



Bureau of Justice Statistics

Family Violence Statistics

Including Statistics on Strangers and Acquaintances

Reported and unreported family violence

Murder of family members

Family violence reported to police

Family violence recorded by police

State prosecution of family assault

Federal prosecution of domestic violence

Family violence offenders in prison

Family violence offenders in jail

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Family Violence Statistics

Including Statistics on Strangers and Acquaintances

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Highlights, definitions, and counting rules

Introduction

This compendium contains the most recent family violence statistics from these sources: surveys conducted by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), the BJS database of Federal statistics, and two statistical databases maintained by the FBI.

The sources provide statistical snapshots of family violence at different stages in the administration of justice. First are statistics on the nature and extent of family violence. Next are statistics on family violence that is reported to police, followed by statistics on the prosecution of persons charged with family violence. Lastly are statistics on persons sent to prison or jail for family violence.

The report is divided into eight sections giving statistics on —

- Reported and unreported family violence
- Fatal family violence
- Family violence reported to police
- Family violence recorded by police
- State prosecution of family assault
- Federal prosecution of domestic violence
- Family violence offenders in prison
- Family violence offenders in jail.

Highlights

Trends in family violence

The rate of family violence fell between 1993 and 2002 from an estimated 5.4 victims to 2.1 victims per 1,000 U.S. residents age 12 or older. Throughout the period family violence accounted for about 1 in 10 violent victimizations.

Reported and unreported family violence

Family violence accounted for 11% of all reported and unreported violence between 1998 and 2002. Of these roughly 3.5 million violent crimes committed against family members, 49% were crimes against spouses, 11% were sons or daughters victimized by a parent, and 41% were crimes against other family members.

The most frequent type of family violence offense was simple assault. Murder was less than half of 1% of all family violence between 1998 and 2002.

About three-fourths of all family violence occurred in or near the victim's residence.

Forty percent of family violence victims were injured during the incident. Of the 3.5 million victims of family violence between 1998 and 2002, less than 1% died as a result of the incident.

The majority (73%) of family violence victims were female. Females were 84% of spouse abuse victims and 86% of victims of abuse at the hands of a boyfriend or girlfriend.

While about three-fourths of the victims of family violence were female, about three-fourths of the persons who committed family violence were male.

Most family violence victims were white (74%), and the majority were between ages 25 and 54 (65.7%). Most family violence offenders were white (79%), and most were age 30 or older (62%).

Fatal family violence

About 22% of murders in 2002 were family murders. Nearly 9% were murders of a spouse, 6% were murders of sons or daughters by a parent, and 7% were murders by other family members.

Females were 58% of family murder victims. Of all the murders of females in 2002, family members were responsible for 43%.

Children under age 13 were 23% of murder victims killed by a family member, and just over 3% of nonfamily murder victims.

The average age among sons or daughters killed by a parent was 7 years, and 4 out of 5 victims killed by a parent were under age 13.

Eight in ten murderers who killed a family member were male. Males were 83% of spouse murderers and 75% of murderers who killed a boyfriend or girlfriend.

In 2002 family murders were less likely than nonfamily murders to involve a firearm (50% versus 68%). Parents were the least likely family murderers to use a firearm (28%), compared to spouses (63%) or other family members (51%).

Among incidents of parents killing their children, 19% involved one parent killing multiple victims.

Family violence reported to police

Approximately 60% of family violence victimizations were reported to police between 1998 and 2002. The reporting rate among female victims was not significantly greater than the reporting rate among male victims.

The most common reason victims of family violence cited for not reporting the crime to police was that the incident was a "private/personal matter" (34%). Another 12% of non-reporting family violence victims did not report the crime in order to "protect the offender."

Among the 2.1 million incidents of family violence reported to police between 1998 and 2002, 36% resulted in an arrest.

Family violence recorded by police

Family violence accounted for 33% of all violent crimes recorded by police in 18 States and the District of Columbia in 2000. Of these more than 207,000 family violence crimes, about half (53%, or 110,000) were crimes between spouses.

Among crimes recorded by police, 2% of family violence involved a firearm, compared to 6% of nonfamily violence. A weapon was used in 16% of family and 21% of nonfamily violence.

About 6% of all violent crime recorded by police in 2000 involved more than one offender victimizing a lone victim. The exception was stranger crime, in which 14% of incidents involved multiple offenders victimizing a lone victim.

About 49% of family violence crimes recorded by police resulted in an arrest. Males comprised 77% of suspected family violence offenders arrested in 2000.

State prosecution of family assault

Of the approximately 1,500 defendants charged with felony assault during May 2000 in the State courts of 11 large counties, about a third were charged with family violence.

Among felony assault defendants charged with family violence in State courts, 84% had at least one prior arrest for either a felony or a misdemeanor (not necessarily for family violence), and 73% had been previously convicted of some type of felony or misdemeanor (not necessarily family violence).

Nearly half of felony assault defendants charged with family violence were released pending case disposition.

Among the 1,500 felony assault cases, the probability of the case leading to conviction (felony or misdemeanor) was greater for family assault defendants (71%) than nonfamily assault defendants (61%).

State courts sentenced 83% of persons convicted of assault (both family and nonfamily) to either prison or jail. Among felony assault defendants convicted in State courts —

- 68% of incarceration sentences for family assault were to jail
- 62% of incarceration sentences for nonfamily assault were to prison
- 45% of persons sent to prison for family assault received a sentence of more than 2 years, compared to 77% of nonfamily assault offenders sent to prison.

