13](#) shows a crosstabulation of the proportion of victims by year of offense and by offense type.

Findings showed a broad and sustained expansion in recorded violent, property, drug, and fraud-related offenses from 2013 through the late 2010s, followed by a pronounced structural break around 2020 and a more fragmented recovery through 2023. Across nearly all major categories, counts increased steadily from 2013 into the mid-to-late 2010s, suggesting either rising incident volume, improved reporting coverage, or both. This growth phase was especially visible in core violent crimes such as aggravated assault, robbery, and intimidation, all of which climbed consistently year over year and reached local peaks just before or around 2019–2021. The pattern indicated a general intensification of recorded violent and interpersonal offenses over the decade, with a clear acceleration in the latter half of the 2010s.

A major inflection point emerged around 2020, where many categories either spiked sharply or abruptly shifted trend direction. Some violent crime categories, including murder/nonnegligent manslaughter and aggravated assault, rose noticeably in 2020 and continued to remain elevated into the early 2020s, with murder reaching its highest levels in the 2021–2022 period before slightly declining in 2023. Robbery also increased sharply in 2020–2022 before easing slightly afterward. This suggested a period of heightened violent crime severity or reporting intensity during and immediately after 2020, rather than a simple continuation of pre-existing trends. In contrast, several property crime categories exhibited more complex and sometimes contradictory behavior around the same disruption point. Burglary and breaking-and-entering generally declined from their mid-2010s highs into 2019, briefly rebounded in 2020, and then fluctuated unevenly afterward without returning to earlier peaks. Theft from motor vehicles showed a similar pattern of pre-2019 decline followed by a sharp rebound in 2021 before dropping again in 2023. Motor vehicle theft, however, stood out as one of the most dramatic post-2020 increases, accelerating sharply from 2020 onward and peaking in 2023 at levels far above the entire previous decade, suggesting either a real surge in auto theft activity or a major change in reporting or classification practices.

Fraud and financial deception categories revealed a distinct structural shift over time. Traditional fraud types such as counterfeiting/forgery and credit card fraud generally declined after peaking in the mid-to-late 2010s, while other deception-related categories showed more volatility. Notably, “false pretenses/ swindle/ confidence game” exhibited a major discontinuity, with a sudden and extreme spike in 2020–2021 that was

far out of proportion to earlier years, followed by partial normalization. This pattern strongly suggested either a definitional change, reclassification, or reporting system adjustment rather than a purely behavioral shift. Impersonation fraud, by contrast, spiked sharply in 2014 and then steadily declined over time, indicating a front-loaded anomaly followed by long-term contraction.

Drug-related offenses showed one of the clearest structural declines in the dataset. Drug/narcotic violations and drug equipment violations rose steadily through the 2010s, peaking around 2018–2019, but then collapsed sharply beginning in 2020 and remained significantly lower through 2023. This represented one of the most consistent downward shifts across any major crime category and suggested either reduced enforcement intensity, changes in drug policy and policing priorities, or broader systemic changes in reporting and classification after 2020. Retail and larceny-related offenses displayed more resilience but still followed a recognizable disruption pattern. Shoplifting, theft from buildings, and all other larceny increased steadily through the late 2010s, dipped or fluctuated in 2020, and then rebounded strongly in 2021–2022 before partially declining again in 2023. Theft of motor vehicle parts and accessories stood out as a particularly extreme trend, surging dramatically in 2020–2022 before falling sharply in 2023, indicating either a real wave of catalytic converter–style theft activity or a temporary enforcement/reporting anomaly.

Violence against persons, including sexual offenses and assault-related categories, generally trended upward across the decade but with notable disruption around 2020. Rape and fondling increased steadily through the late 2010s, dropped in 2020, and then partially rebounded but did not consistently return to prior peaks. Intimidation and simple assault, however, continued to rise overall, reaching their highest levels in the early 2020s, suggesting persistent growth in lower-level violent or coercive incidents even as some severe categories fluctuated. Several smaller categories revealed additional structural changes. Prostitution-related offenses declined sharply after the mid-2010s, suggesting either reduced activity or shifting enforcement priorities. Gambling offenses remained negligible throughout, indicating minimal recorded activity. Weapon law violations, in contrast, increased steadily across the entire period, reaching their highest levels in 2023, reflecting a consistent upward trajectory in firearm- or weapon-related enforcement or incidents.

Findings reflected three dominant dynamics. First, a broad expansion across most crime categories during the 2013–2019 period, particularly in violent crime, theft, and fraud. Second, a major structural disruption around 2020 that produced sharp discontinuities—some upward (violent crime spikes, certain theft categories) and some downward (drug offenses, sexual offenses, burglary trends). Third, a post-2020 period characterized by divergence: some categories stabilized at higher levels (motor vehicle theft, assault, intimidation), others declined sharply (drug violations, fraud types), and several showed signs of possible definitional or reporting system changes rather than purely behavioral shifts.

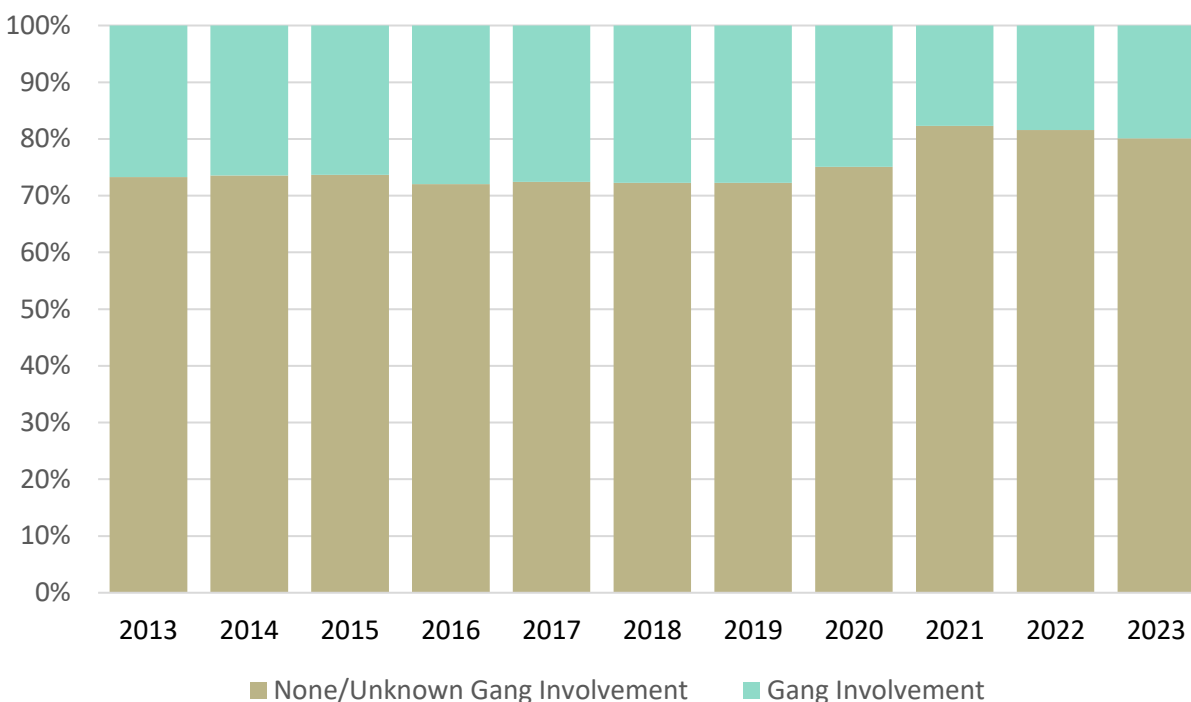
Criminal activity and gang involvement by year of offense

Findings show that there was a strong relationship between year of offense and criminal activity/gang involvement (i.e., the suspected nature of criminal activity involved in an incident, with a specific focus on whether gang-related involvement is present and what form the criminal behavior takes) (χ^2 (100, N = 1,272,569) = 13,601.13, $p < .001$). [Table A14](#) shows a crosstabulation of the proportion of victims by year of offense and by criminal activity/gang involvement.

Results showed a clear long-term expansion in overall gang-related incident classifications from 2013 through the early 2020s, followed by a structural disruption around 2020 and a more uneven recovery afterward. The dominant category, “None/Unknown Gang Involvement,” increased steadily across most of the decade, rising from 2013 through 2019 and reaching a pronounced peak in 2022 before stabilizing slightly in 2023. This pattern suggested that the vast majority of recorded incidents were not explicitly tied to confirmed gang activity, and that the classification of “unknown involvement” expanded over time, likely reflecting both broader reporting volume and potential changes in investigative certainty or documentation practices.

Within explicitly defined gang-related activities, possession-related offenses (“Possessing/ Concealing”) formed the second most significant category and exhibited a distinct lifecycle pattern. These incidents rose consistently from 2013 through 2018, peaked sharply in 2019, and then declined substantially in 2020 and 2021 before partially recovering in 2022–2023. This trajectory suggested that enforcement or detection of possession-related gang activity intensified during the mid-to-late 2010s but was significantly disrupted around 2020, after which it stabilized at a lower baseline than its pre-2020 peak (see [Figure 6](#)).

Figure 6. Average frequency distribution by year of offense and by gang involvement



Distribution and trafficking-related categories (“Distributing/Selling,” “Buying/Receiving,” and “Cultivating/ Manufacturing/ Publishing”) generally followed similar trends, with steady growth through the mid-2010s and peaks between 2016 and 2019, followed by a sharp contraction in 2020. These categories did not fully recover in subsequent years, instead stabilizing at noticeably reduced levels compared to their pre-2020 highs. This consistent pattern across supply-chain-related offenses suggested a systemic disruption rather than isolated category-specific change, pointing to either reduced activity, reduced detection, or altered enforcement priorities during and after 2020. Gang organizational structure categories showed more mixed behavior. “Other Gang” activity fluctuated without a consistent long-term trend, though it exhibited modest growth by 2023 compared to 2013. “Juvenile Gang” involvement, however, increased more noticeably over time, with especially strong growth after 2019 and a sharp rise through 2022–2023. This pattern suggested a relative increase in recorded juvenile involvement in gang-related activity in the later years of this data, potentially reflecting demographic shifts, enforcement focus, or reporting sensitivity for youth involvement.

“Operating/Promoting/Assisting” showed a generally upward trajectory, albeit with volatility. After rising through the mid-2010s, it experienced a dip around 2019–2020 but then rebounded strongly in 2022–2023, reaching its highest recorded levels by the end of the series. This suggested a post-disruption reactivation or improved identification of organizational roles within gang-related activity. “Transporting/ Transmitting/ Importing” remained comparatively small and stable across the entire period, with no meaningful long-term growth or decline, indicating either consistently low incidence or limited detection in this category. In

contrast, “Using/Consuming” showed a more cyclical pattern: it increased through 2016–2018, declined sharply in 2020–2021, and then rebounded in 2023 to near mid-decade levels. This mirrored the broader disruption-recovery pattern seen across multiple categories.

“Exploiting Children,” while small in absolute terms, showed a gradual upward drift over time, peaking around 2020 and again in 2023. Despite fluctuations, its persistence suggested a relatively stable but sensitive category that did not follow the same disruption pattern as most other categories. Findings revealed three dominant dynamics: first, a steady long-term increase in reported gang-related classifications—particularly those labeled as unknown or non-specific involvement; second, a broad and synchronized disruption across most explicitly defined gang activity categories around 2020, followed by incomplete recovery; and third, a relative rise in youth-associated and organizational roles in the later years of the series. These patterns suggested that both real-world dynamics and changes in reporting, enforcement focus, or classification systems likely shaped the observed trends.

Location type by year of offense

Findings show that there was a strong relationship between year of offense and location type (i.e., specific setting where a crime incident occurred, providing important context about the environment in which offenses take place) (χ^2 (450, N = 4,615,644) = 129,518.23, $p < .001$). [Table A15](#) shows a crosstabulation of the proportion of victims by year of offense and by location type.

Results showed a strong and persistent concentration of activity in residential environments throughout 2013–2023, with “residence/home” consistently dominating all other categories by a wide margin. Residential counts rose steadily from 2013 through 2017, suggesting broad growth in underlying activity or reporting coverage, before peaking around 2016–2017. After a modest decline in 2018–2019, residential values surged sharply in 2020, reaching their highest point in the series, before gradually tapering off through 2023. This pattern suggested a structural disruption rather than a gradual behavioral shift, with the 2020 spike followed by a sustained but slightly declining elevated baseline in subsequent years. A second dominant layer of activity occurred in transportation and mobility-related environments, particularly highways/roads and parking facilities. Highway/road incidents increased steadily from 2013 through 2018, plateaued at a high level through 2019–2021, and then rose again in 2022 before easing slightly in 2023. Parking/drop lot/garage categories showed an even more complex pattern, with a strong upward trend through 2016, a dip in 2019–2021, and then a pronounced surge in 2022–2023, reaching levels significantly above earlier years. This suggested either intensified vehicle-related activity or a change in reporting or classification practices, particularly given the abrupt post-2020 volatility.

Commercial and institutional environments generally experienced long-term growth followed by disruption around 2020. Commercial office buildings expanded consistently from 2013 through 2019, accelerated sharply in 2020–2022, and then declined in 2023, implying a temporary structural shift rather than sustained growth. Retail environments such as grocery stores, convenience stores, and specialty shops showed steady expansion through 2019, a noticeable disruption in 2020, and a strong rebound by 2022–2023, reflecting both behavioral disruption and subsequent normalization. Hotels followed a similar trajectory, peaking around 2021 before declining, consistent with pandemic-era travel suppression followed by partial recovery. Social and institutional spaces exhibited some of the most pronounced discontinuities. Bars and nightclubs experienced a sharp collapse in 2020, falling dramatically from pre-2020 levels, followed by only partial recovery in later years, indicating lasting behavioral or operational impacts. Schools showed one of the clearest long-term declines, with sustained reductions beginning in the late 2010s and a severe drop in 2020 that never fully recovered by 2023, suggesting either reduced presence, altered reporting, or systemic changes in how school-related incidents were captured. Religious institutions fluctuated more moderately, with no clear long-term growth trend but noticeable variability during the 2020–2022 period.

Outdoor and public-space categories showed a distinctly different trajectory, generally increasing in prominence over time. Parks and playgrounds expanded steadily across the entire period, accelerating particularly after 2018 and continuing to rise into 2022 before stabilizing slightly in 2023. This suggested a gradual shift toward outdoor environments, especially during and after the 2020 disruption period. Similarly, shelters and homeless-related facilities increased consistently over time, with especially strong growth after 2017, indicating rising engagement with or visibility of social support systems. Several smaller but notable structural changes emerged in specialized categories. Gambling facilities and casinos grew rapidly through 2019, peaked around 2021, and then stabilized at a lower level. Tribal lands exhibited an abrupt and disproportionate increase beginning in 2021, which was unlikely to reflect natural growth alone and instead suggested a definitional or reporting change. Industrial, construction, and service-related environments generally followed steady upward trajectories, reflecting broader economic activity, though with mild volatility during the 2020–2021 disruption period.

Findings appeared to reflect three overlapping dynamics: long-term growth in commercial, infrastructure, and service environments; a major structural disruption around 2020 affecting nearly all categories; and post-2020 rebalancing characterized by partial recovery in consumer-facing sectors, sustained elevation in residential and transportation-related categories, and persistent declines or stagnation in institutional spaces such as schools and nightlife venues.

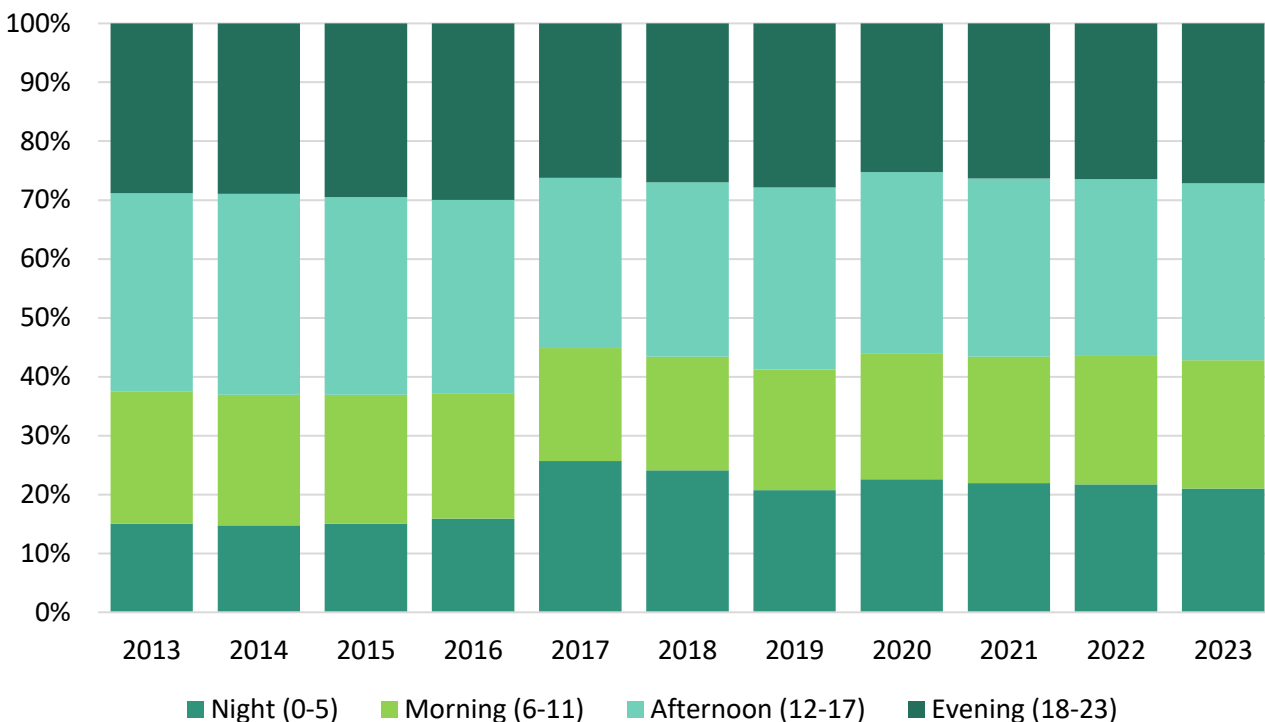
Incident hour by year of offense

Findings show that there was a strong relationship between year of offense and incident hour (i.e., the hour of the day when a crime incident is believed to have occurred – in this report incident hour is categorized into 4 values: (1) night (0:00–5:00), (2) morning (6:00–11:00), (3) afternoon (12:00–17:00), (4) evening (18:00–23:00)) (χ^2 (30, N = 4,484,566) = 39,687.13, $p < .001$). [Table A16](#) shows a crosstabulation of the proportion of victims by year of offense and by incident hour.

Results showed that activity was consistently concentrated in the afternoon and evening hours, but the more meaningful pattern was how the distribution across time periods shifted over time rather than simply which category was largest. Afternoon remained the dominant time block throughout the entire period, and its steady growth through 2018 suggested that daytime activity was expanding in a stable and predictable way. However, after 2019, although it continued to lead, its growth became less pronounced and even declined slightly by 2023, indicating a potential saturation point or redistribution of activity into other time periods. The most striking anomaly occurred in the night category. Nighttime activity followed a gradual upward trend until 2016 but then surged dramatically in 2017 to a level far out of proportion with prior years. This spike was not sustained, as values dropped again in 2018 and continued to fluctuate afterward without returning to that peak. This pattern suggested that 2017 represented either a unique external disruption or a change in reporting or classification, rather than a true long-term behavioral shift. After this spike, nighttime activity remained more volatile than other periods, indicating that it was more sensitive to short-term influences (see [Figure 7](#)).