Federal prosecution of domestic violence

Persons suspected of domestic violence made up 4% of the total 18,653 Federal suspects referred to U.S. attorneys for alleged violent crimes from 2000 to 2002.

Of the 757 suspects referred to U.S. attorneys for domestic violence offenses between 2000 and 2002, most were firearm-related domestic violence offenses rather than interstate domestic violence offenses.

- The Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives accounted for 80% of all referrals for firearm-related domestic violence.
- The FBI accounted for 72% of all interstate domestic violence referrals.

Federal courts convicted 90% of defendants adjudicated for an interstate domestic violence offense.

Among defendants convicted in federal courts —

- 79% of convictions were the product of a guilty plea, and the remaining 21% were the product of conviction following a trial
- most were male (96%), under age 40 (67%), white (72%), and non-Hispanic (95%)
- 4 in 5 defendants had a prior adult conviction.

Of 47 Federal defendants sentenced for an interstate domestic violence offense between 2000 and 2002, 91% received a prison term with a median length of 60 months.

Family violence offenders in prison

Of the nearly 500,000 men and women in State prisons for a violent crime in 1997, 15% were there for a violent crime against a family member.

Nearly half of all the family violence offenders in State prisons were serving a sentence for a sex offense against a family member. More than three-quarters of parents convicted of a violent crime against their son or daughter were in prison for a sex offense.

Of the crimes for which family violence offenders were in prison —

- most were against a female (78%)
- more than half were against a child under age 18
- more than a third were against a child under age 13.

About 90% of offenders in State prisons for family violence had injured their victim:

- 50% of family violence victims were raped or sexually assaulted
- 28% of the victims of family violence were killed
- 50% of offenders in State prisons for spousal abuse had killed their victims
- Of State prison inmates imprisoned for a crime against their son or daughter, 79% had raped or sexually assaulted the child, and another 10% had killed the child.

Among family violence offenders in State prisons in 1997 —

- most were male (93%)
- 6 out of 10 were white, while about a quarter were black
- about 80% were between ages 25 and 54.

Among offenders whose incarceration in State prisons was for family violence, 23% had used a weapon to commit their crime. The comparable percentage among State prisoners incarcerated for nonfamily violence was higher— 46%.

Family violence offenders in jail

Convicted family violence offenders made up about 22% of the nearly 86,500 convicted violent offenders in local jails in 2002. Most (60%) of these approximately 18,700 jail inmates incarcerated for family violence were in jail for an aggravated assault.

Local jail inmates convicted of family violence reported that —

- their victims were predominantly female (79%)
- nearly 30% of their victims were under age 18.

Among local jail inmates convicted of family violence, 55% injured their victim.

Most convicted jail inmates serving time for violence against a family member (88%) did not use a weapon during the crime.

Among jail inmates convicted of family violence, 45% had been subject to a restraining order at some point in their life. About 18% were under an active restraining order at the time of admission to jail.

Definitions

Violent crime Unless indicated otherwise, statistics on violent crime in this report pertain to all forms of the following crimes: criminal homicide, completed and attempted rape, sexual assault (including threats), robbery, assault (including threats), kidnaping, intimidation, illegal abortion, extortion, cruelty towards child or wife, hit-and-run driving with bodily injury, and miscellaneous crimes against persons (as opposed to crimes against property).

Family violence Unless indicated otherwise, family violence includes all types of violent crime committed by an offender who is related to the victim either biologically or legally through marriage or adoption. A crime is considered family violence if the victim was the offender's current or former spouse; parent or adoptive parent; current or former stepparent; legal guardian; biological or adoptive child; current or former stepchild; sibling; current or former step sibling; grandchild; current or former step- or adoptive-grandchild; grandparent; current or former step- or

adoptive-grandparent; in-law; or other relative (aunt, uncle, nephew).

Nonfamily violence Unless indicated otherwise, nonfamily violence includes all types of violent crime between current or former boyfriends and girlfriends; between current or former friends and acquaintances; and between strangers.

Relationship of victim to offender The databases used in this report all contain sufficient information to permit identification of family violence cases.

However, the types of information that make identification possible are not uniform. Some provide more relationship categories than others. For example, the Supplemental Homicide Reports provides 28 different categories of victim-offender relationship, while the National Crime Victimization Survey has 15 categories. Also, the databases use different terms to describe specific victim-offender relationships. For example, one uses the category "employee/employer," while another uses "colleague at work."

In general, enough information was available in each of the databases to distinguish six categories of victim-offender relationship: three family categories (spouse, son or daughter, and other family), and three nonfamily categories (boyfriend/girlfriend, friend/acquaintance, and stranger). Most sections of the report present statistics on all six categories.

Sources of data on family violence

National Crime Victimization Survey (a BJS survey)

One data source used to document the nature and extent of family violence in the United States is the BJS National Crime Victimization Survey, or NCVS, for 1998 to 2002. The NCVS compiles data on family and nonfamily violence through biannual interviews with nationally representative samples of U.S. residents age 12 or older. In these interviews, residents are asked if they were a recent victim of crime. Those who were victims are then asked numerous questions about the incident, such as where it occurred and whether they knew the offender. Residents are encouraged to tell interviewers both about crimes that were reported to police and about unreported crimes.