The morning period showed a different kind of shift. It grew slowly and steadily through the mid-2010s, but then experienced a noticeable step-up beginning in 2020, maintaining higher levels through 2022 before declining slightly in 2023. This suggested a structural change in when activity occurred, with mornings becoming more prominent in the later years. Unlike the temporary spike seen at night, this increase appeared more sustained, indicating a possible shift in routines or patterns of daily activity. Evening activity followed a relatively stable upward trajectory, but what stood out was its consistency compared to other periods. While it dipped slightly around 2020, it recovered quickly and reached new highs by 2022. This stability suggested that evening activity was less affected by disruptions and remained a reliable peak period across all years.

Figure 7. Average frequency distribution by year of offense and by incident hour



While afternoons and evenings remained the core periods of activity, there was gradual redistribution over time. The sharp but temporary spike in nighttime activity contrasted with the more sustained rise in morning activity after 2020 suggesting that longer-term behavioral shifts were occurring in daily timing. Rather than a simple increase across all periods, the pattern reflected changing rhythms in when activity was most likely to occur, with greater variability emerging in non-peak hours.

Use of weapons/force by year of offense

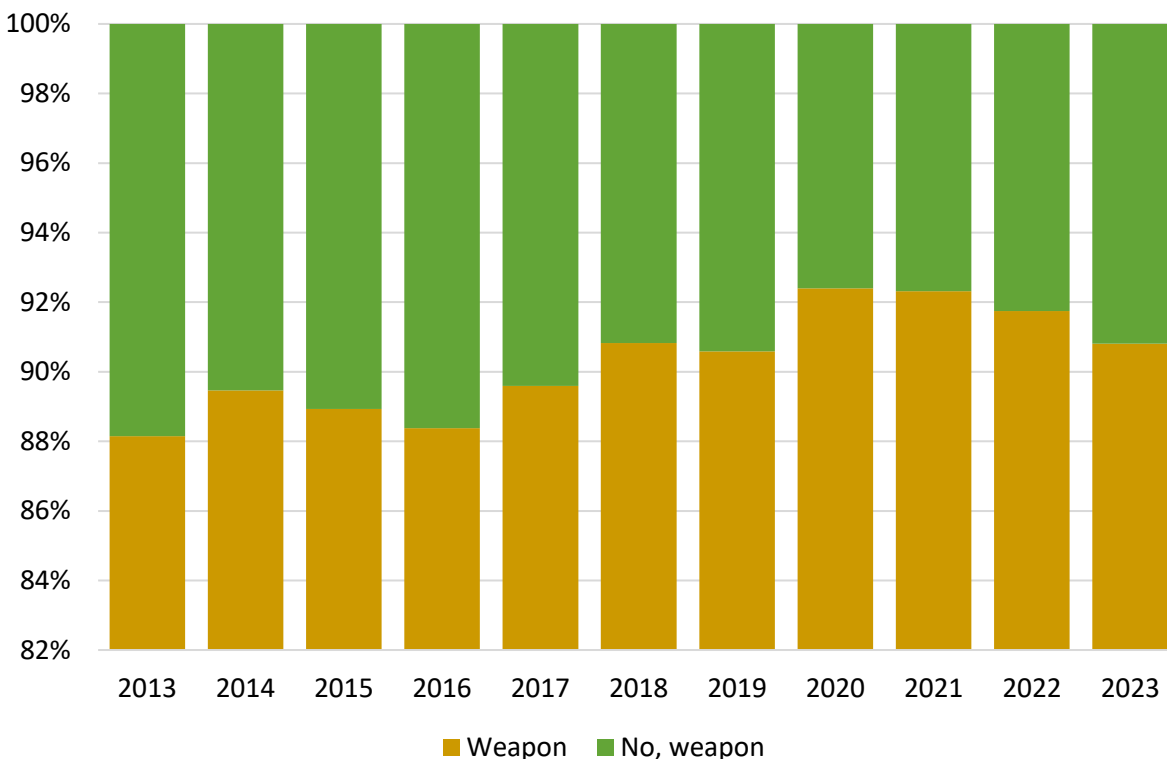
Findings show that there was a strong relationship between year of offense and use of weapons/force (i.e., indicates whether and what kind of weapon or physical force (including hands/fists as “personal weapons”) was used by the offender during an incident) (χ^2 (200, N = 873,774) = 12,950.16, $p < .001$). [Table A17](#) shows a crosstabulation of the proportion of victims by year of offense and by use of weapons/force.

The findings suggested that the overall structure of weapon use was heavily shaped by the dominance of personal weapons (hands, feet, teeth, etc.), but the more meaningful story lay in how other categories evolved around that baseline. Personal weapons increased steadily through 2018, then declined and stabilized, indicating that while physical force remained the most common method, its relative dominance began to plateau. This leveling, especially after 2018, implied a gradual diversification in how force was applied, with other weapon types becoming more prominent rather than a continued reliance on direct physical contact alone.

Firearm-related categories revealed one of the most significant structural shifts (see [Figure 8](#)). The steady and then accelerating rise in handgun use, along with increases in “firearm (type not stated),” suggested not just more firearm involvement overall, but a growing normalization of firearms in incidents relative to other methods. The sharp increases after 2019, especially into 2021–2022, indicated a clear break from earlier gradual growth patterns. At the same time, the relatively flat and low numbers for automatic firearms

suggested that the increase was concentrated on more commonly available or conventional weapons, rather than more specialized or restricted types. This pointed to accessibility and prevalence, rather than escalation in weapon sophistication, as the key driver.

Figure 8. Average frequency distribution by year of offense and by use of weapons/force



Non-firearm weapons such as knife/cutting instruments and blunt objects showed a slower but consistent upward trend, particularly through the late 2010s. However, unlike firearms, these categories did not accelerate as sharply after 2020 and in some cases began to level off or decline slightly. This divergence suggested a shift in the composition of weapon use, where firearms increasingly accounted for a larger share of non-personal weapon incidents, potentially displacing other weapon types rather than simply adding to them. The rise in categories like motor vehicle use and other weapons pointed to a gradual broadening in how incidents were carried out. These categories grew more noticeably after 2016 and again after 2020, suggesting either changing behaviors or improved recognition and classification of less traditional methods. Similarly, the increase in drugs/narcotics/sleeping pills indicated a slow but steady expansion in non-physical or indirect forms of harm, contrasting with the plateau in direct physical force.

At the lower end, categories such as poison, explosives, and fire/incendiary devices remained rare and highly variable, showing no sustained upward trend. Their fluctuations appeared sporadic rather than indicative of broader change, reinforcing the idea that the main shifts in the dataset were occurring among more common and accessible methods. Finally, the lack of weapons declined through 2020 and then rebounded by 2023, which suggested a temporary shift toward greater weapon involvement during that period. The rebound in later years implied a partial return to earlier patterns, but not completely—indicating that the increase in weapon use, particularly firearms, left a lasting impact on the overall distribution. Results pointed to a transition from a system overwhelmingly dominated by personal force to one where firearms, especially handguns, played an increasingly central role. While traditional weapons like knives and blunt objects

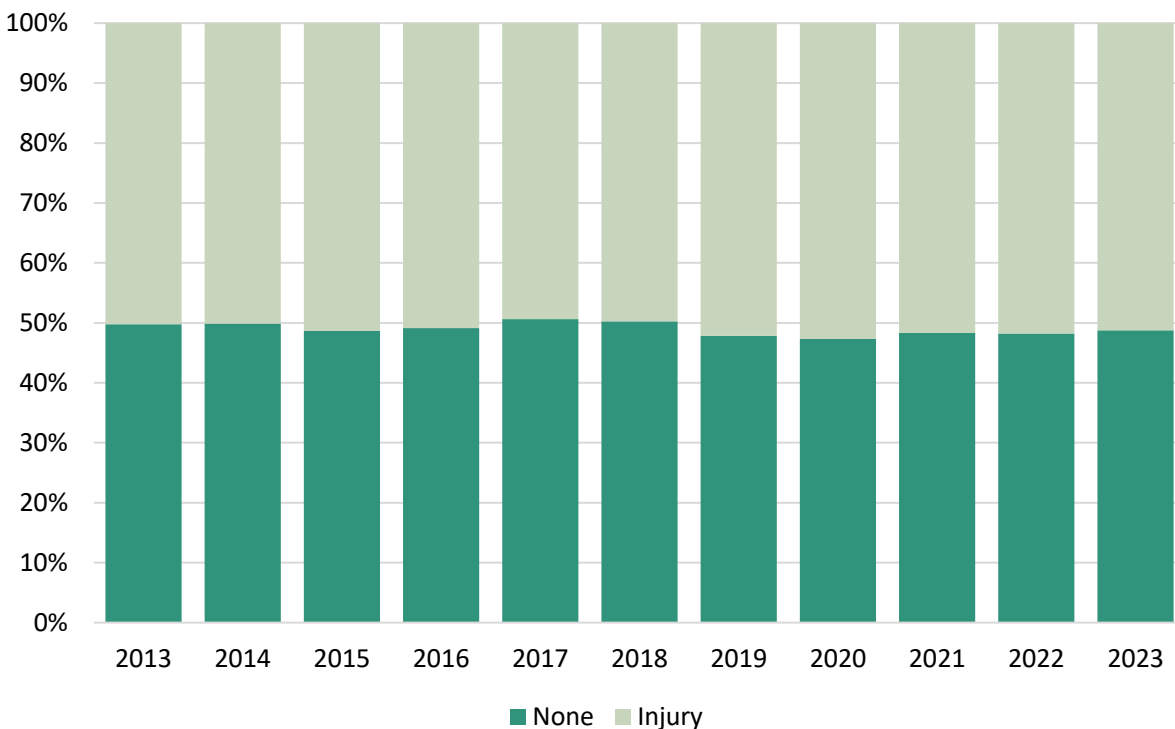
remained important, their relative significance diminished slightly as firearm involvement grew, particularly in the years following 2019.

Presence of injury by year of offense

Findings show that there was a strong relationship between year of offense and presence of injury (i.e., indicates the type and severity of any physical injury sustained by a victim during an incident, such as none, apparent minor injury, or serious injury) ($\chi^2 (70, N = 788,885) = 1034.87, p < .001$). [Table A18](#) shows a crosstabulation of the proportion of victims by year of offense and by presence of injury.

Results suggested that injury outcomes were not just dominated by a lack of injuries and apparent minor injuries, but that the relationship between these two injury categories revealed something deeper about incident severity over time. Both categories increased in parallel from 2013 through about 2018, indicating overall growth in incidents, but their balance remained relatively stable. This implied that even as total incidents rose, the proportion resulting in little or no harm did not fundamentally shift—suggesting no major escalation in average severity to victims during that period. However, after 2019, both categories dipped and then rebounded, with lack of injuries recovering slightly more strongly by 2023. This subtle divergence suggested a possible shift toward a slightly lower overall severity in more recent years, where a greater share of incidents resulted in no injury at all (see [Figure 9](#)).

Figure 9. Average frequency distribution by year of offense and by presence of injury



Looking beyond the dominant categories, the mid-level injury types—such as “Other Major Injury” and “Possible Internal Injury”—revealed a gradual but meaningful change. These categories grew more noticeably after 2016 and especially after 2020, indicating that while severe injuries remained relatively rare, they were becoming more common relative to earlier years. This pointed to a potential broadening in the types of harm being recorded, possibly due to improved reporting, changing classifications, or a real increase in incidents involving more complex or less visible injuries (like internal trauma). In contrast, clearly defined physical injuries such as “Apparent Broken Bones” and “Severe Laceration” remained relatively stable over time, with

only modest fluctuations. This stability suggested that traditional, visible forms of serious injury did not drive the changes in overall severity. Instead, the growth in less visible or more ambiguously categorized injuries (like internal injuries or “other major” cases) played a larger role in shaping the trend.

The least frequent categories—“Loss of Teeth” and “Unconsciousness”—showed minimal long-term movement, indicating that the most extreme or specific injury outcomes remained rare and largely unaffected by broader trends. Their stability contrasted with the variability seen in mid-tier injury categories, reinforcing the idea that changes in the dataset were occurring more in how injuries were classified or recognized rather than in the most severe outcomes themselves.

Findings suggested a system that expanded in volume while maintaining a relatively consistent baseline of low-severity outcomes, but with a gradual shift toward recognizing or recording more complex forms of injury. The period around 2019–2020 appeared to mark a disruption, after which the data reflected both recovery and subtle changes in how injury severity was distributed, rather than a return to previous patterns.

Presence of bias by year of offense

Findings show that there was a strong relationship between year of offense and presence of bias (i.e., indicates whether an incident involved evidence that the offense was motivated, at least in part, by bias against a protected characteristic such as race, religion, sexual orientation, ethnicity, gender, gender identity, or disability) (χ^2 (10, N = 4,528.808) = 216.67, $p < .001$). [Table A19](#) shows a crosstabulation of the proportion of victims by year of offense and by presence of bias.

The findings indicated that the overwhelming majority of offenses across all years were not motivated by bias against a protected characteristic, with bias-related offenses representing only a very small proportion in comparison. Non-bias offenses increased substantially from 310,851 in 2013 to a peak of 478,865 in 2022, before declining slightly to 441,009 in 2023. This pattern reflected a clear overall upward trend in total recorded incidents, with particularly strong growth between 2016 and 2022, followed by a modest decrease in the final year. In contrast, bias-motivated offenses remained relatively rare but showed a gradual long-term increase. These incidents rose from 338 in 2013 to 603 in 2017, continued upward to 657 in 2019, dropped to 523 in 2020, and then rebounded to 724 in 2021 before settling at 684 in 2023. Despite year-to-year fluctuations, the overall pattern suggested a modest upward trend, with a noticeable disruption in 2020.

Importantly, bias-related incidents appeared to track alongside broader changes in overall incident volume rather than increasing independently. While total offenses grew significantly over the study period, bias-related cases rose more slowly and unevenly, indicating that their growth was not proportional to the overall increase in reported incidents. This suggested that bias did not become substantially more prevalent relative to total activity, but instead increased modestly within a much larger system. Another notable pattern was the sensitivity of bias-related incidents to periods of disruption, particularly around 2020. Although total incidents experienced only a slight dip followed by a quick recovery, bias-related cases declined more sharply and then surged in 2021 to levels exceeding those seen before 2020. This fluctuation suggested that bias classifications might have been more influenced by external social conditions—such as shifts in public behavior, reporting practices, or law enforcement focus—than non-bias incidents. The sharp rebound in 2021 may have reflected heightened awareness, delayed reporting, or changing societal dynamics during that period. Additionally, the greater year-to-year variability in bias-related counts—compared to the relatively smooth trajectory of total incidents—indicated that these classifications were more sensitive to interpretation, policy changes, and reporting emphasis. Because the absolute number of bias incidents was small, even minor changes could produce noticeable relative fluctuations, making this trend more context-dependent and less stable than the broader data.

Offenses not motivated by bias consistently dominated in the data, accounting for nearly all recorded cases each year. While bias-related offenses did increase slightly over time, they remained a small and somewhat volatile subset of total incidents. Their trajectory suggested modest growth influenced by social and institutional factors, rather than a dramatic or sustained rise relative to overall offense volume.

Discussion and Conclusion

The results of this study reveal a system characterized by long-term growth, structural disruption, and subsequent reorganization across multiple dimensions of victimization and offense characteristics. The purpose of this discussion is to interpret these patterns, situate them within broader criminological understanding, and consider their implications for theory, policy, and future research.

A central and consistent finding across all analyses was the presence of major structural breaks occurring between approximately 2019 and 2021. These disruptions were evident in victim type distributions, victim–offender relationships, offense categories, location types, and temporal patterns. Rather than reflecting isolated anomalies, the consistency of these shifts across independent variables suggests a system-wide transformation. One plausible explanation is that these changes reflect a combination of real-world behavioral shifts and institutional factors such as reporting practices, law enforcement activity, and data collection transitions within the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS). The timing of these disruptions aligns with broader societal changes during this period, including the COVID-19 pandemic, which has been widely associated with changes in routine activities, mobility, and social interaction. From a theoretical standpoint, these findings are broadly consistent with routine activity theory, which posits that crime patterns are shaped by the convergence of motivated offenders, suitable targets, and capable guardianship. The sharp redistribution of incidents across locations (e.g., increased residential concentration, declines in nightlife and school settings) and times of day supports the interpretation that shifts in daily routines played a key role in reshaping victimization patterns.

One of the most notable long-term trends identified in this study was the increasing dominance of stranger-based victimization. Both the detailed relationship-to-offender analysis and the binary familiarity measure showed that incidents involving no prior relationship between victim and offender grew more rapidly than those involving family or known individuals. By the end of the study period, stranger-related incidents accounted for a substantially larger share of total victimization than at the beginning. This shift represents a meaningful departure from traditional criminological findings, which have often emphasized the importance of known relationships, particularly in violent crime. Several interpretations are possible. First, this pattern may reflect genuine increases in opportunistic or public-facing crimes, particularly those targeting individuals and businesses. Second, it may indicate improvements in reporting or classification of stranger relationships within NIBRS. Third, it may reflect a relative plateau in family-based and intimate partner incidents, rather than a decline, combined with growth in other categories. Regardless of the underlying cause, the widening gap between familiar and unfamiliar victimization suggests a rebalancing of crime dynamics toward more socially distant interactions.

Closely related to this trend was the observed expansion in business and individual victimization, coupled with a decline or stagnation in financial institution-related incidents. This shift suggests a movement away from highly institutional targets toward more decentralized and accessible ones. The rise in business-related incidents may reflect increased economic activity, changes in retail environments, or the growth of certain crime types such as fraud and theft targeting commercial entities. At the same time, the decline in financial institution victimization could indicate improved security measures, technological advancements in fraud prevention, or displacement effects in which offenders shift toward less protected targets. These findings highlight the adaptive nature of criminal behavior and the importance of considering how target suitability evolves over time.

The offense-type analysis further reinforced the presence of both long-term growth and post-2020 divergence. Violent crimes such as aggravated assault and homicide increased notably during and after the disruption period, suggesting a rise in severity or at least in recorded serious offenses. In contrast, drug-related offenses declined sharply after 2019, which likely reflects changes in enforcement priorities, policy shifts, or reduced police activity rather than a sudden decrease in underlying drug use. Similarly, anomalies in fraud categories and other offense types suggest that definitional or classification changes may have contributed to some observed patterns. These findings underscore the importance of interpreting crime trends cautiously, recognizing that official data reflects both behavior and institutional processes.

Another important dimension of change involved the methods and severity of offenses. The increasing role of firearms, particularly handguns, represents a significant shift in the nature of violent incidents. While personal weapons remained the most common form of force, their relative dominance declined as firearm involvement increased, especially after 2019. This transition suggests a potential escalation in lethality risk, even if overall injury severity did not increase dramatically. Indeed, the injury analysis indicated that most incidents continued to result in no or minor injury, although there was some growth in more complex or less visible injury categories. Together, these findings suggest a nuanced pattern in which the tools of violence are changing more rapidly than the average outcomes, potentially reflecting both behavioral changes and improved medical or reporting practices.

Location-based findings provide further support for the role of environmental and situational factors in shaping crime. The persistent dominance of residential settings, combined with increased activity in transportation and outdoor public spaces, suggests a shift toward more decentralized and routine-based environments. The sharp decline in incidents in schools, bars, and other institutional or social venues during 2020—and their incomplete recovery—indicates that some changes may have long-term effects rather than representing temporary disruptions. These patterns again align with routine activity theory and highlight the importance of place-based prevention strategies.

The analysis of gang-related activity and bias-motivated offenses adds additional nuance to the findings. Gang-related incidents showed overall growth but were heavily influenced by the “unknown involvement” category, raising questions about classification reliability and investigative capacity. Meanwhile, bias-related offenses remained rare but exhibited modest growth and higher volatility, suggesting sensitivity to social context and reporting practices. These findings indicate that certain types of crime may be particularly influenced by institutional and societal factors beyond underlying incidence.

Several limitations should be considered when interpreting these results. First, NIBRS data is dependent on reporting practices, which can vary across jurisdictions and over time. Changes in participation, classification rules, and enforcement priorities may influence observed trends independently of actual behavior. Second, the presence of structural breaks—particularly around 2019–2021—makes it difficult to disentangle real-world changes from systemic artifacts. Third, some categories showed clear anomalies or inconsistencies, suggesting potential issues with definitional clarity or data quality. Future research should incorporate additional data sources, such as victimization surveys or qualitative analyses, to better contextualize these patterns and validate interpretations.

Collectively, this report demonstrates that victimization patterns in the NIBRS data are shaped by a combination of long-term trends and acute disruptions. The findings point to a gradual shift toward stranger-based and non-familial victimization, increased prominence of individual and business targets, and evolving patterns in offense types, locations, and methods. The period around 2020 represents a critical inflection point that reshaped multiple dimensions of crime, with effects that persisted into subsequent years. These results highlight the importance of considering both structural and situational factors in understanding crime

trends and emphasize the need for adaptive policy responses that account for changing patterns in victimization and offending.

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).

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Appendices

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 offense events results may be under reported. Some of the OFM population estimates were based on 2010 U.S. Census data since the 2020 U.S. Census data was not fully released by the time of publication. NIBRS and OFM Bureau data did not present similar racial categories, and caution should be taken when interpreting results. Definitions: African American (AA); American Indian or Alaska Native (AI/AN); Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander (NHOPI).

Table A2. Count of the 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 does not equate to 100%. The data includes exclusively NIBRS crimes 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 offend more than once within the year.

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	31,11	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 does not equate to 100%. The data includes exclusively NIBRS UCR offenses 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 offend more than once within the year.

Table A4. Count of rates of victimization by 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
Victim was Spouse	54,951	1.2
Missing	3,718,512	80.6

Notes: Data does not equate to 100%. The data includes exclusively NIBRS UCR offenses 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 offend more than once within the year.

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

		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Adams	Count	1835 _a	1850 _a	1542 _b	1281 _{c, d}	1203 _{e, f}	1127 _f	899 _g	1002 _g	1434 _d	1863 _b	1266 _{c, e}
	% within cnty	12.0%	12.1%	10.1%	8.4%	7.9%	7.4%	5.9%	6.5%	9.4%	12.2%	8.3%
	% within year	0.5%	0.5%	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.4%	0.3%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Asotin	Count	1418 _a	1289 _{b, c}	1415 _{a, c}	1421 _b	970 _d	1021 _{d, e}	993 _e	762 _f	1015 _{d, e}	1104 _{d, e}	1071 _e
	% within cnty	11.4%	10.3%	11.3%	11.4%	7.8%	8.2%	8.0%	6.1%	8.1%	8.8%	8.6%
	% within year	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Benton	Count	10945 _a	10700 _b	10330 _c	10800 _d	11345 _d	11310 _d	11847 _{b, e}	13564 _f	12729 _{e, g}	14289 _{b, f}	12437 _{c, g}
	% within cnty	8.4%	8.2%	7.9%	8.3%	8.7%	8.7%	9.1%	10.4%	9.8%	11.0%	9.5%
	% within year	3.1%	2.9%	2.8%	2.5%	2.6%	2.6%	2.9%	3.0%	2.9%	3.0%	2.8%
	% of total	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%
Chelan	Count	3364 _a	2948 _b	3234 _c	3373 _b	2867 _{d, e}	2978 _e	2469 _f	2600 _{f, g}	2527 _g	2854 _{f, g}	2860 _d
	% within cnty	10.5%	9.2%	10.1%	10.5%	8.9%	9.3%	7.7%	8.1%	7.9%	8.9%	8.9%
	% within year	1.0%	0.8%	0.9%	0.8%	0.7%	0.7%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%
	% of total	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Clallam	Count	4681 _a	4313 _b	4563 _b	4069 _c	3846 _d	3934 _d	3601 _d	3333 _e	2900 _f	3377 _g	2547 _h
	% within cnty	11.4%	10.5%	11.1%	9.9%	9.3%	9.6%	8.7%	8.1%	7.0%	8.2%	6.2%
	% within year	1.3%	1.2%	1.2%	1.0%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.6%
	% of total	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Clark	Count	20122 _a	19003 _b	19393 _b	19083 _c	17682 _d	18097 _e	19234 _f	23048 _b	26686 _g	29178 _g	26687 _g
	% within cnty	8.4%	8.0%	8.1%	8.0%	7.4%	7.6%	8.1%	9.7%	11.2%	12.2%	11.2%
	% within year	5.8%	5.2%	5.2%	4.5%	4.0%	4.2%	4.7%	5.1%	6.0%	6.1%	6.0%
	% of total	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%
Columbia	Count	292 _a	131 _b	228 _c	209 _d	162 _b	139 _{b, e, f}	187 _{d, g}	150 _b	117 _f	180 _{b, g}	112 _{e, f}
	% within cnty	15.3%	6.9%	12.0%	11.0%	8.5%	7.3%	9.8%	7.9%	6.1%	9.4%	5.9%
	% within year	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Cowlitz	Count	8506 _a	7698 _b	7082 _c	7294 _d	6497 _e	6546 _e	5481 _{f, g, h}	5322 _i	5798 _h	6573 _g	5747 _{f, h}
	% within cnty	11.7%	10.6%	9.8%	10.1%	9.0%	9.0%	7.6%	7.3%	8.0%	9.1%	7.9%
	% within year	2.4%	2.1%	1.9%	1.7%	1.5%	1.5%	1.3%	1.2%	1.3%	1.4%	1.3%
	% of total	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Douglas	Count	1636 _a	1543 _b	1708 _a	1738 _b	1512 _c	1506 _c	955 _d	1285 _e	1113 _{d, f}	1275 _f	1076 _d
	% within cnty	10.7%	10.1%	11.1%	11.3%	9.9%	9.8%	6.2%	8.4%	7.3%	8.3%	7.0%
	% within year	0.5%	0.4%	0.5%	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Ferry	Count	120 _{a, b}	152 _b	106 _{a, c}	51 _d	63 _{d, e}	112 _c	69 _{d, e}	103 _{c, f}	61 _{d, e}	87 _{e, f}	58 _{d, e}
	% within cnty	12.2%	15.5%	10.8%	5.2%	6.4%	11.4%	7.0%	10.5%	6.2%	8.9%	5.9%
	% within year	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Franklin	Count	4701 _a	4424 _b	4523 _b	4880 _c	4739 _d	4593 _{d, e}	4690 _c	4552 _{e, f}	4468 _f	5424 _c	4598 _{d, f}
	% within cnty	9.1%	8.6%	8.8%	9.5%	9.2%	8.9%	9.1%	8.8%	8.7%	10.5%	8.9%
	% within year	1.4%	1.2%	1.2%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	1.0%	1.0%	1.1%	1.0%
	% of total	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Garfield	Count	144 _{a, b, c}	122 _c	172 _b	151 _{a, c}	107 _d	144 _{a, c}	42 _e	78 _f	101 _{d, f}	117 _d	76 _f
	% within cnty	11.5%	9.7%	13.7%	12.0%	8.5%	11.5%	3.3%	6.2%	8.1%	9.3%	6.1%
	% within year	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Grant	Count	7217 _a	6913 _b	6956 _b	6799 _c	5973 _d	5351 _e	4410 _f	4922 _f	5223 _g	5921 _e	4897 _f
	% within cnty	11.2%	10.7%	10.8%	10.5%	9.2%	8.3%	6.8%	7.6%	8.1%	9.2%	7.6%
	% within year	2.1%	1.9%	1.9%	1.6%	1.4%	1.2%	1.1%	1.1%	1.2%	1.2%	1.1%
	% of total	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Gray's Harbor	Count	4278 _a	4201 _b	4409 _{a, b}	4172 _c	4342 _c	4078 _d	3502 _e	3699 _e	3027 _f	3290 _f	2822 _g
	% within cnty	10.2%	10.0%	10.5%	10.0%	10.4%	9.8%	8.4%	8.8%	7.2%	7.9%	6.7%
	% within year	1.2%	1.2%	1.2%	1.0%	1.0%	0.9%	0.9%	0.8%	0.7%	0.7%	0.6%
	% of total	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Island	Count	2488 _a	2321 _b	1697 _c	1987 _c	1363 _d	1536 _e	1166 _f	1563 _e	1755 _g	1990 _g	1754 _g
	% within cnty	12.7%	11.8%	8.6%	10.1%	6.9%	7.8%	5.9%	8.0%	8.9%	10.1%	8.9%
	% within year	0.7%	0.6%	0.5%	0.5%	0.3%	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%
	% of total	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Jefferson	Count	1269 _a	1405 _a	1078 _b	1002 _c	860 _d	1017 _c	924 _c	1039 _c	723 _e	918 _d	830 _d
	% within cnty	11.5%	12.7%	9.7%	9.1%	7.8%	9.2%	8.4%	9.4%	6.5%	8.3%	7.5%
	% within year	0.4%	0.4%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
King	Count	120081 _a	135696 _b	138759 _b	143067 _c	139562 _d	147394 _e	141445 _a	166596 _b	161987 _f	166003 _a	160443 _f
	% within cnty	7.4%	8.4%	8.6%	8.8%	8.6%	9.1%	8.7%	10.3%	10.0%	10.2%	9.9%
	% within year	34.5%	37.2%	37.2%	33.5%	31.7%	33.8%	34.7%	37.2%	36.4%	34.5%	36.3%
	% of total	2.6%	2.9%	3.0%	3.1%	3.0%	3.2%	3.1%	3.6%	3.5%	3.6%	3.5%
Kitsap	Count	14919 _a	14423 _b	14419 _b	14134 _c	13955 _d	13439 _e	12956 _d	13015 _f	12084 _g	15541 _d	11316 _h
	% within cnty	9.9%	9.6%	9.6%	9.4%	9.3%	8.9%	8.6%	8.7%	8.0%	10.3%	7.5%
	% within year	4.3%	3.9%	3.9%	3.3%	3.2%	3.1%	3.2%	2.9%	2.7%	3.2%	2.6%
	% of total	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%
Kittitas	Count	2574 _a	2397 _b	2197 _c	2060 _{d, h}	2108 _{d, h}	2035 _{g, h}	1865 _{f, h}	2266 _{e, i}	2294 _i	2289 _{d, f, h}	1851 _j
	% within cnty	10.8%	10.0%	9.2%	8.6%	8.8%	8.5%	7.8%	9.5%	9.6%	9.6%	7.7%
	% within year	0.7%	0.7%	0.6%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.4%
	% of total	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Klickitat	Count	648 _a	574 _b	755 _a	541 _c	521 _c	444 _{d, e}	459 _{c, e}	431 _{d, f}	378 _f	342 _g	247 _h
	% within cnty	12.1%	10.7%	14.1%	10.1%	9.8%	8.3%	8.6%	8.1%	7.1%	6.4%	4.6%
	% within year	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Lewis	Count	3753 _{a, b}	3995 _b	3893 _a	4249 _c	4384 _c	4073 _d	3450 _e	3132 _f	3524 _g	4187 _e	3476 _g

Lincoln	% within cnty	8.9%	9.5%	9.2%	10.1%	10.4%	9.7%	8.2%	7.4%	8.4%	9.9%	8.3%
	% within year	1.1%	1.1%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	0.9%	0.8%	0.7%	0.8%	0.9%	0.8%
	% of total	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
	Count	338 _a	353 _a	355 _a	372 _a	271 _{b, c}	276 _{b, c}	281 _{b, c}	290 _{b, c}	309 _c	291 _{b, c}	260 _b
Mason	% within cnty	10.0%	10.4%	10.5%	11.0%	8.0%	8.1%	8.3%	8.5%	9.1%	8.6%	7.7%
	% within year	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Count	3682 _a	3621 _b	3436 _c	3111 _d	3016 _e	3349 _f	2965 _d	2862 _g	2491 _h	2438 _i	1925 _j
Okanogan	% within cnty	11.2%	11.0%	10.4%	9.5%	9.2%	10.2%	9.0%	8.7%	7.6%	7.4%	5.9%
	% within year	1.1%	1.0%	0.9%	0.7%	0.7%	0.8%	0.7%	0.6%	0.6%	0.5%	0.4%
	% of total	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%
	Count	1822 _a	1592 _b	1428 _c	1273 _d	991 _e	603 _f	560 _f	1033 _e	909 _g	801 _h	437 _i
Pacific	% within cnty	15.9%	13.9%	12.5%	11.1%	8.7%	5.3%	4.9%	9.0%	7.9%	7.0%	3.8%
	% within year	0.5%	0.4%	0.4%	0.3%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Count	891 _a	801 _b	641 _c	614 _d	540 _e	496 _{e, f}	439 _f	419 _g	249 _h	436 _g	175 _i
Pend Oreille	% within cnty	15.6%	14.1%	11.2%	10.8%	9.5%	8.7%	7.7%	7.3%	4.4%	7.6%	3.1%
	% within year	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Count	945 _a	778 _b	677 _c	611 _d	546 _e	408 _f	402 _{f, g}	447 _{f, g}	433 _{f, g}	429 _f	483 _g
Pierce	% within cnty	15.3%	12.6%	11.0%	9.9%	8.9%	6.6%	6.5%	7.3%	7.0%	7.0%	7.8%
	% within year	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Count	63011 _a	61465 _b	61033 _c	63486 _d	58989 _e	56664 _f	54559 _e	57342 _g	62418 _h	71065 _d	63902 _i
San Juan	% within cnty	9.3%	9.1%	9.1%	9.4%	8.8%	8.4%	8.1%	8.5%	9.3%	10.5%	9.5%
	% within year	18.1%	16.8%	16.4%	14.9%	13.4%	13.0%	13.4%	12.8%	14.0%	14.8%	14.4%
	% of total	1.4%	1.3%	1.3%	1.4%	1.3%	1.2%	1.2%	1.2%	1.4%	1.5%	1.4%
	Count	375 _a	303 _{b, c}	362 _{a, d}	323 _c	313 _{c, e}	239 _{f, g}	209 _g	401 _{b, d}	278 _{e, f}	311 _{e, f}	282 _{e, f}
Skagit	% within cnty	11.0%	8.9%	10.7%	9.5%	9.2%	7.0%	6.2%	11.8%	8.2%	9.2%	8.3%
	% within year	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Count	9666 _a	8606 _b	9738 _c	9309 _d	9253 _e	8036 _f	6778 _g	6801 _h	7088 _i	7409 _{h, i}	5753 _j
Skamania	% within cnty	10.9%	9.7%	11.0%	10.5%	10.5%	9.1%	7.7%	7.7%	8.0%	8.4%	6.5%
	% within year	2.8%	2.4%	2.6%	2.2%	2.1%	1.8%	1.7%	1.5%	1.6%	1.5%	1.3%
	% of total	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%
	Count	284 _a	261 _{a, b}	253 _{b, c}	182 _{d, e}	140 _f	252 _{c, g}	295 _{a, b}	281 _{b, c}	224 _{e, g}	194 _d	185 _{d, e}
Snohomish	% within cnty	11.1%	10.2%	9.9%	7.1%	5.5%	9.9%	11.6%	11.0%	8.8%	7.6%	7.3%
	% within year	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Snohomish	Count	5506 _a	6137 _b	11821 _c	42010 _d	40272 _e	36004 _f	33559 _f	35681 _g	32559 _h	33941 _i	34232 _j
	% within cnty	1.8%	2.0%	3.8%	13.5%	12.9%	11.6%	10.8%	11.4%	10.4%	10.9%	11.0%
	% within year	1.6%	1.7%	3.2%	9.8%	9.2%	8.3%	8.2%	8.0%	7.3%	7.1%	7.7%

	% of total	0.1%	0.1%	0.3%	0.9%	0.9%	0.8%	0.7%	0.8%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%
Spokane	Count	1571 _a	1621 _a	1746 _a	17399 _b	50364 _c	52300 _d	46312 _c	46046 _e	41965 _f	42493 _g	42383 _h
	% within cnty	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	5.1%	14.6%	15.2%	13.5%	13.4%	12.2%	12.3%	12.3%
	% within year	0.5%	0.4%	0.5%	4.1%	11.5%	12.0%	11.3%	10.3%	9.4%	8.8%	9.6%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	1.1%	1.1%	1.0%	1.0%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%
Stevens	Count	1550 _a	1603 _a	1617 _a	1582 _b	1317 _c	994 _{d, e}	989 _e	1043 _{d, e}	898 _f	695 _g	945 _{d, f}
	% within cnty	11.7%	12.1%	12.2%	12.0%	10.0%	7.5%	7.5%	7.9%	6.8%	5.3%	7.1%
	% within year	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Thurston	Count	8723 _a	14119 _b	15115 _c	15487 _d	14511 _e	13561 _f	12856 _f	12598 _g	12439 _g	13702 _g	12352 _g
	% within cnty	6.0%	9.7%	10.4%	10.6%	10.0%	9.3%	8.8%	8.7%	8.6%	9.4%	8.5%
	% within year	2.5%	3.9%	4.1%	3.6%	3.3%	3.1%	3.2%	2.8%	2.8%	2.8%	2.8%
	% of total	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%
Wahkiakum	Count	76 _{a, b}	102 _{a, d}	132 _{d, e}	120 _{b, c, d}	174 _e	134 _{c, d}	88 _{a, b}	106 _{a, b}	116 _{a, b, c}	45 _f	94 _a
	% within cnty	6.4%	8.6%	11.1%	10.1%	14.7%	11.3%	7.4%	8.9%	9.8%	3.8%	7.9%
	% within year	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Walla Walla	Count	3946 _a	4317 _a	4003 _b	3883 _c	3434 _d	3448 _d	3200 _d	3062 _e	2357 _f	2897 _g	2504 _h
	% within cnty	10.7%	11.7%	10.8%	10.5%	9.3%	9.3%	8.6%	8.3%	6.4%	7.8%	6.8%
	% within year	1.1%	1.2%	1.1%	0.9%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.7%	0.5%	0.6%	0.6%
	% of total	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Whatcom	Count	9949 _a	13188 _b	11720 _c	12604 _d	12050 _e	11196 _f	8788 _g	10987 _h	11876 _i	15842 _j	11734 _i
	% within cnty	7.7%	10.1%	9.0%	9.7%	9.3%	8.6%	6.8%	8.5%	9.1%	12.2%	9.0%
	% within year	2.9%	3.6%	3.1%	3.0%	2.7%	2.6%	2.2%	2.5%	2.7%	3.3%	2.7%
	% of total	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%
Whitman	Count	2153 _a	2362 _a	1710 _b	2205 _c	1727 _d	1465 _e	1190 _f	1001 _g	1202 _f	1298 _f	1521 _e
	% within cnty	12.1%	13.2%	9.6%	12.4%	9.7%	8.2%	6.7%	5.6%	6.7%	7.3%	8.5%
	% within year	0.6%	0.6%	0.5%	0.5%	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%
	% of total	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Yakima	Count	17741 _a	16962 _b	18151 _c	19054 _d	17872 _e	15400 _f	13929 _g	15039 _g	13700 _h	14688 _h	11971 _i
	% within cnty	10.2%	9.7%	10.4%	10.9%	10.2%	8.8%	8.0%	8.6%	7.9%	8.4%	6.9%
	% within year	5.1%	4.6%	4.9%	4.5%	4.1%	3.5%	3.4%	3.4%	3.1%	3.1%	2.7%
	% of total	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%

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.