Because the survey data come from interviews with victims, the NCVS has no information on homicide. The survey's scope is limited to certain forms of nonfatal violence: rape and sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, and simple assault. Based on interviews with the Nation's crime victims, estimates are formed not only of how many of these crimes occur each year but also of the characteristics pertaining to the criminal incidents. Such characteristics include the number of victims that obtained medical care for their injuries, the number that reported the crime to police, and the number whose assailant was a relative.

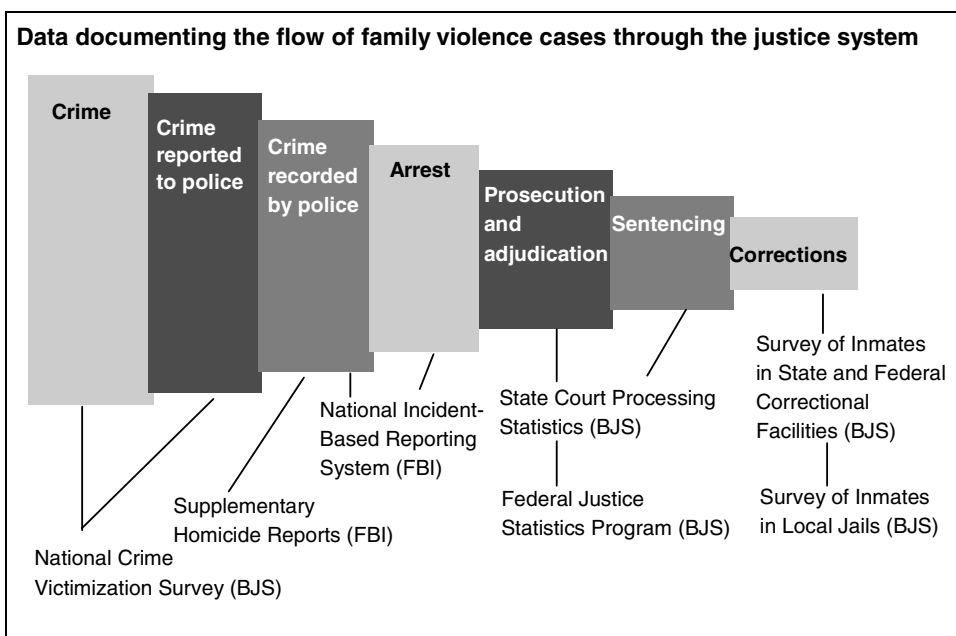


Figure 1

*Supplementary Homicide Reports
(an FBI database)*

For national statistics on family homicide for the year 2002, the source used in this report was the FBI's Supplementary Homicide Reports, or SHR. The FBI compiles detailed national data on family and nonfamily homicide from the thousands of law enforcement agencies across the Nation. For each criminal homicide, the SHR record such information as the age and race of the offender, the relationship of the victim to the offender, and the type of weapon used in the killing.

National Incident-Based Reporting System (an FBI database)

For statistics on family violence that comes to police attention and for statistics on arrests for family violence, the source used in this report is the database for the year 2000 from the National Incident-Based Reporting System, or NIBRS. The database, compiled by the FBI, contains NIBRS data from at least 1 police agency in each of 18 States and the District of Columbia. These jurisdictions cover about 16% of the U.S. population and do not include any areas with a population of one million or more.

The NIBRS data have information on victims, offenders, persons arrested, and incidents of family and nonfamily violence. For example, information on victims includes the type of injury sustained and the victim's relationship to the offender. Among the various details available on offenders and arrestees are their age, race, and gender. Offense characteristics available in the NIBRS data include the type of weapon used and the type of location where the crime occurred.

*State Court Processing Statistics
(a BJS data collection)*

No national data in the United States describe the processing of family violence cases from arrest through final disposition by a court. The available alternative used in this report is an extract of the BJS data collection State Court Processing Statistics (SCPS). The SCPS data used are entirely from police and court records that tracked family and nonfamily assault cases in 11 counties, from the filing of State court charges in May of 2000 to their final court disposition. These data include information about persons arrested and charged with family and nonfamily assault: their demographic characteristics, their prior arrest and conviction record, and their criminal justice status at time of arrest. The SCPS data also contain information about the processing of the assault cases, such as type of pretrial release, adjudication outcome, and type of sentence imposed.

*Federal Justice Statistics Program
(a BJS database)*

Information regarding violations of family violence-related Federal statutes that were subsequently referred to Federal court come from the Federal Justice Statistics Program (FJSP), a database maintained by the Bureau of Justice Statistics. FJSP provides annual data on workload, activities, and outcomes associated with Federal criminal cases. Data for 2000 to 2002 were acquired on all aspects of processing in the Federal justice system, including the number of persons investigated, prosecuted, convicted, and incarcerated. The FJSP database is a BJS database, constructed from files provided by the U.S. Marshals Service, the Executive Office for United States Attorneys, the

Administrative Office of the United States Courts, the United States Sentencing Commission, and the Federal Bureau of Prisons.