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

		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Female	Count	126370 _{a, b}	133380 _b	131836 _c	151148 _c	156389 _{a, c}	151643 _c	139858 _c	155459 _d	152448 _e	158152 _f	150904 _d
	% within sex	7.9%	8.3%	8.2%	9.4%	9.7%	9.4%	8.7%	9.7%	9.5%	9.8%	9.4%
	% within year	48.2%	48.5%	47.6%	47.6%	48.0%	47.7%	47.6%	46.6%	45.6%	45.1%	46.8%
	% of total	3.7%	3.9%	3.9%	4.4%	4.6%	4.4%	4.1%	4.6%	4.5%	4.6%	4.4%
Male	Count	135598 _{a, b}	141889 _b	145282 _c	166437 _c	169622 _{a, c}	166487 _c	154124 _c	178287 _d	181644 _e	192182 _f	171425 _d
	% within sex	7.5%	7.9%	8.1%	9.2%	9.4%	9.2%	8.5%	9.9%	10.1%	10.7%	9.5%
	% within year	51.8%	51.5%	52.4%	52.4%	52.0%	52.3%	52.4%	53.4%	54.4%	54.9%	53.2%
	% of total	4.0%	4.2%	4.3%	4.9%	5.0%	4.9%	4.5%	5.2%	5.3%	5.6%	5.0%

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.

Table A7. Crosstabulation for rates of victimization by year of offense and by age at time of offense

		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
17 and younger	Count	14308 _a	14388 _b	14544 _b	16326 _b	18318 _{a, c}	18216 _c	16805 _{a, c}	11977 _d	13650 _e	16133 _f	16948 _b
	% within age	8.3%	8.4%	8.5%	9.5%	10.7%	10.6%	9.8%	7.0%	8.0%	9.4%	9.9%
	% within year	5.5%	5.3%	5.3%	5.2%	5.6%	5.8%	5.7%	3.6%	4.1%	4.6%	5.2%
	% of total	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%	0.5%
18 to 25	Count	43342 _a	44553 _b	43501 _c	49740 _c	49488 _d	47610 _{d, e}	43378 _e	42657 _f	46394 _g	49052 _g	45235 _g
	% within age	8.6%	8.8%	8.6%	9.9%	9.8%	9.4%	8.6%	8.4%	9.2%	9.7%	9.0%
	% within year	16.8%	16.4%	15.9%	15.7%	15.2%	15.0%	14.8%	12.8%	13.9%	14.0%	14.0%
	% of total	1.3%	1.3%	1.3%	1.5%	1.5%	1.4%	1.3%	1.3%	1.4%	1.4%	1.3%
26 to 35	Count	58543 _{a, b}	61217 _b	63140 _{a, c}	73491 _{c, d}	76325 _{d, e}	75063 _{e, f, g}	69998 _{f, g}	75853 _{a, b}	80051 _g	82764 _{d, e, f}	77518 _{f, g}
	% within age	7.4%	7.7%	8.0%	9.3%	9.6%	9.5%	8.8%	9.6%	10.1%	10.4%	9.8%
	% within year	22.7%	22.5%	23.0%	23.3%	23.5%	23.7%	23.9%	22.7%	24.0%	23.6%	23.9%
	% of total	1.7%	1.8%	1.9%	2.2%	2.2%	2.2%	2.1%	2.2%	2.4%	2.4%	2.3%
36 to 45	Count	47686 _{a, b}	50194 _{a, b}	50649 _{a, b}	58544 _{a, b}	59352 _b	59055 _a	55763 _c	67532 _{d, e}	67444 _e	71218 _{d, e}	66569 _d
	% within age	7.3%	7.7%	7.7%	9.0%	9.1%	9.0%	8.5%	10.3%	10.3%	10.9%	10.2%
	% within year	18.5%	18.4%	18.5%	18.5%	18.3%	18.7%	19.0%	20.3%	20.2%	20.3%	20.5%
	% of total	1.4%	1.5%	1.5%	1.7%	1.7%	1.7%	1.6%	2.0%	2.0%	2.1%	2.0%
46 and older	Count	94469 _{a, b}	101774 _{c-j}	102220 _{g-j}	117733 _{e, f, i, j}	121047 _{d, f, h, j}	116610 _b	106928 _{a, b}	135403 _k	126142 _c	131796 _{c-j}	117774 _a
	% within age	7.4%	8.0%	8.0%	9.3%	9.5%	9.2%	8.4%	10.6%	9.9%	10.4%	9.3%
	% within year	36.6%	37.4%	37.3%	37.3%	37.3%	36.8%	36.5%	40.6%	37.8%	37.6%	36.3%
	% of total	2.8%	3.0%	3.0%	3.5%	3.6%	3.4%	3.1%	4.0%	3.7%	3.9%	3.5%

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.

Table A8. Crosstabulation for rates of victimization by year of offense and by race

		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
White	Count	202438 _a	209115 _b	205730 _c	237808 _b	244907 _b	237236 _d	217193 _e	245245 _{d, e}	237162 _f	247666 _g	221298 _h
	% within race	8.1%	8.3%	8.2%	9.5%	9.8%	9.5%	8.7%	9.8%	9.5%	9.9%	8.8%
	% within year	85.7%	85.2%	84.4%	84.9%	85.0%	84.1%	83.6%	83.8%	82.2%	81.7%	80.1%
	% of total	6.8%	7.0%	6.9%	7.9%	8.2%	7.9%	7.2%	8.2%	7.9%	8.3%	7.4%
Black or African American	Count	18059 _a	19063 _{a, b}	19467 _{b, c}	21716 _{a, b}	22177 _a	23430 _{d, e}	22149 _e	23670 _{c, d}	25761 _f	27748 _f	28154 _g
	% within race	7.2%	7.6%	7.7%	8.6%	8.8%	9.3%	8.8%	9.4%	10.2%	11.0%	11.2%
	% within year	7.6%	7.8%	8.0%	7.8%	7.7%	8.3%	8.5%	8.1%	8.9%	9.2%	10.2%
	% of total	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.7%	0.7%	0.8%	0.7%	0.8%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%
AI/AN	Count	2984 _a	3067 _a	3009 _a	3375 _{a, b}	3717 _a	3490 _a	2943 _{b, c}	3193 _c	4230 _d	4405 _d	4209 _d
	% within race	7.7%	7.9%	7.8%	8.7%	9.6%	9.0%	7.6%	8.3%	11.0%	11.4%	10.9%
	% within year	1.3%	1.2%	1.2%	1.2%	1.3%	1.2%	1.1%	1.1%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%
	% of total	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Asian	Count	12506 _a	14097 _b	15193 _{c, d}	16931 _{d, e}	16841 _{b, e}	17331 _d	16686 _c	19463 _f	20294 _g	21857 _{g, h}	20476 _h
	% within race	6.5%	7.4%	7.9%	8.8%	8.8%	9.0%	8.7%	10.2%	10.6%	11.4%	10.7%
	% within year	5.3%	5.7%	6.2%	6.0%	5.8%	6.1%	6.4%	6.7%	7.0%	7.2%	7.4%
	% of total	0.4%	0.5%	0.5%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%
NHIPO	Count	134 _a	177 _{a, b}	226 _b	276 _b	543 _c	604 _c	780 _d	999 _{d, e}	1037 _e	1468 _f	2128 _g
	% within race	1.6%	2.1%	2.7%	3.3%	6.5%	7.2%	9.3%	11.9%	12.4%	17.5%	25.4%
	% within year	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%	0.5%	0.8%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%

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.

Table A9. Crosstabulation for rates of victimization by year of offense and by ethnicity

		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Not Hispanic or Latino	Count	156983 _a	155854 _b	144978 _c	166745 _d	169143 _e	161994 _{c, d}	146778 _f	167959 _b	179131 _{c, d}	189773 _g	172535 _h
	% within ethnicity	8.7%	8.6%	8.0%	9.2%	9.3%	8.9%	8.1%	9.3%	9.9%	10.5%	9.5%
	% within year	88.6%	88.0%	87.2%	86.9%	87.4%	87.0%	86.4%	88.1%	87.1%	85.9%	84.6%
	% of total	7.5%	7.5%	7.0%	8.0%	8.1%	7.8%	7.0%	8.1%	8.6%	9.1%	8.3%
Hispanic or Latino	Count	20107 _a	21185 _b	21330 _c	25130 _d	24352 _e	24256 _{c, d}	23175 _f	22668 _b	26626 _{c, d}	31109 _g	31452 _h
	% within ethnicity	7.4%	7.8%	7.9%	9.3%	9.0%	8.9%	8.5%	8.4%	9.8%	11.5%	11.6%
	% within year	11.4%	12.0%	12.8%	13.1%	12.6%	13.0%	13.6%	11.9%	12.9%	14.1%	15.4%
	% of total	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.2%	1.2%	1.2%	1.1%	1.1%	1.3%	1.5%	1.5%

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.

Table A10. Crosstabulation for rates of victimization by year of offense and by type of victim

		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Individual	Count	264780 _a	278089 _a	278988 _b	319088 _b	327572 _c	319825 _d	295448 _e	336362 _b	337862 _a	353974 _f	325618 _{d, f}
	% within type	7.7%	8.1%	8.1%	9.3%	9.5%	9.3%	8.6%	9.8%	9.8%	10.3%	9.5%
	% within year	76.1%	76.2%	74.8%	74.8%	74.4%	73.3%	72.4%	75.1%	75.9%	73.7%	73.6%
	% of total	5.7%	6.0%	6.0%	6.9%	7.1%	6.9%	6.4%	7.3%	7.3%	7.7%	7.1%
Business	Count	54970 _a	58613 _a	64389 _{b, d}	71966 _e	75413 _{d, e}	76419 _c	73053 _f	76239 _{b, d, e}	82564 _g	97844 _h	85323 _i
	% within type	6.7%	7.2%	7.9%	8.8%	9.2%	9.4%	8.9%	9.3%	10.1%	12.0%	10.4%
	% within year	15.8%	16.1%	17.3%	16.9%	17.1%	17.5%	17.9%	17.0%	18.5%	20.4%	19.3%
	% of total	1.2%	1.3%	1.4%	1.6%	1.6%	1.7%	1.6%	1.7%	1.8%	2.1%	1.8%
Financial Institution	Count	1029 _a	837 _b	829 _{b, c}	814 _c	912 _{b, c}	965 _{b, c}	845 _{b, c}	596 _d	679 _d	755 _d	616 _d
	% within type	11.6%	9.4%	9.3%	9.2%	10.3%	10.9%	9.5%	6.7%	7.6%	8.5%	6.9%
	% within year	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Government	Count	4420 _a	4324 _{a, b}	4215 _b	4334 _{c, d}	4241 _d	4332 _{c, d}	4288 _c	5336 _{a, b}	5265 _b	7379 _e	6640 _e
	% within type	8.1%	7.9%	7.7%	7.9%	7.7%	7.9%	7.8%	9.7%	9.6%	13.5%	12.1%
	% within year	1.3%	1.2%	1.1%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.1%	1.2%	1.2%	1.5%	1.5%
	% of total	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%
Law Enforcement	Count	978 _a	1023 _a	1083 _a	1419 _b	1561 _{b, c}	1641 _c	1796 _{d, e}	1891 _e	1880 _e	2263 _{d, f}	2200 _f
	% within type	5.5%	5.8%	6.1%	8.0%	8.8%	9.3%	10.1%	10.7%	10.6%	12.8%	12.4%
	% within year	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%	0.5%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Religious Organization	Count	668 _{a, b}	652 _{a- h}	620 _{a- l}	772 _{a, b, g, h}	645 _{i, j, k, l}	650 _{e, f, k, l}	655 _{b, d, f, h, j, l}	759 _{a- l}	787 _{a- h}	943 _a	682 _{c- l}
	% within type	8.5%	8.3%	7.9%	9.9%	8.2%	8.3%	8.4%	9.7%	10.0%	12.0%	8.7%
	% within year	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Society/ Public	Count	19410 _{a, b}	20080 _b	21473 _a	26400 _c	28720 _d	30545 _e	30257 _f	25195 _{a, b}	14629 _g	15289 _g	19256 _h
	% within type	7.7%	8.0%	8.5%	10.5%	11.4%	12.2%	12.0%	10.0%	5.8%	6.1%	7.7%
	% within year	5.6%	5.5%	5.8%	6.2%	6.5%	7.0%	7.4%	5.6%	3.3%	3.2%	4.4%
	% of total	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%	0.6%	0.6%	0.7%	0.7%	0.5%	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%
Other	Count	1712 _a	1411 _{b- f}	1419 _{b- f}	1861 _g	1440 _h	1766 _{e- g}	1680 _{d, f, g}	1693 _{b- f}	1601 _{c, h}	1980 _{b, d, e, f, g}	1840 _{b, d- g}
	% within type	9.3%	7.7%	7.7%	10.1%	7.8%	9.6%	9.1%	9.2%	8.7%	10.8%	10.0%
	% within year	0.5%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	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.

Table A11. Crosstabulation for rates of victimization by year of offense and by relationship to offender

		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Spouse	Count	4235 _a	4198 _{a, b}	4263 _{a, b}	4667 _{b, c}	5127 _{b, c}	5247 _c	5639 _{d, e}	5421 _e	5243 _e	5319 _e	5592 _d
	% within type	7.7%	7.6%	7.8%	8.5%	9.3%	9.5%	10.3%	9.9%	9.5%	9.7%	10.2%
	% within year	7.6%	7.2%	7.1%	6.9%	6.8%	6.6%	5.5%	5.4%	5.3%	5.4%	5.7%
	% of total	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%
Common-law Spouse	Count	202 _a	14 _b	193 _a	214 _a	251 _a	229 _{a, c}	222 _{c, d}	192 _d	205 _d	172 _d	198 _d
	% within type	9.7%	0.7%	9.2%	10.2%	12.0%	10.9%	10.6%	9.2%	9.8%	8.2%	9.5%
	% within year	0.4%	0.0%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Parent	Count	3379 _{a, b, c}	3413 _{b, c, d}	3505 _{b, c, d}	3882 _{b, c, d}	4255 _{c, d}	4386 _d	6234 _{a, b}	6004 _{a, b, c}	5967 _{a, b, c}	6040 _{a, b}	6099 _a
	% within type	6.4%	6.4%	6.6%	7.3%	8.0%	8.2%	11.7%	11.3%	11.2%	11.4%	11.5%
	% within year	6.0%	5.8%	5.8%	5.7%	5.7%	5.5%	6.1%	5.9%	6.0%	6.1%	6.3%
	% of total	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%	0.5%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%
Sibling	Count	2327 _a	2382 _{a, b}	2362 _{a, b}	2564 _{b, c}	2899 _{a, b, c}	2822 _{c, d}	3156 _e	3162 _{e, f}	3083 _e	3000 _e	3282 _{d, f}
	% within type	7.5%	7.7%	7.6%	8.3%	9.3%	9.1%	10.2%	10.2%	9.9%	9.7%	10.6%
	% within year	4.2%	4.1%	3.9%	3.8%	3.9%	3.5%	3.1%	3.1%	3.1%	3.0%	3.4%
	% of total	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%
Child	Count	2078 _a	2269 _{a, b}	2438 _{a, b, c}	2810 _{b, c}	3256 _c	3188 _{a, b, c}	3037 _{d, e}	2692 _f	2934 _{d, e}	2862 _{e, f}	3109 _d
	% within type	6.8%	7.4%	7.9%	9.2%	10.6%	10.4%	9.9%	8.8%	9.6%	9.3%	10.1%
	% within year	3.7%	3.9%	4.1%	4.1%	4.3%	4.0%	2.9%	2.7%	2.9%	2.9%	3.2%
	% of total	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%
Grandparent	Count	249 _{a, b}	258 _{a, b}	235 _b	240 _b	339 _{a, b}	322 _b	664 _{c, d}	670 _d	559 _{a, c, d}	595 _{c, d}	527 _{a, c}
	% within type	5.3%	5.5%	5.0%	5.2%	7.3%	6.9%	14.3%	14.4%	12.0%	12.8%	11.3%
	% within year	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%	0.4%	0.6%	0.7%	0.6%	0.6%	0.5%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Grandchild	Count	150 _{a-i}	191 _{e-i}	216 _i	231 _i	241 _{c, d, g, h, i}	240 _{b, d, f, h, i}	210 _a	220 _a	243 _{a-h}	204 _a	213 _a
	% within type	6.4%	8.1%	9.2%	9.8%	10.2%	10.2%	8.9%	9.3%	10.3%	8.6%	9.0%
	% within year	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
In-Law	Count	317 _{a, b}	336 _{a, b}	358 _b	348 _{a, b}	421 _{a, b}	398 _{a, b}	523 _{a, b}	480 _{a, b}	500 _{a, b}	458 _a	487 _{a, b}
	% within type	6.9%	7.3%	7.7%	7.5%	9.1%	8.6%	11.3%	10.4%	10.8%	9.9%	10.5%
	% within year	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.5%	0.6%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Stepparent	Count	382 _a	334 _{a, b, c}	337 _{a, b, c, d}	430 _{a, c}	435 _{a, b, c}	407 _{b, c, d}	558 _{b, c, d}	548 _{b, c, d}	449 _d	483 _{b, d}	510 _{b, c, d}
	% within type	7.8%	6.9%	6.9%	8.8%	8.9%	8.4%	11.5%	11.2%	9.2%	9.9%	10.5%
	% within year	0.7%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Stepchild	Count	451 _a	443 _a	470 _a	477 _a	578 _a	537 _a	557 _b	467 _b	476 _b	463 _b	481 _b
	% within type	8.4%	8.2%	8.7%	8.8%	10.7%	9.9%	10.3%	8.6%	8.8%	8.6%	8.9%
	% within year	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.7%	0.8%	0.7%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%
	% of total	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Stepsibling	Count	99 _{a, b, c, d}	104 _{a, b, c, d}	99 _{a, b, c, d}	121 _{a, b, c, d}	138 _{c, d}	151 _{b, d}	125 _a	144 _{a, b, c, d}	148 _{a, b, c, d}	139 _{a, b, c, d}	114 _a
	% within type	7.2%	7.5%	7.2%	8.8%	10.0%	10.9%	9.0%	10.4%	10.7%	10.1%	8.2%
	% within year	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%

	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Other Family Member	Count	1308 _{a,h}	1411 _{e-h}	1509 _{c,d,g,h}	1601 _{a-h}	1854 _{b,d,f,h}	1888 _{a-h}	2209 _a	2185 _{a,e}	2211 _{a,e}	2167 _{a,e}	2224 _{a-h}
	% within type	6.4%	6.9%	7.3%	7.8%	9.0%	9.2%	10.7%	10.6%	10.8%	10.5%	10.8%
	% within year	2.3%	2.4%	2.5%	2.4%	2.5%	2.4%	2.1%	2.2%	2.2%	2.2%	2.3%
	% of total	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
Offender	Count	824 _a	862 _a	815 _a	893 _{a,b}	856 _{b,c}	1088 _a	922 _d	992 _{c,d}	998 _{c,d}	1072 _c	1020 _c
	% within type	8.0%	8.3%	7.9%	8.6%	8.3%	10.5%	8.9%	9.6%	9.6%	10.4%	9.9%
	% within year	1.5%	1.5%	1.4%	1.3%	1.1%	1.4%	0.9%	1.0%	1.0%	1.1%	1.0%
	% of total	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Acquaintance	Count	7923 _a	8108 _{a,b}	8276 _{a,b}	9264 _{a,b}	8940 _c	9698 _{c,d}	13911 _b	12508 _{c,d,e}	12500 _{d,e}	12674 _e	12470 _e
	% within type	6.8%	7.0%	7.1%	8.0%	7.7%	8.3%	12.0%	10.8%	10.8%	10.9%	10.7%
	% within year	14.2%	13.9%	13.8%	13.7%	11.9%	12.2%	13.5%	12.4%	12.5%	12.8%	12.8%
	% of total	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	1.0%	1.0%	1.1%	1.6%	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%
Friend	Count	1463 _{a,b}	1467 _b	1511 _b	1860 _{a,b,c}	2250 _{c,d,e,f}	2371 _{c-e,f}	3240 _{d-f}	3220 _f	3166 _{e,f}	2897 _{c,d,e}	2822 _{a,c,d}
	% within type	5.6%	5.6%	5.8%	7.1%	8.6%	9.0%	12.3%	12.3%	12.1%	11.0%	10.7%
	% within year	2.6%	2.5%	2.5%	2.7%	3.0%	3.0%	3.1%	3.2%	3.2%	2.9%	2.9%
	% of total	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%
Neighbor	Count	1028 _{a,b}	1083 _{a,b}	1011 _b	1342 _{a,c}	1835 _d	1721 _c	2587 _d	3279 _e	3839 _f	3564 _f	3641 _f
	% within type	4.1%	4.3%	4.1%	5.4%	7.4%	6.9%	10.4%	13.2%	15.4%	14.3%	14.6%
	% within year	1.8%	1.9%	1.7%	2.0%	2.4%	2.2%	2.5%	3.2%	3.8%	3.6%	3.7%
	% of total	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%
Babysittee	Count	57 _{a,b}	42 _{a,b,c,d}	66 _b	385 _e	1394 _f	1058 _g	76 _{a,b,d}	38 _c	48 _{c,d}	43 _{c,d}	56 _{a,c,d}
	% within type	1.7%	1.3%	2.0%	11.8%	42.7%	32.4%	2.3%	1.2%	1.5%	1.3%	1.7%
	% within year	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.6%	1.9%	1.3%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Boyfriend/ Girlfriend	Count	11577 _{a,b}	12267 _b	12664 _b	14121 _b	14977 _{a,c}	15685 _c	14988 _d	13651 _e	13011 _{e,f}	12415 _g	12220 _{f,g}
	% within type	7.8%	8.3%	8.6%	9.6%	10.1%	10.6%	10.2%	9.3%	8.8%	8.4%	8.3%
	% within year	20.7%	21.0%	21.1%	20.8%	20.0%	19.7%	14.6%	13.5%	13.0%	12.5%	12.6%
	% of total	1.3%	1.4%	1.4%	1.6%	1.7%	1.7%	1.7%	1.5%	1.5%	1.4%	1.4%
Child of Boyfriend/ Girlfriend	Count	372 _{a,b}	438 _b	431 _{a,b}	441 _{a,b}	527 _{a,b}	475 _a	401 _{c,d}	439 _d	395 _{c,d}	330 _c	308 _c
	% within type	8.2%	9.6%	9.5%	9.7%	11.6%	10.4%	8.8%	9.6%	8.7%	7.2%	6.8%
	% within year	0.7%	0.8%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.6%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Ex-Spouse	Count	522 _{a,b,c}	523 _{a,b,c,d}	581 _{b,c,e}	822 _f	854 _{e,f}	835 _{c,e,f}	930 _{a,b,c}	904 _{a,b}	749 _{d,g}	727 _g	769 _{a,d,g}
	% within type	6.4%	6.4%	7.1%	10.0%	10.4%	10.2%	11.3%	11.0%	9.1%	8.8%	9.4%
	% within year	0.9%	0.9%	1.0%	1.2%	1.1%	1.1%	0.9%	0.9%	0.8%	0.7%	0.8%
	% of total	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Employee	Count	169 _{a-e}	191 _{c-e}	223 _e	223 _{b,d,e}	279 _e	296 _e	317 _{a-e}	259 _{a-d,f}	208 _f	230 _{a,f}	259 _{a-d,f}
	% within type	6.4%	7.2%	8.4%	8.4%	10.5%	11.2%	11.9%	9.8%	7.8%	8.7%	9.8%
	% within year	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Employer	Count	94 _a	94 _a	73 _a	118 _a	133 _a	149 _a	387 _b	305 _{b,c}	296 _{b,c}	326 _{b,c}	260 _c
	% within type	4.2%	4.2%	3.3%	5.3%	6.0%	6.7%	17.3%	13.6%	13.2%	14.6%	11.6%
	% within year	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Count	6154 _{a-e}	6419 _{a-e}	6376 _{d,e}	7294 _{c,e}	8551 _{b,f}	9501 _g	12327 _g	10985 _{a,c-e}	11648 _{f,g}	11692 _{f,g}	11601 _g

Otherwise Known	% within type	6.0%	6.3%	6.2%	7.1%	8.3%	9.3%	12.0%	10.7%	11.4%	11.4%	11.3%
	% within year	11.0%	11.0%	10.6%	10.8%	11.4%	12.0%	12.0%	10.9%	11.7%	11.8%	11.9%
	% of total	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.8%	1.0%	1.1%	1.4%	1.2%	1.3%	1.3%	1.3%
Stranger	Count	10204 _a	11090 _{a, b}	11563 _b	12907 _b	14090 _{a, b}	16123 _c	29572 _d	32357 _e	30855 _f	31336 _{e, f}	29025 _g
	% within type	4.5%	4.8%	5.0%	5.6%	6.1%	7.0%	12.9%	14.1%	13.5%	13.7%	12.7%
	% within year	18.2%	19.0%	19.3%	19.0%	18.8%	20.3%	28.7%	32.0%	30.9%	31.6%	29.8%
	% of total	1.1%	1.2%	1.3%	1.4%	1.6%	1.8%	3.3%	3.6%	3.4%	3.5%	3.2%

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.

Figure A1. Average frequency distribution by year of offense and by relationship to offender

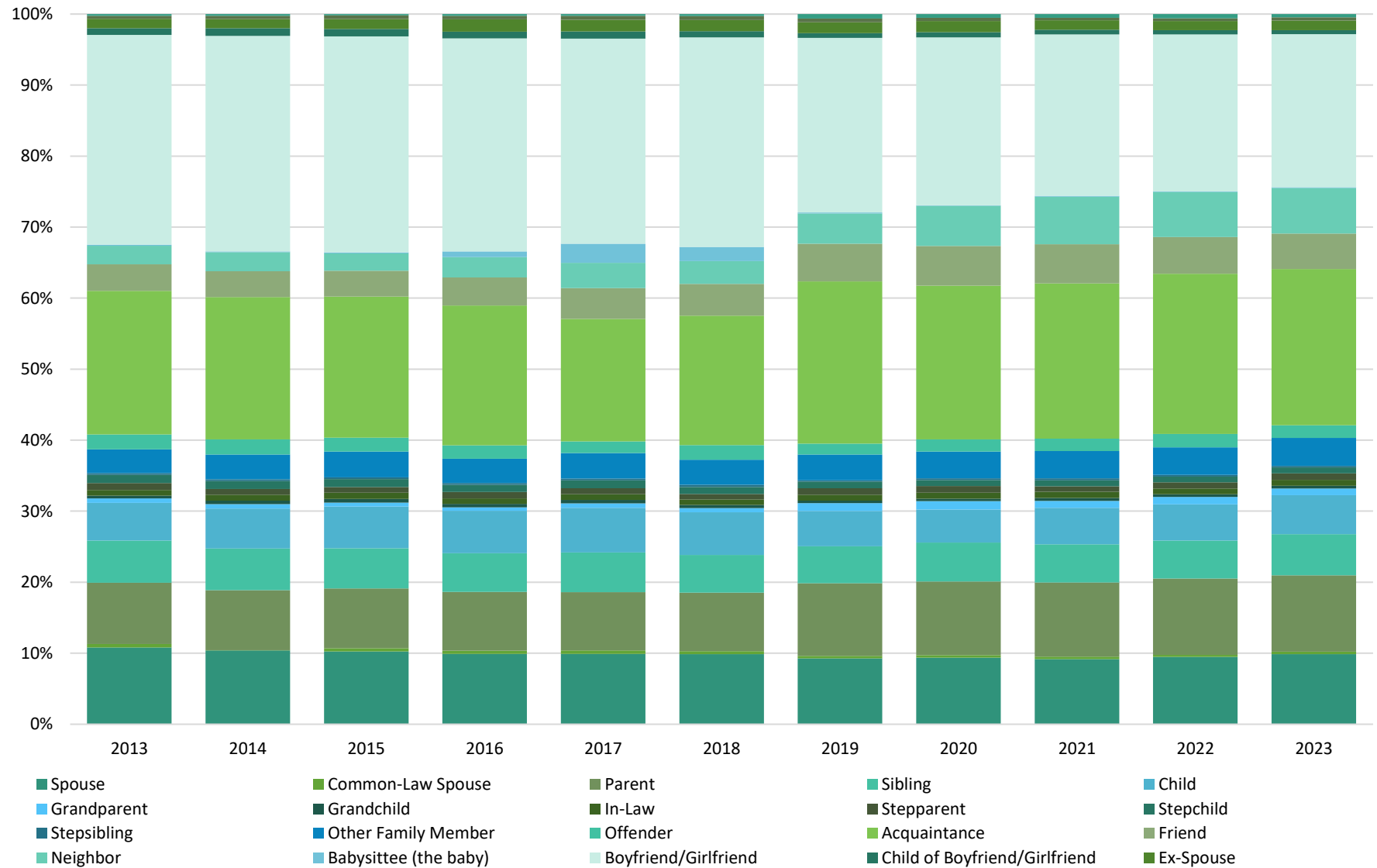


Table A12. Crosstabulation for rates of victimization by year of offense and by presence of familiarity

		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Familiarity	Count	15699 _a	15876 _b	16566 _{a, b}	18407 _b	20648 _b	20650 _c	24064 _d	23089 _e	22767 _e	22629 _e	23605 _f
	% within familiarity	7.0%	7.1%	7.4%	8.2%	9.2%	9.2%	10.7%	10.3%	10.2%	10.1%	10.5%
	% within year	28.0%	27.2%	27.6%	27.2%	27.5%	26.0%	23.4%	22.8%	22.8%	22.8%	24.3%
	% of total	1.7%	1.8%	1.8%	2.1%	2.3%	2.3%	2.7%	2.6%	2.5%	2.5%	2.6%
No Presence of Familiarity	Count	40279 _a	42520 _b	43500 _{a, b}	49375 _b	54419 _b	58854 _c	78927 _d	78033 _e	76964 _e	76579 _e	73682 _f
	% within familiarity	6.0%	6.3%	6.5%	7.3%	8.1%	8.7%	11.7%	11.6%	11.4%	11.4%	10.9%
	% within year	72.0%	72.8%	72.4%	72.8%	72.5%	74.0%	76.6%	77.2%	77.2%	77.2%	75.7%
	% of total	4.5%	4.7%	4.8%	5.5%	6.1%	6.6%	8.8%	8.7%	8.6%	8.5%	8.2%

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.

Table A13. Crosstabulation for rates of victimization by year of offense and by offense type

		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Murder/ Nonnegligent Manslaughter	Count	161 _a	177 _{a, b}	229 _{a, b}	216 _{a, b}	278 _{a, b}	281 _b	255 _{a, b}	414 _c	462 _c	531 _c	505 _c
	% within crime	4.6%	5.0%	6.5%	6.2%	7.9%	8.0%	7.3%	11.8%	13.2%	15.1%	14.4%
	% within year	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Negligent Manslaughter	Count	18 _{a, b, c}	16 _{a, b, c}	5 _c	14 _{b, c}	9 _c	8 _c	17 _{b, c}	35 _{a, b, d}	48 _{a, d, e}	63 _{d, e}	72 _e
	% within crime	5.9%	5.2%	1.6%	4.6%	3.0%	2.6%	5.6%	11.5%	15.7%	20.7%	23.6%
	% within year	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Justifiable Homicide	Count	20 _{a, b}	23 _b	5 _a	10 _{a, b}	9 _{a, b}	10 _{a, b}	19 _{a, b}	11 _{a, b}	9 _{a, b}	16 _{a, b}	13 _{a, b}
	% within crime	13.8%	15.9%	3.4%	6.9%	6.2%	6.9%	13.1%	7.6%	6.2%	11.0%	9.0%
	% within year	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Kidnaping/ Abduction	Count	844 _a	962 _a	987 _a	1405 _b	1405 _b	1483 _b	1442 _b	1495 _b	1442 _b	1712 _b	1766 _c
	% within crime	5.6%	6.4%	6.6%	9.4%	9.4%	9.9%	9.7%	10.0%	9.7%	11.5%	11.8%
	% within year	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Rape	Count	1501 _a	1671 _a	1790 _{a, b}	2338 _c	2674 _d	2993 _e	2822 _e	2304 _{b, c}	2700 _d	2636 _c	2475 _{c, d}
	% within crime	5.8%	6.5%	6.9%	9.0%	10.3%	11.6%	10.9%	8.9%	10.4%	10.2%	9.6%
	% within year	0.4%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.6%	0.7%	0.7%	0.5%	0.6%	0.5%	0.6%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Sodomy	Count	204 _a	217 _{a, b}	223 _{a, b}	257 _{a, b}	321 _{a, b, c, d}	384 _{c, d}	322 _{b, d}	251 _a	305 _{a, b, c, d}	310 _{a, b}	317 _{a, b, c, d}
	% within crime	6.6%	7.0%	7.2%	8.3%	10.3%	12.3%	10.4%	8.1%	9.8%	10.0%	10.2%
	% within year	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Sexual Assault	Count	65 _a	62 _a	68 _a	99 _{a, b}	154 _b	85 _a	88 _a	76 _a	80 _a	95 _a	98 _a
	% within crime	6.7%	6.4%	7.0%	10.2%	15.9%	8.8%	9.1%	7.8%	8.2%	9.8%	10.1%
	% within year	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
(Indecent Liberties/Child Molesting)	Count	2239 _a	2419 _{a, b}	2474 _{a, b}	2840 _{a, b}	3090 _{a, b, c}	3288 _c	2910 _{b, c}	2370 _d	3015 _{a, b}	2492 _d	2444 _d
	% within crime	7.6%	8.2%	8.4%	9.6%	10.4%	11.1%	9.8%	8.0%	10.2%	8.4%	8.3%
	% within year	0.6%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.8%	0.7%	0.5%	0.7%	0.5%	0.6%
	% of total	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Robbery	Count	5814 _{a, b}	6199 _{a, b}	6475 _{a, b, c}	7130 _b	7384 _{a, b}	7945 _{c, d}	7500 _d	7913 _{a, c, d}	8936 _e	10691 _f	9996 _f
	% within crime	6.8%	7.2%	7.5%	8.3%	8.6%	9.2%	8.7%	9.2%	10.4%	12.4%	11.6%
	% within year	1.7%	1.7%	1.7%	1.7%	1.7%	1.8%	1.8%	1.8%	2.0%	2.2%	2.3%
	% of total	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
Aggravated Assault	Count	9949 _a	10391 _a	11269 _b	13225 _b	14516 _c	15349 _d	14864 _d	15978 _d	18923 _e	21416 _f	20589 _g
	% within crime	6.0%	6.2%	6.8%	7.9%	8.7%	9.2%	8.9%	9.6%	11.4%	12.9%	12.4%
	% within year	2.9%	2.8%	3.0%	3.1%	3.3%	3.5%	3.6%	3.6%	4.2%	4.5%	4.7%
	% of total	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%	0.5%	0.4%
Simple Assault	Count	39558 _a	40538 _b	42811 _a	46856 _b	51045 _a	53004 _c	50196 _c	46523 _d	47515 _e	50385 _{d, e}	51191 _a
	% within crime	7.6%	7.8%	8.2%	9.0%	9.8%	10.2%	9.7%	9.0%	9.1%	9.7%	9.9%
	% within year	11.4%	11.1%	11.5%	11.0%	11.6%	12.1%	12.3%	10.4%	10.7%	10.5%	11.6%

	% of total	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	1.0%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	1.0%	1.0%	1.1%	1.1%
Intimidation	Count	6725 _a	7338 _a	7576 _a	9962 _b	12059 _c	13051 _d	12739 _e	12541 _{c, f}	13377 _{d, e}	13736 _f	13737 _{d, e}
	% within crime	5.5%	6.0%	6.2%	8.1%	9.8%	10.6%	10.4%	10.2%	10.9%	11.2%	11.2%
	% within year	1.9%	2.0%	2.0%	2.3%	2.7%	3.0%	3.1%	2.8%	3.0%	2.9%	3.1%
	% of total	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%
Arson	Count	975 _a	1023 _a	1085 _a	1163 _a	1188 _a	1209 _a	1111 _a	1540 _b	1981 _c	1818 _b	1582 _b
	% within crime	6.6%	7.0%	7.4%	7.9%	8.1%	8.2%	7.6%	10.5%	13.5%	12.4%	10.8%
	% within year	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Extortion/ Blackmail	Count	130 _a	161 _{a, b}	193 _{a, b}	248 _b	436 _c	565 _d	512 _d	668 _{d, e}	763 _e	843 _e	1053 _f
	% within crime	2.3%	2.9%	3.5%	4.5%	7.8%	10.1%	9.2%	12.0%	13.7%	15.1%	18.9%
	% within year	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Burglary/ Breaking and Entering	Count	49845 _a	48420 _b	48101 _c	51412 _d	49289 _e	46531 _{f, g}	40319 _h	46597 _i	48258 _g	50379 _{f, i}	42640 _j
	% within crime	9.6%	9.3%	9.2%	9.9%	9.4%	8.9%	7.7%	8.9%	9.2%	9.7%	8.2%
	% within year	14.3%	13.3%	12.9%	12.0%	11.2%	10.7%	9.9%	10.4%	10.8%	10.5%	9.6%
	% of total	1.1%	1.0%	1.0%	1.1%	1.1%	1.0%	0.9%	1.0%	1.0%	1.1%	0.9%
Pocket-picking	Count	407 _{a, b, c}	456 _{a-e}	492 _{c, e}	479 _{a, b, c}	454 _{b, f}	556 _{a, c-e}	599 _{d, e, g}	395 _f	772 _g	587 _{a, b, c, d, e}	481 _{a, b, c, f}
	% within crime	7.2%	8.0%	8.7%	8.4%	8.0%	9.8%	10.5%	7.0%	13.6%	10.3%	8.5%
	% within year	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Purse-snatching	Count	614 _{a, b}	685 _b	610 _{a, b, c}	771 _{a, b}	732 _{a, b, c}	636 _c	623 _{a, c}	407 _d	515 _e	509 _{d, e}	507 _e
	% within crime	9.3%	10.4%	9.2%	11.7%	11.1%	9.6%	9.4%	6.2%	7.8%	7.7%	7.7%
	% within year	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Shoplifting	Count	23313 _a	25705 _{b-e}	27488 _f	30613 _{d, e}	30812 _{c, e}	30287 _c	29413 _{b, d, f}	25399 _g	23885 _h	30313 _i	29053 _a
	% within crime	7.6%	8.4%	9.0%	10.0%	10.1%	9.9%	9.6%	8.3%	7.8%	9.9%	9.5%
	% within year	6.7%	7.0%	7.4%	7.2%	7.0%	6.9%	7.2%	5.7%	5.4%	6.3%	6.6%
	% of total	0.5%	0.6%	0.6%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.6%	0.6%	0.5%	0.7%	0.6%
Theft from Building	Count	10063 _a	9613 _b	8791 _c	10109 _c	12385 _a	11699 _b	11437 _a	7898 _d	8683 _e	8666 _d	7965 _d
	% within crime	9.4%	9.0%	8.2%	9.4%	11.5%	10.9%	10.7%	7.4%	8.1%	8.1%	7.4%
	% within year	2.9%	2.6%	2.4%	2.4%	2.8%	2.7%	2.8%	1.8%	1.9%	1.8%	1.8%
	% of total	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
Theft From Coin- Operated Machine or Device	Count	268 _a	145 _b	130 _b	131 _b	134 _b	187 _b	253 _a	159 _b	168 _b	168 _b	136 _b
	% within crime	14.3%	7.7%	6.9%	7.0%	7.1%	10.0%	13.5%	8.5%	8.9%	8.9%	7.2%
	% within year	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Theft From Motor Vehicle	Count	44218 _a	46515 _a	48757 _b	57996 _c	55934 _a	53855 _d	50498 _d	51785 _e	59611 _c	57207 _f	43343 _g
	% within crime	7.8%	8.2%	8.6%	10.2%	9.8%	9.5%	8.9%	9.1%	10.5%	10.0%	7.6%
	% within year	12.7%	12.7%	13.1%	13.6%	12.7%	12.3%	12.4%	11.5%	13.4%	11.9%	9.8%
	% of total	1.0%	1.0%	1.1%	1.3%	1.2%	1.2%	1.1%	1.1%	1.3%	1.2%	0.9%
Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts/Accessories	Count	4800 _{a, b}	4831 _{b, c}	4687 _c	6242 _a	7063 _d	6951 _d	6540 _d	10081 _e	20771 _f	23277 _g	12760 _h
	% within crime	4.4%	4.5%	4.3%	5.8%	6.5%	6.4%	6.1%	9.3%	19.2%	21.6%	11.8%
	% within year	1.4%	1.3%	1.3%	1.5%	1.6%	1.6%	1.6%	2.2%	4.7%	4.8%	2.9%
	% of total	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.5%	0.5%	0.3%
All Other Larcenies	Count	52405 _a	56356 _b	58175 _b	63452 _{a, c}	64942 _c	63043 _d	57816 _e	60173 _f	61790 _g	65405 _f	56794 _h