Survey of Inmates in State and Federal Correctional Facilities (a BJS survey)

For national statistics on persons in prison for family violence, this report used the BJS Survey of Inmates in State and Federal Correctional Facilities, conducted in 1997. The survey involves face-to-face interviews with a nationally representative sample of State prisoners. Persons in prison for either family or nonfamily violence are included in the sample. Through interviews with them, information is obtained on their victims and on numerous other characteristics of the crime that brought them into prison, such as whether a weapon was used, and the location of the offense.

*Survey of Inmates in Local Jails
(a BJS survey)*

For statistics on inmates who were convicted of family violence and sentenced to a period of incarceration of less than 1 year, the source used in this report is the BJS Survey of Inmates in Local Jails. This is a periodic survey which describes the current offenses and offense characteristics of local jail inmates. Most recently conducted in 2002, face-to-face interviews were conducted with a nationally representative sample of local jail inmates to collect systematic information on this special correctional population. Questions were asked regarding the relationship of the victim to the incarcerated offender, the gender, race/Hispanic origin, and age of victims and offenders, injury to the victim, offender use of a weapon, offender substance use at the time of the crime, and the place at which the crime occurred.

Uniform counting rules

Incidents of crime vary depending on the number of offenders, number of offenses committed, and number of victims. For instance, in a single incident where two men rape and rob a woman, there are two offenders, four offenses (a rape and a robbery committed by each man), and a single victim. Such an incident differs from one in which a lone man assaults another individual. That incident involves one offender, one offense, and one victim.

The various databases used in this report are not uniform in the amount of information they contain about each incident of crime. One of the databases (NIBRS) contains information on virtually every offender, every victim, and every offense in an incident. The other databases contain less information. For example, offender characteristics available in the prisoner database pertain only to each individual incarcerated offender. The incident that resulted in that person's incarceration may have involved multiple offenders, but information on co-offenders was unavailable.

To improve the comparability of statistics across the databases, rules were adopted to guide tabulations. All statistics in this report — that is, statistics on offenders, on offenses, and on victims — follow the rule that each incident be treated as though it involved one offender, one offense, and one victim.

If an incident involved more than one *offender* and information (such as age, race, and gender) was available on more than one offender, the available data on just one of the offenders were tabulated. Similarly, if an incident involved more than one *offense* and information on the different offenses (such as the place where each occurred) was available, only the data on one of the offenses were counted.

Likewise, if an incident involved more than one *victim* and the database contained information (such as the victim's age, race, and gender) on more than one victim, victim statistics used in the analysis were based on just one of the victims.

Certain databases used in the report — NCVS, SHR, and NIBRS — were victim-based. Choosing a particular victim to characterize an incident was unnecessary with these databases. Other data collections used in the report — Survey of Inmates in State and Federal Correctional Facilities and Survey of Inmates in Local Jails — were offender-based. Choosing a particular offender to characterize an incident was unnecessary with these sources.

Where choices had to be made about which offender, which offense, or which victim characterized an incident, the choices were guided by various hierarchies. Information about the hierarchies is summarized below.

In choosing a particular *offender* to characterize an incident, the choice was guided by the victim's relationship to the offender. For example, in a single incident in which a woman was assaulted by her husband and a stranger, the incident was treated as a spouse-on-spouse assault. Offender statistics for such an incident (such as age, race, and gender) therefore pertained solely to the characteristics of the husband; characteristics of the stranger were not tabulated.

Selecting the husband over the stranger to characterize the incident conforms to a rule adopted for this report that says to select whichever offender is highest in the following victim-to-offender relationship hierarchy (shown in order from highest to lowest, with column headings in italics):

Spouse

spouse and common-law spouse
ex-spouse

Son or daughter

child
stepchild

Other family

parent and stepparent
sibling and step-sibling
grandchild
grandparent
in-laws
other relative

Boyfriend or girlfriend

boy/girlfriend
ex-boy/girlfriend
homosexual partner

Friend or acquaintance

child of girl or boyfriend
friend
neighbor
employer
employee
acquaintance
babysittee
otherwise known

Stranger

stranger

Not included in analysis

relationship unknown

When it was necessary to choose a single *victim* to characterize an incident, the victim-offender relationship hierarchy was also used. Again, the chosen victim was the one highest in the hierarchy.

In choosing a particular *offense* to characterize an incident, the choice was guided by the offense's position in a hierarchy of offense seriousness. The offense highest in the hierarchy was selected to characterize the incident. For example, in a single incident where the victim was raped and murdered, the offense selected to characterize the incident was murder because murder is higher in the offense seriousness hierarchy than rape. The offense seriousness hierarchy (from most to least serious) generally corresponds to the offense list shown in table 5.1.

As noted earlier, each incident tabulated in this report was treated as having one offender, one offense, and one victim. Each incident was also treated as having one offense location, one victim injury (if any), one weapon involved (if any), one arrestee (if any), and one arrest offense (if any). The characteristic's position in a hierarchy determined which characteristic (for example, which injury) was tabulated. The characteristic with the highest position was chosen.

Listed in order from highest to lowest, the offense location hierarchy is in table 5.2; victim injury hierarchy, table 8.4; offender weapon use hierarchy, table 5.6; and arrest offense hierarchy, table 5.8. The arrestee hierarchy is the same as the victim-to-offender relationship hierarchy described above.

Reported and unreported family violence

About the data in this section

Statistics in this section compare family violence to nonfamily violence in terms of offense, victim, and offender characteristics. For tables 2.1, 2.3 and 2.4, violence is broadly defined to include both fatal and nonfatal violence. For table 2.2 and tables 2.5 through 2.9, violence includes only nonfatal violence. The data on nonfatal violence are from the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) for 1998 through 2002. NCVS data on crimes that occurred from the beginning of 1998 through the end of 2002 were compiled through interviews with nationally representative samples of the general population ages 12 and older. The data on fatal violence are from police murder statistics for 1998 through 2002 as compiled by the FBI in its Supplementary Homicide Reports (SHR) for the corresponding years.

Together, data from the NCVS and the SHR document approximately 33.6 million victims of fatal and nonfatal violence. Information on the type of criminal violence — family versus nonfamily — was available on 32.2 million out of the total 33.6 million. The tables in this section that pertain to all violence — fatal and nonfatal combined — provide information on the 32.2 million crimes; the tables that pertain only to nonfatal violence, 32.1 million crimes.

Family violence as a proportion of all violence

Of the nearly 32.2 million total victims of violence between 1998 and 2002, 11% (3.5 million) were victims of family violence (table 2.1). The remaining 89% (28.6 million) were victims of nonfamily violence. Violence by one spouse against another was 5.4% of all violence between 1998 and 2002, while violence by a parent against a son or daughter was 1.1% of total violent crime. The most frequent type of criminal violence was stranger violence, which accounted for nearly half (46.1%) of all fatal and nonfatal violence that occurred between 1998 and 2002.

The roughly 3.5 million violent crimes committed against family members during 1998 to 2002 consisted of the following: 48.9% were crimes against a spouse; 10.5% were sons or daughters victimized by a parent; and the remaining 40.6% were crimes against other members of the offender's family (for example, parents victimized by sons or daughters, brothers victimized by siblings, and grandparents victimized by grandchildren).

Victim was the offender's —	Percent
Family member	100%
Spouse	48.9
Son or daughter	10.5
Other family	40.6

Types of crime between family members

Of the approximately 3.5 million violent crimes committed against family members between 1998 and 2002, the most serious crime — murder — made up less than 1% (0.3%) (table 2.1). The least serious violent crime — simple assault — made up over two-thirds of the total.

The types of crimes committed against family members and the types against nonfamily members were similar. For example, murder was less than 1% of both family (0.3%) and nonfamily violence (0.1%). Also, aggravated assault made up 18.1% of crimes against family members and 20% of those against nonfamily members.

Simple assault was the most frequent type of family (69.6%) and nonfamily violent crime (65.1%). Regardless of the relationship of the victim to the offender, simple assault was the most frequent type of offense committed.

Nearly a quarter of the murders committed from 1998 to 2002 were against a family member. Aggravated assaults by members of the same family made up 10.1% of all aggravated assaults between 1998 and 2002.

Type of offense	Total	Victim was offender's—	
		Family member	Nonfamily member
All offenses	100%	11.0%	89.0%
Murder ^a	100%	22.9%	77.1%
Sex offenses	100	8.9	91.1
Robbery	100	9.2	90.8
Aggravated assault	100	10.1	89.9
Simple assault	100	11.7	88.3

^aIncludes nonnegligent manslaughter.

Two differing measures of family violence

The extent of family violence is measured two different ways in this report — through survey interviews with crime victims and through statistics compiled by police. Victimization surveys indicate that family violence

makes up 11% of all violence (table 2.1). Police statistics show family violence as 33% of all violence (table 5.1). Reasons for this discrepancy are discussed in the Appendix of this report on page 71.

Table 2.1. Offenses against family violence victims compared to nonfamily violence victims between 1998 and 2002, by relationship

Type of offense	All violent crimes	Percent of crimes in which the victim was the offender's —							
		Family member				Nonfamily member			
		Total	Spouse	Son or daughter	Other family	Total	Boyfriend or girlfriend	Friend or acquaintance	Stranger
All offenses	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Murder ^a	0.1%	0.3%	0.3%	0.7%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%
Sex offenses	4.4	3.6	4.7	4.8*	2.0*	4.5	9.1	5.7	3.0
Rape	2.5	2.7	3.7	4.0*	1.1*	2.5	6.9	3.1	1.5
Sexual assault	1.9	0.9*	1.0*	0.8*	0.8*	2.0	2.2	2.6	1.5
Robbery	10.1	8.4	8.9	9.5	7.6	10.3	8.2	4.7	15.0
Aggravated assault	19.8	18.1	15.6	17.5	21.2	20.0	16.6	17.2	22.6
Simple assault	65.6	69.6	70.6	67.5	69.0	65.1	66.0	72.1	59.4
Total offenses	32,163,870	3,544,900	1,733,960	371,890	1,439,060	28,618,970	2,037,800	11,775,660	14,805,510
Percent of all offenses	100%	11.0%	5.4%	1.1%	4.5%	89.0%	6.3%	36.6%	46.1%

Note: Data identifying the victim's relationship to the offender were reported for 95.9% of 33,501,120 nonfatal violent crimes and for 58.4% of 80,319 murders. Of these 32,163,870 crimes with known relationships, offense type was reported for all. Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

^aEstimate based on 10 or fewer sample cases.

^{*}Includes nonnegligent manslaughter.

Source: BJS, 1998 – 2002 National Crime Victimization Survey; FBI, 1998 – 2002 Supplementary Homicide Reports.