	% within crime	7.9%	8.5%	8.8%	9.6%	9.8%	9.5%	8.8%	9.1%	9.4%	9.9%	8.6%
	% within year	15.1%	15.4%	15.6%	14.9%	14.7%	14.4%	14.2%	13.4%	13.9%	13.6%	12.8%
	% of total	1.1%	1.2%	1.3%	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%	1.3%	1.3%	1.3%	1.4%	1.2%
Motor Vehicle Theft	Count	19086 _{a, b}	21509 _c	19944 _b	26796 _d	25793 _c	25479 _c	22859 _a	25288 _a	32177 _e	45059 _f	48978 _g
	% within crime	6.1%	6.9%	6.4%	8.6%	8.2%	8.1%	7.3%	8.1%	10.3%	14.4%	15.6%
	% within year	5.5%	5.9%	5.3%	6.3%	5.9%	5.8%	5.6%	5.6%	7.2%	9.4%	11.1%
	% of total	0.4%	0.5%	0.4%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.5%	0.5%	0.7%	1.0%	1.1%
Counterfeiting/ Forgery	Count	4376 _{a, b}	4725 _{a, b, c}	4520 _b	5886 _{c, d}	6173 _d	6129 _d	5431 _{a, c, d}	4373 _e	3548 _f	3448 _g	3040 _g
	% within crime	8.5%	9.1%	8.8%	11.4%	12.0%	11.9%	10.5%	8.5%	6.9%	6.7%	5.9%
	% within year	1.3%	1.3%	1.2%	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%	1.3%	1.0%	0.8%	0.7%	0.7%
	% of total	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
False Pretense	Count	4524 _a	5177 _{b, c}	4942 _a	5605 _a	6768 _d	7212 _e	7855 _f	8514 _f	6442 _c	5848 _g	5895 _{a, b}
	% within crime	6.6%	7.5%	7.2%	8.1%	9.8%	10.5%	11.4%	12.4%	9.4%	8.5%	8.6%
	% within year	1.3%	1.4%	1.3%	1.3%	1.5%	1.7%	1.9%	1.9%	1.4%	1.2%	1.3%
	% of total	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Credit Card/Automatic Teller Machine Fraud	Count	4922 _a	4701 _b	4831 _b	4492 _c	5003 _d	5807 _{a, b}	5375 _b	5405 _d	4508 _c	3885 _e	3690 _e
	% within crime	9.4%	8.9%	9.2%	8.9%	9.5%	11.0%	10.2%	10.3%	8.6%	7.4%	7.0%
	% within year	1.4%	1.3%	1.3%	1.1%	1.1%	1.3%	1.3%	1.2%	1.0%	0.8%	0.8%
	% of total	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Impersonation	Count	4294 _{a, b}	8973 _c	7579 _d	5839 _e	5580 _b	4596 _f	3316 _g	5247 _a	2428 _h	2132 _i	2204 _h
	% within crime	8.2%	17.2%	14.5%	11.2%	10.7%	8.8%	6.4%	10.1%	4.7%	4.1%	4.2%
	% within year	1.2%	2.5%	2.0%	1.4%	1.3%	1.1%	0.8%	1.2%	0.5%	0.4%	0.5%
	% of total	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Welfare Fraud	Count	30 _{a, b}	23 _{a, b, c}	24 _{a, b, c}	22 _{b, c}	9 _c	37 _{a, b}	23 _{b, c}	29 _{b, c}	14 _{b, c}	65 _a	61 _a
	% within crime	8.9%	6.8%	7.1%	6.5%	2.7%	11.0%	6.8%	8.6%	4.2%	19.3%	18.1%
	% within year	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Wire Fraud	Count	321 _a	340 _a	443 _{b, c}	408 _{a, c}	469 _{a, c}	584 _{b, d}	617 _d	925 _e	1117 _f	1001 _e	1008 _{e, f}
	% within crime	4.4%	4.7%	6.1%	5.6%	6.5%	8.1%	8.5%	12.8%	15.4%	13.8%	13.9%
	% within year	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Embezzlement	Count	367 _a	383 _a	367 _{a, b}	444 _a	473 _a	424 _{a, b}	331 _b	209 _c	169 _c	247 _c	218 _c
	% within crime	10.1%	10.5%	10.1%	12.2%	13.0%	11.7%	9.1%	5.8%	4.7%	6.8%	6.0%
	% within year	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Stolen Property	Count	3331 _a	3784 _b	3924 _b	5306 _c	5917 _d	6381 _e	5287 _{c, d}	5881 _{c, d}	5776 _{c, d}	8028 _f	6601 _e
	% within crime	5.5%	6.3%	6.5%	8.8%	9.8%	10.6%	8.8%	9.8%	9.6%	13.3%	11.0%
	% within year	1.0%	1.0%	1.1%	1.2%	1.3%	1.5%	1.3%	1.3%	1.3%	1.7%	1.5%
	% of total	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%
Destruction/ Damage/Vandalism of Property	Count	36275 _a	34838 _{b, d}	36651 _e	41374 _{d, e}	41780 _c	38952 _f	36726 _f	43479 _{b, d, e}	47791 _g	50780 _{a, g}	50364 _h
	% within crime	7.9%	7.6%	8.0%	9.0%	9.1%	8.5%	8.0%	9.5%	10.4%	11.1%	11.0%
	% within year	10.4%	9.5%	9.8%	9.7%	9.5%	8.9%	9.0%	9.7%	10.7%	10.6%	11.4%
	% of total	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.9%	0.9%	0.8%	0.8%	0.9%	1.0%	1.1%	1.1%
Drug/ Narcotic Violations	Count	11131 _{a, b}	11541 _b	11766 _b	14129 _a	15255 _c	16231 _d	16036 _e	11340 _f	4709 _g	5168 _g	8562 _h
	% within crime	8.8%	9.2%	9.3%	11.2%	12.1%	12.9%	12.7%	9.0%	3.7%	4.1%	6.8%
	% within year	3.2%	3.2%	3.2%	3.3%	3.5%	3.7%	3.9%	2.5%	1.1%	1.1%	1.9%

Drug Equipment Violations	% of total	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%	0.3%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%
	Count	1602 _a	1549 _a	1660 _a	2458 _b	2688 _{b, c}	3301 _d	3436 _e	2838 _c	1372 _f	847 _g	679 _g
	% within crime	7.1%	6.9%	7.4%	11.0%	12.0%	14.7%	15.3%	12.7%	6.1%	3.8%	3.0%
	% within year	0.5%	0.4%	0.4%	0.6%	0.6%	0.8%	0.8%	0.6%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Incest	Count	45 _{a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, j, k, l, m, n, o, p, q, r, s, t, u, v, w, x, y, z, ba, bb, bc, bd, be, bf, bg, bh}	58 _{q, r, s, t, u, v, w, x, y, z, ba, bb, bc, bd, be, bf, bg, bh}	67 _{i, j, k, l, m, n, o, p, y, z, ba, bb, bc, bd, be, bf, bg, bh}	89 _{bg, bh}	96 _{bh}	61 _{e, f, g, h, m, n, o, p, u, v, w, x, bc, bd, be, bf, bg, bh}	62 _{c, d, g, h, k, l, o, p, s, t, w, x, ba, bb, be, bf, bg, bh}	53 _{a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, j, k, l, m, n, o, p, q, r, s, t, u, v, w, x, y, z, ba, bb, bc, bd, be, bf, bg}	63 _{b, d, f, h, j, l, n, p, r, t, v, x, z, bb, bd, bf, bg, bh}	31 _a	42 _{a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, j, k, l, m, n, o, p, q, r, s, t, u, v, w, x, y, z, ba, bb, bc, bd, be, bf, bg, bh}
	% within crime	6.7%	8.7%	10.0%	13.3%	14.4%	9.1%	9.3%	7.9%	9.4%	4.6%	6.3%
	% within year	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Count	281 _a	255 _{a, b}	232 _{a, b, c}	269 _{a, b, c}	304 _{a, b}	251 _{b, c, d}	192 _{c, d, e}	187 _e	227 _{c, d, e}	214 _{d, e}	228 _{c, d, e}
Statutory Rape	% within crime	10.6%	9.7%	8.8%	10.2%	11.5%	9.5%	7.3%	7.1%	8.6%	8.1%	8.6%
	% within year	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Count	244 _a	264 _a	272 _a	429 _b	485 _b	630 _c	638 _c	651 _c	607 _c	509 _b	653 _c
Pornography/ Obscene Material	% within crime	4.5%	4.9%	5.1%	8.0%	9.0%	11.7%	11.9%	12.1%	11.3%	9.5%	12.1%
	% within year	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Count	505 _{a, b}	609 _b	590 _{a, b}	582 _a	488 _c	264 _d	293 _d	145 _e	70 _f	66 _f	70 _f
Prostitution	% within crime	13.7%	16.5%	16.0%	15.8%	13.3%	7.2%	8.0%	3.9%	1.9%	1.8%	1.9%
	% within year	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Count	64 _{a, b}	69 _{a, b}	73 _{a, b}	90 _b	180 _c	52 _{a, d, e}	78 _{a, b}	85 _{a, b}	74 _{a, b, e}	46 _{d, e}	38 _d
Assisting or Promotion Prostitution	% within crime	7.5%	8.1%	8.6%	10.6%	21.2%	6.1%	9.2%	10.0%	8.7%	5.4%	4.5%
	% within year	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Count	16 _a	45 _{b, c}	30 _{a, b, c}	29 _{a, c}	110 _{d, e}	50 _{a, b, c}	185 _f	115 _{d, e}	131 _e	63 _{b, c}	71 _{b, d}
Purchasing Prostitution	% within crime	1.9%	5.3%	3.6%	3.4%	13.0%	5.9%	21.9%	13.6%	15.5%	7.5%	8.4%
	% within year	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Count	2560 _{a, b}	2371 _c	2773 _{a, b, d}	2924 _{b, c}	3267 _{a, b}	3353 _{a, d-f}	3299 _{d, f}	3233 _{a, b}	3456 _{a, d, e, f}	3916 _{e, f}	4062 _g
Weapon Law Violations	% within crime	7.3%	6.7%	7.9%	8.3%	9.3%	9.5%	9.4%	9.2%	9.8%	11.1%	11.5%
	% within year	0.7%	0.6%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.8%	0.8%	0.7%	0.8%	0.8%	0.9%
	% of total	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
	Count	2560 _{a, b}	2371 _c	2773 _{a, b, d}	2924 _{b, c}	3267 _{a, b}	3353 _{a, d-f}	3299 _{d, f}	3233 _{a, b}	3456 _{a, d, e, f}	3916 _{e, f}	4062 _g

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.

Table A14. Crosstabulation for rates of victimization by year of offense and by criminal activity/gang involvement

		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Buying/Receiving	Count	799 _{a, b}	818 _{a, b}	920 _b	1265 _c	1747 _{d, e}	1850 _e	1789 _e	1451 _{c, d}	844 _f	982 _{a, f}	975 _{a, f}
	% within activity	5.9%	6.1%	6.8%	9.4%	13.0%	13.8%	13.3%	10.8%	6.3%	7.3%	7.3%
	% within year	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	1.1%	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%	1.2%	0.7%	0.8%	0.8%
	% of total	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Cultivating/ Manufacturing/ Publishing	Count	1152 _{a, b}	1352 _b	1145 _{a, c}	1301 _{a, c}	1433 _{a, c}	1384 _{c, d}	1388 _c	1077 _{d, e}	973 _e	1004 _{e, f}	881 _f
	% within activity	8.8%	10.3%	8.7%	9.9%	10.9%	10.6%	10.6%	8.2%	7.4%	7.7%	6.7%
	% within year	1.3%	1.4%	1.2%	1.1%	1.1%	1.0%	1.1%	0.9%	0.8%	0.8%	0.7%
	% of total	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Distributing/ Selling	Count	2201 _a	2122 _{a, b}	2196 _{a, b, c}	2349 _{c, d}	2638 _{b, c, d}	2594 _d	2555 _d	1839 _e	1593 _f	1739 _f	1710 _f
	% within activity	9.4%	9.0%	9.3%	10.0%	11.2%	11.0%	10.9%	7.8%	6.8%	7.4%	7.3%
	% within year	2.5%	2.3%	2.2%	2.0%	2.1%	1.9%	2.0%	1.6%	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%
	% of total	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Exploiting Children	Count	77 _{a, b}	93 _{a, b, c}	83 _{a, b}	115 _{a, b, c}	130 _{a, b, c}	160 _{a, b, c, d, e}	160 _{a-e}	190 _{d, e}	170 _{c, e}	107 _b	163 _{a, c, d, e}
	% within activity	5.3%	6.4%	5.7%	7.9%	9.0%	11.0%	11.0%	13.1%	11.7%	7.4%	11.3%
	% within year	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Other Gang	Count	554 _{a, b, c}	469 _d	850 _e	911 _{e, f}	902 _{a, b, c, f, g, h}	825 _c	801 _{a, b, c}	858 _{b, f, h}	760 _{a, b, c, g, h}	765 _{a, c}	952 _{e, f, g, h}
	% within activity	6.4%	5.4%	9.8%	10.5%	10.4%	9.5%	9.3%	9.9%	8.8%	8.8%	11.0%
	% within year	0.6%	0.5%	0.9%	0.8%	0.7%	0.6%	0.6%	0.7%	0.7%	0.6%	0.8%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Juvenile Gang	Count	182 _{a, b}	200 _{a, b}	233 _{a, b}	247 _{a, b}	258 _b	295 _{a, b}	342 _a	259 _{a, b}	313 _a	452 _c	569 _d
	% within activity	5.4%	6.0%	7.0%	7.4%	7.7%	8.8%	10.2%	7.7%	9.3%	13.5%	17.0%
	% within year	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%	0.4%	0.5%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
None/Unknown Gang Involvement	Count	65830 _a	69321 _a	72824 _a	83184 _b	91775 _b	96751 _b	92011 _b	88783 _c	95584 _d	102557 _e	101190 _f
	% within activity	6.9%	7.2%	7.6%	8.7%	9.6%	10.1%	9.6%	9.3%	10.0%	10.7%	10.5%
	% within year	73.3%	73.6%	73.7%	72.0%	72.4%	72.3%	72.3%	75.1%	82.3%	81.6%	80.1%
	% of total	5.2%	5.4%	5.7%	6.5%	7.2%	7.6%	7.2%	7.0%	7.5%	8.1%	8.0%
Operating/ Promoting/ Assisting	Count	235 _a	273 _{a, b, c}	460 _{d, e}	440 _{e, f}	523 _{e, f}	484 _{c, f}	358 _a	477 _{e, f}	423 _{b, c, f}	633 _{d, g}	748 _g
	% within activity	4.6%	5.4%	9.1%	8.7%	10.3%	9.6%	7.1%	9.4%	8.4%	12.5%	14.8%
	% within year	0.3%	0.3%	0.5%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%	0.6%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Possessing/ Concealing	Count	16023 _a	16953 _a	17383 _a	22377 _b	24378 _b	26374 _b	24997 _b	20719 _a	13453 _c	15270 _d	16175 _e
	% within activity	7.5%	7.9%	8.1%	10.5%	11.4%	12.3%	11.7%	9.7%	6.3%	7.1%	7.6%
	% within year	17.8%	18.0%	17.6%	19.4%	19.2%	19.7%	19.6%	17.5%	11.6%	12.1%	12.8%
	% of total	1.3%	1.3%	1.4%	1.8%	1.9%	2.1%	2.0%	1.6%	1.1%	1.2%	1.3%
Transporting/ Transmitting/ Importing	Count	163 _{a, b}	187 _b	157 _{a, b, c}	239 _b	168 _{a, c, d}	145 _d	148 _{c, d}	144 _{c, d}	119 _d	117 _d	117 _d
	% within activity	9.6%	11.0%	9.2%	14.0%	9.9%	8.5%	8.7%	8.5%	7.0%	6.9%	6.9%
	% within year	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Using/ Consuming	Count	2594 _a	2436 _b	2571 _b	3046 _b	2768 _{c, d}	3035 _d	2732 _{c, d}	2420 _c	1893 _e	2064 _e	2829 _{c, d}
	% within activity	9.1%	8.6%	9.1%	10.7%	9.8%	10.7%	9.6%	8.5%	6.7%	7.3%	10.0%
	% within year	2.9%	2.6%	2.6%	2.6%	2.2%	2.3%	2.1%	2.0%	1.6%	1.6%	2.2%

% of total	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%
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.											

Table A15. Crosstabulation for rates of victimization by year of offense and by location

		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Air/ Bus/ Train terminal	Count	1966 _a	2087 _a	1993 _a	2290 _a	2478 _a	2871 _b	2910 _b	1972 _c	2110 _c	1562 _d	1661 _e
	% within location	8.2%	8.7%	8.3%	9.6%	10.4%	12.0%	12.2%	8.3%	8.8%	6.5%	6.9%
	% within year	0.6%	0.6%	0.5%	0.5%	0.6%	0.7%	0.7%	0.4%	0.5%	0.3%	0.4%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Bank/ Savings and loan	Count	3750 _a	3941 _a	3605 _{b, c, d}	4452 _{a, e}	5330 _f	5400 _f	5010 _f	4430 _{d, e}	4025 _c	4839 _{a, b, d, e}	4470 _{a-e}
	% within location	7.6%	8.0%	7.3%	9.0%	10.8%	11.0%	10.2%	9.0%	8.2%	9.8%	9.1%
	% within year	1.1%	1.1%	1.0%	1.0%	1.2%	1.2%	1.2%	1.0%	0.9%	1.0%	1.0%
	% of total	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Bar/ Nightclub	Count	2923 _a	2795 _b	2611 _{b, c}	2554 _{d, e}	2915 _c	2805 _{c, e}	2851 _c	1261 _f	1992 _g	2578 _h	2485 _{d, h}
	% within location	10.5%	10.1%	9.4%	9.2%	10.5%	10.1%	10.3%	4.5%	7.2%	9.3%	8.9%
	% within year	0.8%	0.8%	0.7%	0.6%	0.7%	0.6%	0.7%	0.3%	0.4%	0.5%	0.6%
	% of total	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
Church/ Synagogue/ Temple/ Mosque	Count	1496 _a	2249 _b	1483 _{a-h}	1766 _{a, e, h}	1637 _{f, g, h}	1707 _{a-h}	1761 _a	1639 _{d, g}	1797 _{a-h}	2042 _a	1675 _{c-h}
	% within location	7.8%	11.7%	7.7%	9.2%	8.5%	8.9%	9.1%	8.5%	9.3%	10.6%	8.7%
	% within year	0.4%	0.6%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Commercial/ Office Building	Count	9023 _{a, b}	9259 _{b, c}	9284 _{b, c, d}	10167 _d	10783 _{c, d}	10682 _{c, d}	11065 _a	13331 _e	15925 _f	17670 _f	14774 _g
	% within location	6.8%	7.0%	7.0%	7.7%	8.2%	8.1%	8.4%	10.1%	12.1%	13.4%	11.2%
	% within year	2.6%	2.5%	2.5%	2.4%	2.4%	2.4%	2.7%	3.0%	3.6%	3.7%	3.3%
	% of total	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%	0.3%
Construction Site	Count	1171 _a	1326 _a	1585 _b	1778 _b	2098 _c	2432 _d	2410 _d	2584 _d	3031 _e	2896 _d	2517 _d
	% within location	4.9%	5.6%	6.7%	7.5%	8.8%	10.2%	10.1%	10.8%	12.7%	12.2%	10.6%
	% within year	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.7%	0.6%	0.6%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Convenience Store	Count	4236 _a	4515 _a	4796 _{a, b}	5776 _{b, c}	6175 _{c, d}	5887 _{b, c}	6057 _{d, e}	6777 _{e, f}	6702 _e	7483 _{e, f}	7059 _f
	% within location	6.5%	6.9%	7.3%	8.8%	9.4%	9.0%	9.3%	10.4%	10.2%	11.4%	10.8%
	% within year	1.2%	1.2%	1.3%	1.4%	1.4%	1.3%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.6%	1.6%
	% of total	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%
Department/ Discount store	Count	15812 _a	18564 _{b, c}	20909 _d	22378 _c	21035 _e	20807 _e	20742 _b	17395 _f	17849 _f	21623 _a	20037 _a
	% within location	7.3%	8.5%	9.6%	10.3%	9.7%	9.6%	9.6%	8.0%	8.2%	10.0%	9.2%
	% within year	4.5%	5.1%	5.6%	5.2%	4.8%	4.8%	5.1%	3.9%	4.0%	4.5%	4.5%
	% of total	0.3%	0.4%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%	0.4%
Drug Store/ Drs Office/ Hospital	Count	3977 _a	4438 _{a, b}	4917 _{c, d}	5278 _{b, d}	5820 _c	5923 _{c, e}	5824 _e	6195 _{c, e}	6153 _{c, e}	6821 _e	6022 _{c, e}
	% within location	6.5%	7.2%	8.0%	8.6%	9.5%	9.7%	9.5%	10.1%	10.0%	11.1%	9.8%
	% within year	1.1%	1.2%	1.3%	1.2%	1.3%	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%
	% of total	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Field/ Woods	Count	3074 _a	3163 _{a, b}	2973 _b	2700 _c	2992 _c	2853 _c	2123 _d	1659 _e	1554 _e	1471 _f	1311 _f
	% within location	11.9%	12.2%	11.5%	10.4%	11.6%	11.0%	8.2%	6.4%	6.0%	5.7%	5.1%
	% within year	0.9%	0.9%	0.8%	0.6%	0.7%	0.7%	0.5%	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%
	% of total	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Government/ Public Building	Count	3694 _a	3948 _a	3227 _b	3591 _{b, c}	3497 _c	3139 _d	3284 _{b, c}	4697 _a	2773 _e	3042 _e	2853 _e
	% within location	9.8%	10.5%	8.5%	9.5%	9.3%	8.3%	8.7%	12.4%	7.3%	8.1%	7.6%
	% within year	1.1%	1.1%	0.9%	0.8%	0.8%	0.7%	0.8%	1.0%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%

Grocery/ Supermarket	% of total	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
	Count	11822 _{a, b}	12004 _{b, c}	12182 _{b, c}	13484 _c	14559 _b	14633 _b	13625 _b	13566 _d	12074 _e	15751 _{b, c}	15467 _a
	% within location	7.9%	8.0%	8.2%	9.0%	9.8%	9.8%	9.1%	9.1%	8.1%	10.6%	10.4%
	% within year	3.4%	3.3%	3.3%	3.2%	3.3%	3.4%	3.3%	3.0%	2.7%	3.3%	3.5%
	% of total	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%
Highway/ Road/ Alley/ Street/ Sidewalk	Count	50968 _a	54312 _a	52276 _b	60092 _b	61396 _b	61479 _b	52599 _c	51952 _d	50893 _d	58309 _e	55018 _f
	% within location	8.4%	8.9%	8.6%	9.9%	10.1%	10.1%	8.6%	8.5%	8.4%	9.6%	9.0%
	% within year	14.6%	14.9%	14.0%	14.1%	13.9%	14.1%	12.9%	11.6%	11.4%	12.1%	12.4%
	% of total	1.1%	1.2%	1.1%	1.3%	1.3%	1.3%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	1.3%	1.2%
	Count	3595 _a	3756 _a	3986 _a	4476 _a	5332 _b	5181 _b	5469 _c	6365 _c	7466 _d	6737 _c	5561 _b
Hotel/ Motel/ etc.	% within location	6.2%	6.5%	6.9%	7.7%	9.2%	8.9%	9.4%	11.0%	12.9%	11.6%	9.6%
	% within year	1.0%	1.0%	1.1%	1.0%	1.2%	1.2%	1.3%	1.4%	1.7%	1.4%	1.3%
	% of total	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%
	Count	1419 _{a, b}	1345 _b	1479 _b	1918 _{a, c}	2092 _{c, d}	2097 _{c, d}	2062 _d	1451 _e	1112 _f	1399 _e	1431 _e
	% within location	8.0%	7.6%	8.3%	10.8%	11.7%	11.8%	11.6%	8.1%	6.2%	7.9%	8.0%
Jail/ Prison/ Penitentiary/ Corrections Facility	% within year	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Count	401 _{a, b}	443 _b	442 _b	483 _{a, b}	439 _{a, b, c}	398 _{a, c, d}	335 _{c, d}	365 _{c, d}	382 _{c, d}	361 _d	328 _d
	% within location	9.2%	10.1%	10.1%	11.0%	10.0%	9.1%	7.7%	8.3%	8.7%	8.2%	7.5%
	% within year	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Lake/ Waterway	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Count	174 _{a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, j, k, l, m, n, o, p, q, r, s, t, u, v, w, x, y, z, ba, bb, bc, bd, bc, bd, be, bf, bg}	164 _{q, r, s, t, u, v, w, x, y, z, ba, bb, bc, bd, be, bf, bg}	176 _{i, j, k, l, m, n, o, p, Y, Z, ba, bb, bc, bd, be, bf, bg}	159 _{bg}	219 _{c, d, g, h, k, l, o, p, s, t, w, x, ba, bb, be, bf, bg}	209 _{e, f, g, h, m, n, o, p, u, v, w, x, bc, bd, be, bf, bg}	205 _{b, d, f, h, j, l, n, p, r, t, v, x, z, bb, bd, bf, bg}	298 _{a, b, c, d, bh}	317 _{bh}	326 _{a, bh}	249 _{a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, j, k, l, m, n, o, p, q, r, s, t, u, v, w, x, y, z, ba, bb, bc, bd, be, bf, bh}
	% within location	7.0%	6.6%	7.1%	6.4%	8.8%	8.4%	8.2%	11.9%	12.7%	13.1%	10.0%
	% within year	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Liquor Store	Count	35931 _a	38331 _a	41428 _b	53045 _c	52062 _d	49871 _e	43827 _f	42897 _g	56070 _c	63828 _h	57982 _h
	% within location	6.7%	7.2%	7.7%	9.9%	9.7%	9.3%	8.2%	8.0%	10.5%	11.9%	10.8%
	% within year	10.3%	10.5%	11.1%	12.4%	11.8%	11.4%	10.7%	9.6%	12.6%	13.3%	13.1%
	% of total	0.8%	0.8%	0.9%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	0.9%	0.9%	1.2%	1.4%	1.3%
	Count	2027 _{a, b}	2231 _{b, c}	2493 _c	2820 _c	2402 _a	2364 _a	2315 _{a, b}	3373 _d	4195 _e	4707 _e	3773 _f
Parking/ Drop Lot/Garage	% within location	6.2%	6.8%	7.6%	8.6%	7.3%	7.2%	7.1%	10.3%	12.8%	14.4%	11.5%
	% within year	0.6%	0.6%	0.7%	0.7%	0.5%	0.5%	0.6%	0.8%	0.9%	1.0%	0.9%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
	Count	142090 _a	145134 _b	146090 _c	163242 _d	166979 _e	161511 _f	152334 _f	181502 _a	172795 _g	170456 _h	160516 _i
	% within location	8.1%	8.2%	8.3%	9.3%	9.5%	9.2%	8.6%	10.3%	9.8%	9.7%	9.1%
Rental Storage Facility	% within year	40.8%	39.7%	39.1%	38.2%	37.9%	37.0%	37.3%	40.5%	38.8%	35.5%	36.3%
	% of total	3.1%	3.1%	3.2%	3.5%	3.6%	3.5%	3.3%	3.9%	3.7%	3.7%	3.5%
	Count	4798 _a	5085 _{a, b}	5711 _c	6287 _{b, c}	7168 _d	7660 _e	7380 _e	5931 _a	6707 _c	8279 _e	7649 _e
	% within location	6.6%	7.0%	7.9%	8.7%	9.9%	10.5%	10.2%	8.2%	9.2%	11.4%	10.5%
	% within year	1.4%	1.4%	1.5%	1.5%	1.6%	1.8%	1.8%	1.3%	1.5%	1.7%	1.7%
Residence/ Home	% of total	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%
	Count	4798 _a	5085 _{a, b}	5711 _c	6287 _{b, c}	7168 _d	7660 _e	7380 _e	5931 _a	6707 _c	8279 _e	7649 _e
	% within location	6.6%	7.0%	7.9%	8.7%	9.9%	10.5%	10.2%	8.2%	9.2%	11.4%	10.5%
	% within year	1.4%	1.4%	1.5%	1.5%	1.6%	1.8%	1.8%	1.3%	1.5%	1.7%	1.7%
	% of total	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%
Restaurant	Count	4798 _a	5085 _{a, b}	5711 _c	6287 _{b, c}	7168 _d	7660 _e	7380 _e	5931 _a	6707 _c	8279 _e	7649 _e
	% within location	6.6%	7.0%	7.9%	8.7%	9.9%	10.5%	10.2%	8.2%	9.2%	11.4%	10.5%
	% within year	1.4%	1.4%	1.5%	1.5%	1.6%	1.8%	1.8%	1.3%	1.5%	1.7%	1.7%
	% of total	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%
	Count	4798 _a	5085 _{a, b}	5711 _c	6287 _{b, c}	7168 _d	7660 _e	7380 _e	5931 _a	6707 _c	8279 _e	7649 _e

School/College	Count	4519 _a	4038 _b	3276 _c	2924 _d	2931 _d	2938 _d	2608 _d	834 _e	1071 _f	1277 _f	1078 _f
	% within location	16.4%	14.7%	11.9%	10.6%	10.7%	10.7%	9.5%	3.0%	3.9%	4.6%	3.9%
	% within year	1.3%	1.1%	0.9%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.6%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%
	% of total	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Service/ Gas Station	Count	2058 _a	2221 _{a, b}	2427 _{a, b, c}	2798 _{b, c}	3091 _{c, d}	3278 _{d, e}	3317 _{e, f}	3894 _{f, g}	4126 _g	4955 _h	4459 _h
	% within location	5.6%	6.1%	6.6%	7.6%	8.4%	9.0%	9.1%	10.6%	11.3%	13.5%	12.2%
	% within year	0.6%	0.6%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.8%	0.8%	0.9%	0.9%	1.0%	1.0%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Specialty store (TV, fur, etc.)	Count	8382 _a	8932 _a	10288 _b	13231 _c	15548 _d	15636 _d	14174 _d	13471 _c	15773 _d	18015 _e	13274 _e
	% within location	5.7%	6.1%	7.0%	9.0%	10.6%	10.7%	9.7%	9.2%	10.8%	12.3%	9.0%
	% within year	2.4%	2.4%	2.8%	3.1%	3.5%	3.6%	3.5%	3.0%	3.5%	3.7%	3.0%
	% of total	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%	0.3%
Other/ Unknown	Count	19779 _a	21178 _{a, b}	22458 _c	25434 _{b, c}	25074 _a	25395 _{a, b}	21856 _d	28753 _e	21559 _f	22640 _f	18785 _g
	% within location	7.8%	8.4%	8.9%	10.1%	9.9%	10.0%	8.6%	11.4%	8.5%	9.0%	7.4%
	% within year	5.7%	5.8%	6.0%	6.0%	5.7%	5.8%	5.4%	6.4%	4.8%	4.7%	4.2%
	% of total	0.4%	0.5%	0.5%	0.6%	0.5%	0.6%	0.5%	0.6%	0.5%	0.5%	0.4%
Abandoned/ Condemned Structure	Count	70 _{a, b, c}	49 _c	76 _{a, b, c}	91 _{a, b, c}	85 _{b, c}	139 _{a, d}	111 _{a, b}	138 _{a, d}	143 _{a, d}	144 _{a, b, d}	187 _d
	% within location	5.7%	4.0%	6.2%	7.4%	6.9%	11.3%	9.0%	11.2%	11.6%	11.7%	15.2%
	% within year	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Amusement Park	Count	41 _{a, b}	55 _{a, b, c}	65 _{a, b, c}	53 _{a, b}	52 _b	101 _{c, d}	87 _{a, c, d}	71 _{a, b, c}	181 _e	150 _{d, e}	170 _e
	% within location	4.0%	5.4%	6.3%	5.2%	5.1%	9.8%	8.5%	6.9%	17.6%	14.6%	16.6%
	% within year	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Arena/ Stadium/ Fairgrounds/ Coliseum	Count	156 _{a, b}	140 _{b, c}	179 _{a, b}	177 _{a, b}	208 _{a, b}	245 _a	327 _{d, e}	119 _c	341 _e	503 _f	449 _{d, f}
	% within location	5.5%	4.9%	6.3%	6.2%	7.3%	8.6%	11.5%	4.2%	12.0%	17.7%	15.8%
	% within year	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
ATM Separate From Bank	Count	71 _{a, b}	62 _b	98 _{a, b, c}	152 _{c, d}	130 _{a, c}	212 _{d, g}	256 _{g, h}	203 _{d, f}	250 _{e, f, g, h}	324 _h	286 _{e, g, h}
	% within location	3.5%	3.0%	4.8%	7.4%	6.4%	10.4%	12.5%	9.9%	12.2%	15.9%	14.0%
	% within year	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Auto Dealership New/ Used	Count	238 _a	266 _a	382 _b	628 _c	696 _c	690 _c	711 _c	1130 _d	1604 _e	1783 _e	1158 _d
	% within location	2.6%	2.9%	4.1%	6.8%	7.5%	7.4%	7.7%	12.2%	17.3%	19.2%	12.5%
	% within year	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%	0.3%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Camp/ Campground	Count	391 _{a, b, c}	440 _{c, d, e}	394 _{a, b, c, f}	356 _f	411 _{b, f}	412 _{b, f}	377 _{b, f}	411 _{b, f}	642 _e	565 _{a, c, d}	619 _{d, e}
	% within location	7.8%	8.8%	7.9%	7.1%	8.2%	8.2%	7.5%	8.2%	12.8%	11.3%	12.3%
	% within year	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
	% of total	4519 _a	4038 _b	3276 _c	2924 _d	2931 _d	2938 _d	2608 _d	834 _e	1071 _f	1277 _f	1078 _f
Daycare Facility	Count	64 _{a, b}	60 _b	113 _{a, c}	156 _{c, d}	159 _{c, d}	184 _{c, d, e}	193 _{d, e, f}	164 _{c, d}	264 _f	265 _{e, f}	265 _f
	% within location	3.4%	3.2%	6.0%	8.3%	8.4%	9.8%	10.2%	8.7%	14.0%	14.0%	14.0%
	% within year	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Dock/ Wharf/ Freight/ Modal Terminal	Count	88 _a	132 _{a, b}	140 _{a, b}	173 _{b, c}	201 _{b, c}	175 _{b, c}	288 _d	241 _{c, d}	315 _d	313 _d	277 _d
	% within location	3.8%	5.6%	6.0%	7.4%	8.6%	7.5%	12.3%	10.3%	13.4%	13.4%	11.8%

	% within year	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Farm Facility	Count	437 _{a, b}	434 _{a, b, c}	400 _{a, b, c, d}	414 _{c, d}	410 _d	440 _{b, c, d}	453 _{a, b, c, d}	508 _{a, b, c, d}	531 _{a, b, c}	752 _e	586 _{a, e}
	% within location	8.1%	8.1%	7.5%	7.7%	7.6%	8.2%	8.4%	9.5%	9.9%	14.0%	10.9%
	% within year	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Gambling Facility/ Casino/ Racetrack	Count	346 _{a, b}	351 _b	371 _{a, b}	483 _{a, b}	543 _a	776 _c	896 _d	686 _c	1461 _e	1447 _e	1345 _e
	% within location	4.0%	4.0%	4.3%	5.5%	6.2%	8.9%	10.3%	7.9%	16.8%	16.6%	15.5%
	% within year	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Industrial Site	Count	443 _a	512 _a	472 _a	599 _a	768 _b	748 _b	764 _{b, c, d}	794 _{b, d}	917 _{c, d}	1207 _e	951 _c
	% within location	5.4%	6.3%	5.8%	7.3%	9.4%	9.1%	9.3%	9.7%	11.2%	14.8%	11.6%
	% within year	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Park/Playground	Count	1432 _a	1568 _a	1674 _{a, b}	2076 _b	2466 _c	2811 _d	4091 _e	4770 _e	5852 _f	6030 _f	5776 _f
	% within location	3.7%	4.1%	4.3%	5.4%	6.4%	7.3%	10.6%	12.4%	15.2%	15.6%	15.0%
	% within year	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%	0.6%	0.6%	1.0%	1.1%	1.3%	1.3%	1.3%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
School--College/ University	Count	18 _a	24 _{a, b}	22 _a	65 _{c, d, e}	45 _{a, b, d, e}	48 _{a-e}	39 _{a, b, e}	42 _{a, b, e}	59 _{b, c, d, e}	87 _{c, d}	84 _c
	% within location	3.4%	4.5%	4.1%	12.2%	8.4%	9.0%	7.3%	7.9%	11.1%	16.3%	15.8%
	% within year	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
School--Elementary/ Secondary	Count	1533 _{a, b, c}	1469 _{c, d}	1634 _{b, c}	1776 _{c, d}	1857 _c	2141 _{a, e}	2130 _e	1686 _{d, f}	1517 _f	2297 _{a, b, e}	2088 _{a, b, e}
	% within location	7.6%	7.3%	8.1%	8.8%	9.2%	10.6%	10.6%	8.4%	7.5%	11.4%	10.4%
	% within year	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%	0.5%	0.4%	0.3%	0.5%	0.5%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Shelter--Mission/ Homeless	Count	2931 _a	3084 _a	3137 _a	3697 _a	3954 _a	4243 _b	4288 _c	2513 _d	2832 _e	4703 _b	5186 _f
	% within location	7.2%	7.6%	7.7%	9.1%	9.7%	10.5%	10.6%	6.2%	7.0%	11.6%	12.8%
	% within year	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.9%	0.9%	1.0%	1.1%	0.6%	0.6%	1.0%	1.2%
	% of total	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Shopping Mall	Count	55 _a	61 _a	129 _b	150 _b	270 _c	453 _d	830 _e	884 _e	808 _e	970 _e	940 _e
	% within location	1.0%	1.1%	2.3%	2.7%	4.9%	8.2%	15.0%	15.9%	14.6%	17.5%	16.9%
	% within year	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Tribal Lands	Count	27 _a	38 _{a, b}	36 _{a, b}	48 _{a, b}	74 _{b, c}	90 _c	92 _c	81 _{b, c}	949 _d	1435 _e	1572 _f
	% within location	0.6%	0.9%	0.8%	1.1%	1.7%	2.0%	2.1%	1.8%	21.4%	32.3%	35.4%
	% within year	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.3%	0.4%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Community Center	Count	102 _a	156 _a	248 _b	300 _b	337 _b	333 _b	536 _c	370 _b	479 _c	621 _c	750 _d
	% within location	2.4%	3.7%	5.9%	7.1%	8.0%	7.9%	12.7%	8.7%	11.3%	14.7%	17.7%
	% within year	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	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.