Table 2.2. Location of family violence compared to nonfamily violence between 1998 and 2002, by relationship

Offense location	All non-fatal violent crimes	Percent of crimes in which the victim was the offender's —							
		Family member				Nonfamily member			
		Total	Spouse	Son or daughter	Other family	Total	Boyfriend or girlfriend	Friend or acquaintance	Stranger
All offenses	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Residential property — victim	29.6%	73.5%	78.1%	69.4%	69.0%	23.9%	64.0%	25.5%	16.9%
At or in house/apartment ^a	16.0	60.5	66.0	61.7	53.8	10.3	53.9	10.6	3.8
Near house/apartment	13.5	13.0	12.1	7.7*	15.3	13.6	10.1	14.9	13.1
Residential property — friend, relative or neighbor	10.0%	15.0%	9.5%	24.3%	19.2%	9.3%	16.1%	11.9%	6.3%
At or in house/apartment	5.6	11.7	6.7	23.6	14.7	4.8	13.4	6.3	2.4
Near house/apartment	4.4	3.2	2.8	0.7*	4.5	4.5	2.6	5.6	3.9
Public place	42.0%	7.0%	9.3%	2.8%*	5.4%	46.5%	13.3%	42.3%	54.7%
Highway/road	15.9	3.0	4.7	1.0*	1.4*	17.6	5.9	7.3	27.6
Parking lot/garage	7.8	2.5	3.6	0*	1.8*	8.5	3.7	4.7	12.3
School/college	14.7	0.8*	0.5*	1.8*	0.9*	16.5	3.0	27.4	9.6
Other public	3.5	0.7*	0.5*	0*	1.3*	3.9	0.6*	2.9	5.1
Commercial property	10.0%	1.4%	0.5%*	0.8%*	2.6%*	11.1%	4.1%	11.7%	11.6%
Bar/nightclub/restaurant	5.4	0.3*	0.1*	0.8*	0.4*	6.1	2.7	4.7	7.7
Other commercial	4.6	1.1*	0.4*	0*	2.2*	5.0	1.4*	7.0	3.9
Other place	8.5%	3.1%	2.6%	2.6%*	3.8%	9.1%	2.6%	8.5%	10.6%
Total offenses	32,116,920	3,534,150	1,729,360	369,220	1,435,570	28,582,770	2,034,160	11,753,660	14,794,960

Note: Data identifying the victim's relationship to the offender were reported for 95.9% of 33,501,120 nonfatal violent crimes.

Of these 32,116,920 crimes with known relationships, the location of the offense was reported for 96.4%.

Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

*Estimate based on 10 or fewer sample cases.

^aIncludes 0.3% of violent crime that occurred in a hotel or motel.

Source: BJS, 1998 – 2002 National Crime Victimization Survey.

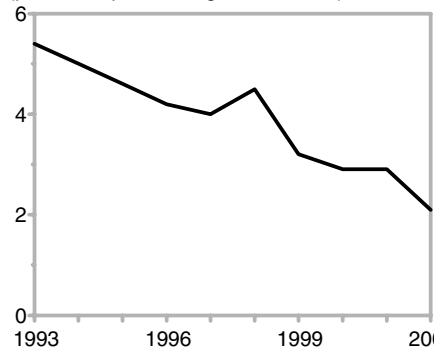
Trends in family violence

Between 1993 and 2002 the rate of family violence declined. In 1993 an estimated 5.4 victims per 1,000 persons age 12 or older were victimized by a family member, such as a spouse or a parent. In 2002 that rate had fallen to approximately 2.1 family violence victims per 1,000 persons age 12 or older. The downward trend

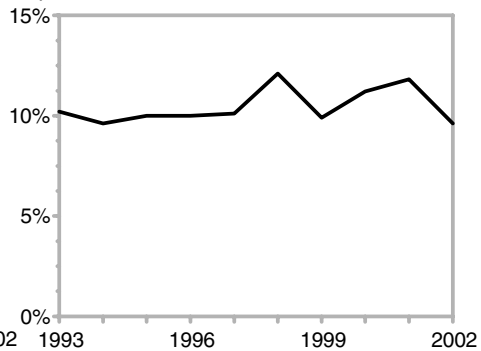
in the rate of family violence mirrored the overall downward trend of all violent crime during the same period.

Family violence as a proportion of all violent victimizations has remained fairly stable over the past 10 years. Between 1993 and 2002 about 1 in 10 violent crimes were committed by family members.

Rate of family violence victimization (per 1,000 persons age 12 or older)



Family violence as percent of all violence



Places where family violence occurs

Of the estimated 32.1 million nonfatal violent crimes committed from 1998 to 2002, 42% occurred in a public place, such as on a highway or road, in a parking lot or garage, or at a school or college (table 2.2). A smaller percentage (29.6%) took place in or near the victim's own residence.

Nearly 9 out of 10 incidents of family violence occurred in or near a residence, either the residence of the victim or the residence of a friend, relative, or neighbor of the victim. An estimated 73.5% of family violence took place at or near the home of the victim, with an additional 15% occurring at the home of a friend, relative, or neighbor.

The majority of spouse violence (78.1%) and boyfriend/girlfriend violence (64%) occurred in the victim's home.

Nonfamily violence was more likely to occur in a public place than at or near the residence of the victim. The location of 46.5% of nonfamily violence was a public place, while 23.9% took place at or near the victim's home. An additional 11.1% of nonfamily violence happened at a commercial property.

About a quarter of the violence against the offenders' friends or acquaintances between 1998 and 2002 occurred at a school or college.

Stranger violence was the category of violence, family or nonfamily, least likely to take place at or near the residential property of the victim or a friend, relative, or neighbor of the victim. An estimated 23.2% of stranger violence occurred at, in, or near the home of the victim (16.9%) or a friend, relative, or neighbor (6.3%). Comparable percentages for other categories were 37.4% of the violence against friends and

acquaintances; 80.1% of boyfriend or girlfriend violence; 87.6% of spouse abuse; 93.7% of violence by a parent against a son or daughter; and 88.2% of violence against other family members.

Demographic characteristics of family violence victims

Gender

Females were more likely than males to be victimized by family violence, and more likely than males to be victimized by specific types of family violence. Females were 51.6% of the U.S. population age 12 or older between 1998 and 2002 but 73.4% of the Nation's victims of family violence (table 2.3). Similarly, females were about 50% of all spouses and romantic partners but were 84.3% of spouse abuse victims and 85.9% of the victims of violence between boyfriends and girlfriends.

Males were more likely than females to be victimized by nonfamily violence. Between 1998 and 2002, males were 48.4% of the U.S. population age 12 or older but 58.4% of victims of nonfamily violence and 68.3% of the victims of violence by strangers.

Race/Hispanic origin

Whites and blacks were more likely than Hispanics or persons of other races to be victimized by family violence. Between 1998 and 2002, non-Hispanic whites were 72.9% of the U.S. population age 12 or older but 74% of family violence victims. Non-Hispanic blacks were 12.1% of the population age 12 or older but 13.6% of family violence victims. By contrast, Hispanics were 10.9% of the population age 12 or older but 10.1% of family violence victims. Corresponding figures for persons of other races were 4.1% of the 12 or older population and 2.3% of family violence victims.

Rates of victimization from family violence were relatively high for American Indians and Alaska Natives, and relatively low for Asians and Pacific Islanders. Together, American Indians and Alaska Natives made up 0.4% of the U.S. population age 12 or older between 1998 and 2002 but 1.6% of the victims of family violence. Corresponding figures for Asians and Pacific Islanders were 3.6% of the 12 or older population but 0.5% of family violence victims.

Age

The average age of the 3.5 million victims of family violence was 34.

Victims of nonfamily violence were slightly younger overall, with an average age of just under 29 years. Average ages for other victims were age 35 for persons victimized by their spouses; age 21 for sons and daughters victimized by their parents; age 35 for those victimized by other family members; age 27 for victims of violence against a boyfriend or girlfriend; age 27 for persons victimized by friends and acquaintances; and age 30 for victims of stranger violence.

Adults between ages 25 and 54 comprised two-thirds of the victims of family violence. Persons age 25-34 were 16.7% of the U.S. population age 12 or older but 24.5% of family violence

victims, and persons age 35-54 were 36% of the population age 12 or older but 41.2% of family violence victims.

Young adults age 18-24 also represented a segment of family violence victims larger than their corresponding percentage in the U.S. population. Persons from 18 to 24 years old were 11.7% of the population age 12 or older between 1998 and 2002 but 17.6% of family violence victims.

The oldest adults — those 55 or older — were the least likely to be family violence victims between 1998 and 2002: they comprised 25% of the U.S. population age 12 or older during those years but 6% of the victims.

Table 2.3. Demographic characteristics of family violence victims compared to nonfamily violence victims between 1998 and 2002, by relationship

Victim characteristic	All violent crimes	Percent of crimes in which the victim was the offender's —							
		Family member				Nonfamily member			
		Total	Spouse	Son or daughter	Other family	Total	Boyfriend or girlfriend	Friend or acquaintance	Stranger
All offenses	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Gender									
Male	54.9%	26.6%	15.7%	37.1%	37.1%	58.4%	14.1%	53.6%	68.3%
Female	45.1	73.4	84.3	62.9	62.9	41.6	85.9	46.4	31.7
Race/Hispanic origin									
White	72.3%	74.0%	76.8%	78.5%	69.5%	72.1%	71.0%	74.5%	70.3%
Black	14.3	13.6	10.9	12.6	17.1	14.3	17.2	14.6	13.7
Hispanic	10.5	10.1	9.8	8.0	11.1	10.6	9.0	8.9	12.2
Other	2.9	2.3	2.6	0.9	2.3	2.9	2.8	2.0	3.7
American Indian/ Alaska Native	1.1	1.6	2.1	0*	1.4*	1.0	1.5	1.0	0.9
Asian/Pacific Islander	1.7	0.5*	0.4*	0.8*	0.5*	1.9	1.0*	0.9	2.7
Age									
Under 18	23.3%	10.8%	0.8%*	50.1%	12.6%	24.8%	9.4%	35.4%	18.5%
18 - 24	24.5	17.6	14.7	27.2	18.6	25.3	42.0	20.8	26.6
25 - 34	19.7	24.5	33.5	13.6	16.6	19.1	25.3	15.7	21.0
35 - 54	27.4	41.2	47.8	7.9	41.7	25.7	21.4	23.8	27.9
55 or older	5.1	6.0	3.2	1.3*	10.6	5.0	2.0	4.3	6.0
Total offenses	32,163,870	3,544,900	1,733,960	371,890	1,439,060	28,618,970	2,037,800	11,775,660	14,805,510
Percent of all offenses	100%	11.0%	5.4%	1.2%	4.5%	89.0%	6.3%	36.6%	46.0%

Note: Data identifying the victim's relationship to the offender were reported for 95.9% of 33,501,120 nonfatal violent crimes and for 58.4% of 80,319 murders. Of these 32,163,870 crimes with known relationships, victim characteristics were reported for virtually all victims. Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

*Estimate based on 10 or fewer sample cases.