Table A16. Crosstabulation for rates of victimization by year of offense and by incident hour

		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Night (0-5)	Count	48635 _a	49599 _b	51554 _a	60306 _c	113252 _d	105212 _e	84628 _f	101380 _g	97826 _h	104430 _h	92947 _f
	% within hour	5.3%	5.5%	5.7%	6.6%	12.4%	11.6%	9.3%	11.1%	10.8%	11.5%	10.2%
	% within year	15.0%	14.7%	15.0%	15.9%	25.7%	24.1%	20.7%	22.6%	22.0%	21.7%	21.0%
	% of total	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	1.3%	2.5%	2.3%	1.9%	2.3%	2.2%	2.3%	2.1%
Morning (6-11)	Count	72707 _a	74676 _{a, b}	75124 _{b, c}	81035 _d	84447 _e	84243 _e	83735 _f	95473 _d	95576 _d	105439 _{b, c}	96462 _c
	% within hour	7.7%	7.9%	7.9%	8.5%	8.9%	8.9%	8.8%	10.1%	10.1%	11.1%	10.2%
	% within year	22.5%	22.2%	21.9%	21.3%	19.2%	19.3%	20.5%	21.3%	21.5%	21.9%	21.8%
	% of total	1.6%	1.7%	1.7%	1.8%	1.9%	1.9%	1.9%	2.1%	2.1%	2.4%	2.2%
Afternoon (12-17)	Count	108785 _a	114622 _b	115017 _a	124569 _c	127315 _d	129084 _e	126173 _f	138403 _f	134911 _g	143844 _h	132871 _{g, h}
	% within hour	7.8%	8.2%	8.2%	8.9%	9.1%	9.2%	9.0%	9.9%	9.7%	10.3%	9.5%
	% within year	33.6%	34.1%	33.5%	32.8%	28.9%	29.6%	30.9%	30.9%	30.3%	29.9%	30.0%
	% of total	2.4%	2.6%	2.6%	2.8%	2.8%	2.9%	2.8%	3.1%	3.0%	3.2%	3.0%
Evening (18-23)	Count	93161 _a	97387 _a	101135 _b	113841 _c	115633 _d	117782 _e	113770 _f	113112 _g	117236 _d	127080 _d	120149 _e
	% within hour	7.6%	7.9%	8.2%	9.3%	9.4%	9.6%	9.2%	9.2%	9.5%	10.3%	9.8%
	% within year	28.8%	29.0%	29.5%	30.0%	26.2%	27.0%	27.9%	25.2%	26.3%	26.4%	27.2%
	% of total	2.1%	2.2%	2.3%	2.5%	2.6%	2.6%	2.5%	2.5%	2.6%	2.8%	2.7%

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.

Table A17. Crosstabulation for rates of victimization by year of offense and by weapon/force

		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Firearm (type not stated)	Count	1127 _a	1175 _a	1561 _{b, c}	1782 _{b, c}	1887 _{b, c}	1853 _c	1955 _b	2514 _d	3782 _e	4820 _f	4773 _f
	% within weapon	4.1%	4.3%	5.7%	6.5%	6.9%	6.8%	7.2%	9.2%	13.9%	17.7%	17.5%
	% within year	1.8%	1.8%	2.3%	2.3%	2.3%	2.1%	2.4%	3.2%	4.4%	5.2%	5.2%
	% of total	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.4%	0.6%	0.5%
Firearm-automatic	Count	46 _{a, b}	3 _c	62 _{a, b}	69 _{a, b}	89 _b	65 _{a, b}	11 _c	51 _{a, b}	53 _{a, b}	64 _{a, b}	47 _a
	% within weapon	8.2%	0.5%	11.1%	12.3%	15.9%	11.6%	2.0%	9.1%	9.5%	11.4%	8.4%
	% within year	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Handgun	Count	2539 _a	2981 _b	3330 _{b, c}	4049 _d	4356 _{c, d}	4628 _d	4538 _d	5508 _e	6381 _f	8195 _g	8090 _g
	% within weapon	4.7%	5.5%	6.1%	7.4%	8.0%	8.5%	8.3%	10.1%	11.7%	15.0%	14.8%
	% within year	4.1%	4.7%	4.9%	5.3%	5.2%	5.3%	5.5%	6.9%	7.4%	8.8%	8.7%
	% of total	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.6%	0.7%	0.9%	0.9%
Handgun-automatic	Count	272 _a	9 _b	155 _{c, d, e}	241 _{e, f}	265 _f	260 _{e, f}	84 _{g, h}	200 _{d, e, f}	153 _{c, d}	146 _{c, h}	89 _g
	% within weapon	14.5%	0.5%	8.3%	12.9%	14.1%	13.9%	4.5%	10.7%	8.2%	7.8%	4.7%
	% within year	0.4%	0.0%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.1%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Rifle	Count	200 _{a, b}	251 _{a, b, c, d}	217 _{a, b}	266 _{a, b, d}	298 _{a, b, d}	259 _b	261 _{a, b}	357 _{c, d}	338 _{a, c, d}	456 _c	453 _c
	% within weapon	6.0%	7.5%	6.5%	7.9%	8.9%	7.7%	7.8%	10.6%	10.1%	13.6%	13.5%
	% within year	0.3%	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%	0.5%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
Rifle-automatic	Count	24 _{a, b, c, d}	--	19 _{a, b, c, d, e}	33 _{c, d}	36 _{b, d}	27 _{a, b, c, d, e}	10 _{a, e}	--	11 _{a, e}	23 _{a, b, c, d, e}	13 _{a, e}
	% within weapon	11.5%	--	9.1%	15.8%	17.2%	12.9%	4.8%	--	5.3%	11.0%	6.2%
	% within year	0.0%	--	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	--	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	% of total	0.0%	--	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	--	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Shotgun	Count	233 _a	205 _{a, b, c}	236 _{a, b, c}	273 _{a, c}	267 _{a, b, c}	222 _b	231 _{b, c}	225 _{a, b, c}	234 _{b, c}	248 _b	290 _{a, b, c}
	% within weapon	8.7%	7.7%	8.9%	10.2%	10.0%	8.3%	8.7%	8.4%	8.8%	9.3%	10.9%
	% within year	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Other Firearm	Count	314 _{a-i}	308 _{f, g, h, i, j}	430 _e	438 _{c, d, e, h, i}	459 _{b, d, e, g, i}	415 _{a-j}	330 _{a, f, j}	385 _{a-j}	333 _j	451 _{a-j}	387 _{a, f, j}
	% within weapon	7.4%	7.2%	10.1%	10.3%	10.8%	9.8%	7.8%	9.1%	7.8%	10.6%	9.1%
	% within year	0.5%	0.5%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.5%	0.4%	0.5%	0.4%	0.5%	0.4%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%
Knife/Cutting Instrument	Count	2964 _{a-r}	3132 _{a-r}	3129 _{k-r}	3565 _{f, g, h, i, j, o, p, q, r}	3879 _{d, e, h, i, j, m, n, q, r}	4186 _{a-r}	3877 _{c, e, g, i, j, l, n, p, r}	3966 _{a-j}	4304 _{b, j}	4709 _b	4310 _{a-r}
	% within weapon	7.1%	7.5%	7.4%	8.5%	9.2%	10.0%	9.2%	9.4%	10.2%	11.2%	10.3%
	% within year	4.8%	4.9%	4.6%	4.7%	4.7%	4.8%	4.7%	5.0%	5.0%	5.1%	4.7%
	% of total	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%	0.4%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%
Blunt Object	Count	1287 _a	1363 _{a, b}	1381 _a	1606 _a	1981 _{b, c, d}	2178 _{c, d}	1962 _{b, d}	2392 _e	2671 _e	2445 _c	2260 _{c, d}
	% within weapon	6.0%	6.3%	6.4%	7.5%	9.2%	10.1%	9.1%	11.1%	12.4%	11.4%	10.5%
	% within year	2.1%	2.1%	2.0%	2.1%	2.4%	2.5%	2.4%	3.0%	3.1%	2.6%	2.4%
	% of total	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%
Motor Vehicle	Count	588 _{a, b}	635 _{a, b}	613 _b	740 _{a, b}	909 _a	915 _{a, b}	885 _a	1065 _c	1156 _c	1340 _c	1189 _c
	% within weapon	5.9%	6.3%	6.1%	7.4%	9.1%	9.1%	8.8%	10.6%	11.5%	13.4%	11.8%

	% within year	1.0%	1.0%	0.9%	1.0%	1.1%	1.0%	1.1%	1.3%	1.3%	1.4%	1.3%
	% of total	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%
Personal Weapons (hands, feet, teeth, etc.)	Count	39239 _{a, b}	41449 _c	44060 _{b, c}	48437 _a	53873 _c	57792 _d	54701 _d	50734 _a	52768 _e	54800 _f	54482 _f
	% within weapon	7.1%	7.5%	8.0%	8.8%	9.8%	10.5%	9.9%	9.2%	9.6%	9.9%	9.9%
	% within year	63.9%	65.1%	64.6%	63.5%	64.9%	66.2%	66.2%	63.6%	61.4%	58.8%	58.9%
	% of total	4.5%	4.7%	5.0%	5.5%	6.2%	6.6%	6.3%	5.8%	6.0%	6.3%	6.2%
Poison (include gas)	Count	18 _a	20 _a	16 _a	36 _a	19 _a	31 _a	22 _a	15 _a	35 _a	39 _a	28 _a
	% within weapon	6.5%	7.2%	5.7%	12.9%	6.8%	11.1%	7.9%	5.4%	12.5%	14.0%	10.0%
	% within year	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Explosives	Count	77 _a	56 _{a, f}	61 _{a, e, f}	50 _{b, h}	37 _{d, h}	59 _{b, h}	48 _{b, h}	83 _{a, c, f}	36 _{g, h}	51 _{b, d, e, g, h}	58 _{b, h}
	% within weapon	12.5%	9.1%	9.9%	8.1%	6.0%	9.6%	7.8%	13.5%	5.8%	8.3%	9.4%
	% within year	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Fire/ Incendiary Device	Count	30 _{a, b, c}	54 _{c, d}	78 _d	48 _{a, b, c, d}	32 _b	52 _{a, b, c}	37 _{a, b, c}	65 _{a, c, d}	71 _{a, c, d}	54 _{a, b, c}	52 _{a, b, c}
	% within weapon	5.2%	9.4%	13.6%	8.4%	5.6%	9.1%	6.5%	11.3%	12.4%	9.4%	9.1%
	% within year	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Drugs/ Narcotics/ Sleeping Pills	Count	53 _{a, b, c}	32 _c	41 _{b, c}	76 _{a, b}	68 _{a, b, c}	90 _{a, b}	86 _{a, b}	76 _{a, b, c}	99 _a	92 _{a, b}	109 _a
	% within weapon	6.4%	3.9%	5.0%	9.2%	8.3%	10.9%	10.5%	9.2%	12.0%	11.2%	13.3%
	% within year	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Asphyxiation	Count	281 _{a, b, c}	342 _c	273 _{a, b, d}	345 _{a, b, c}	137 _e	302 _d	405 _{b, c}	322 _{a, b, d}	328 _{a, d}	352 _{a, d}	363 _{a, b, d}
	% within weapon	8.1%	9.9%	7.9%	10.0%	4.0%	8.8%	11.7%	9.3%	9.5%	10.2%	10.5%
	% within year	0.5%	0.5%	0.4%	0.5%	0.2%	0.3%	0.5%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Other	Count	4789 _a	4968 _a	4964 _{b, c, d}	5312 _{d, e, f}	5793 _{d, e, f}	5929 _{e, f}	5459 _f	5703 _{c, d, e}	6558 _{a, b}	7162 _{a, b}	6982 _{a, b, c}
	% within weapon	7.5%	7.8%	7.8%	8.3%	9.1%	9.3%	8.6%	9.0%	10.3%	11.3%	11.0%
	% within year	7.8%	7.8%	7.3%	7.0%	7.0%	6.8%	6.6%	7.2%	7.6%	7.7%	7.5%
	% of total	0.5%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.7%	0.7%	0.6%	0.7%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%
None	Count	7272 _a	6709 _{b, c}	7544 _{c, d}	8859 _{a, d}	8645 _b	8008 _e	7781 _e	6063 _f	6600 _f	7685 _g	8501 _e
	% within weapon	8.7%	8.0%	9.0%	10.6%	10.3%	9.6%	9.3%	7.2%	7.9%	9.2%	10.2%
	% within year	11.8%	10.5%	11.1%	11.6%	10.4%	9.2%	9.4%	7.6%	7.7%	8.3%	9.2%
	% of total	0.8%	0.8%	0.9%	1.0%	1.0%	0.9%	0.9%	0.7%	0.8%	0.9%	1.0%

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.

Table A18. Crosstabulation for rates of victimization by year of offense and by type of injury

		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
None	Count	28183 _{a, b}	29228 _{a, b}	29954 _{c-e}	33968 _{b, e}	38114 _a	39705 _a	35943 _{d, f}	33873 _f	37137 _{c, d, e}	39824 _{c, d}	40172 _{c, e}
	% within injury	7.3%	7.6%	7.8%	8.8%	9.9%	10.3%	9.3%	8.8%	9.6%	10.3%	10.4%
	% within year	49.8%	49.9%	48.7%	49.1%	50.6%	50.2%	47.8%	47.3%	48.3%	48.2%	48.7%
	% of total	3.6%	3.7%	3.8%	4.3%	4.8%	5.0%	4.6%	4.3%	4.7%	5.0%	5.1%
Apparent Minor Injury	Count	24977 _{a-c}	25948 _{a-c}	27901 _{d-f}	30859 _{c, f}	32695 _b	34319 _b	34662 _{e, g}	33104 _g	34436 _{a, c, d, f}	36920 _{a, c, d, f}	36944 _{a, c, d, f}
	% within injury	7.1%	7.4%	7.9%	8.7%	9.3%	9.7%	9.8%	9.4%	9.8%	10.5%	10.5%
	% within year	44.1%	44.3%	45.3%	44.6%	43.4%	43.4%	46.1%	46.3%	44.8%	44.7%	44.8%
	% of total	3.2%	3.3%	3.5%	3.9%	4.1%	4.4%	4.4%	4.2%	4.4%	4.7%	4.7%
Apparent Broken Bones	Count	580 _a	540 _{a, b}	596 _{a, b}	659 _{a, b}	663 _{a, b}	740 _{a, b}	690 _{a, b}	660 _{a, b}	678 _{a, b}	741 _{a, b}	694 _b
	% within injury	8.0%	7.5%	8.2%	9.1%	9.2%	10.2%	9.5%	9.1%	9.4%	10.2%	9.6%
	% within year	1.0%	0.9%	1.0%	1.0%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.8%
	% of total	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Other Major Injury	Count	1069 _{a, b}	1062 _b	1192 _{a, b}	1468 _{a, c}	1439 _{a, b}	1544 _{a, b}	1455 _{a, b}	1588 _{c, d}	2130 _e	2346 _e	1987 _d
	% within injury	6.2%	6.1%	6.9%	8.5%	8.3%	8.9%	8.4%	9.2%	12.3%	13.6%	11.5%
	% within year	1.9%	1.8%	1.9%	2.1%	1.9%	2.0%	1.9%	2.2%	2.8%	2.8%	2.4%
	% of total	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%
Possible Internal Injury	Count	664 _a	681 _a	735 _a	882 _{a, b}	1094 _{b, c}	1295 _c	1097 _{b, c}	1052 _{b, c}	1166 _c	1319 _c	1338 _c
	% within injury	5.9%	6.0%	6.5%	7.8%	9.7%	11.4%	9.7%	9.3%	10.3%	11.6%	11.8%
	% within year	1.2%	1.2%	1.2%	1.3%	1.5%	1.6%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.6%	1.6%
	% of total	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%
Loss of Teeth	Count	55 _{a, b}	77 _{a, b}	70 _{a, b}	104 _b	66 _a	62 _a	76 _{a, b}	66 _{a, b}	76 _{a, b}	71 _a	77 _{a, b}
	% within injury	6.9%	9.6%	8.8%	13.0%	8.3%	7.8%	9.5%	8.3%	9.5%	8.9%	9.6%
	% within year	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Severe Laceration	Count	873 _a	815 _{a, b}	848 _{a, b}	951 _{a, b}	962 _{b, c}	1056 _{a, b, c}	928 _{b, c}	947 _{a, b, c}	954 _{b, c}	1020 _{b, c}	956 _c
	% within injury	8.5%	7.9%	8.2%	9.2%	9.3%	10.2%	9.0%	9.2%	9.3%	9.9%	9.3%
	% within year	1.5%	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%	1.3%	1.3%	1.2%	1.3%	1.2%	1.2%	1.2%
	% of total	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Unconsciousness	Count	247 _{a, b}	249 _{a, b}	270 _b	282 _{a, b}	269 _{a, b}	309 _{a, b}	298 _{a, b}	275 _{a, b}	277 _{a, b}	318 _{a, b}	271 _a
	% within injury	8.1%	8.1%	8.8%	9.2%	8.8%	10.1%	9.7%	9.0%	9.0%	10.4%	8.8%
	% within year	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.3%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

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Table A19. Crosstabulation for rates of victimization by year of offense and by presence of bias

		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Bias	Count	338 _{a, b}	345 _b	310 _c	449 _{a, b}	603 _{d, e}	650 _{e, f}	657 _f	523 _a	724 _f	633 _d	338 _{a, b}
	% within bias	5.7%	5.8%	5.2%	7.6%	10.2%	11.0%	11.1%	8.8%	12.2%	10.7%	5.7%
	% within year	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
No Presence of Bias	Count	310851 _{a, b}	343831 _b	366896 _c	415258 _{a, b}	433991 _{d, e}	435261 _{e, f}	406886 _f	446089 _a	443955 _f	478865 _d	310851 _{a, b}
	% within bias	6.9%	7.6%	8.1%	9.2%	9.6%	9.6%	9.0%	9.9%	9.8%	10.6%	6.9%
	% within year	99.9%	99.9%	99.9%	99.9%	99.9%	99.9%	99.8%	99.9%	99.8%	99.9%	99.9%
	% of total	6.9%	7.6%	8.1%	9.2%	9.6%	9.6%	9.0%	9.9%	9.8%	10.6%	6.9%

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