Source: BJS, 1998 – 2002 National Crime Victimization Survey; FBI, 1998 – 2002 Supplementary Homicide Reports.

Table 2.4. Among violent crimes resulting in injury between 1998 and 2002, the type of injury to family violence victims compared to nonfamily violence victims, by relationship

Victim injury	All violent crimes	Percent of crimes in which the victim was the offender's —							
		Family member				Nonfamily member			
		Total	Spouse	Son or daughter	Other family	Total	Boyfriend or girlfriend	Friend or acquaintance	Stranger
All offenses	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Percent of victims injured	28.7%	39.5%	41.6%	52.3%	33.6%	27.4%	52.7%	28.8%	22.8%
Victim died	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1
Serious injuries	7.4	6.5	7.5	6.8*	5.3	7.5	13.3	8.2	6.1
Minor injuries ^a	21.1	32.7	33.9	44.7	28.1	19.7	39.2	20.4	16.5
Percent of victims not injured	71.3%	60.5%	58.4%	47.7%	66.4%	72.6%	47.3%	71.2%	77.2%
Total offenses	32,163,870	3,544,900	1,733,960	371,890	1,439,060	28,618,970	2,037,800	11,775,660	14,805,510

Note: Data identifying the victim's relationship to the offender were reported for 95.9% of 33,501,120 nonfatal violent crimes and for 58.4% of 80,319 murders. Of these 32,163,870 crimes with known relationships, victim injury was reported for 99.9%.

"Serious injuries" includes all victims of rape and sexual assault. Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

*Estimate based on 10 or fewer sample cases.

^aIncludes bruises, black eyes, cuts, scratches, swelling, and chipped teeth.

Source: BJS, 1998 – 2002 National Crime Victimization Survey; FBI, 1998 – 2002 Supplementary Homicide Reports.

Injuries to family violence victims

Not all victims of violence sustain an injury from the crime. The assailant may have verbally threatened to hurt the victim but did not actually do anything that resulted in physical harm. Similarly, the offender may have tried to inflict physical harm but did not succeed because the victim was able to flee.

Of the 32.2 million victims of violent crime between 1998 and 2002, most (71.3%) were not injured (table 2.4). About a quarter sustained an injury.

While comprising 11% of all violent crime victims, family violence victims made up 15.2% of injured victims, indicating that the likelihood of injury was greater in family violence than in nonfamily violence (not in a table). The likelihood of injury was comparatively high for these victims as well: victims of spouse violence (5.4% of all victims but

7.8% of injured victims), and victims of violence between boyfriends and girlfriends (6.3% of all victims but 11.6% of injured victims).

Medical attention for injured family violence victims

The majority (71.4%) of nonfatal violence victims did not sustain an injury during the incident (table 2.5). The remaining 28.6%, or 9.2 million victims, sustained injuries ranging from serious, including gun shot wounds and rape, to minor, such as bruises and minor cuts.

Of the 9.2 million victims of a nonfatal violent crime who were injured, 41% received medical attention for their injuries (11.7% / 28.6% = 40.9%). This medical care could be given by the victim, by a person without medical training like a bystander or relative, or by a medical professional. The treatment could range from a cold pack to surgery. Of the 1.4 million injured victims of family violence, 42% (16.5% / 39.3% = 42%) received treatment; among the 7.8 million injured nonfamily

violence victims, 40.7% (11.1% / 27.3% = 40.7%).

Sixteen and one-half percent of the 3.5 million victims of violence by a family member received medical care for injuries that resulted from the incident. This percentage was higher than the corresponding percentage of nonfamily violence victims (11.1%).

Persons violently victimized by their boyfriend or girlfriend (52.6%) were more likely than persons victimized by their spouse (41.5%) to be injured. Boyfriend/girlfriend violence victims (18.7%) were not more likely than spouse violence victims (18.1%) to get medical care for those injuries.

Among the 28.6 million victims of nonfamily violence, boyfriend/girlfriend violence victims (18.7%) were more likely to receive medical attention for injuries inflicted during the incident than victims of friend/acquaintance violence (10.3%) and stranger violence (10.6%).

Table 2.5. Medical care for family violence victims compared to nonfamily violence victims between 1998 and 2002, by relationship

Victim injury and medical care	All non-fatal violent crimes	Percent of crimes in which the victim was the offender's —							
		Family member				Nonfamily member			
		Total	Spouse	Son or daughter	Other family	Total	Boyfriend or girlfriend	Friend or acquaintance	Stranger
All offenses	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Victim was injured	28.6%	39.3%	41.5%	51.9%	33.5%	27.3%	52.6%	28.7%	22.7%
Medical care received	11.7	16.5	18.1	19.1	13.8	11.1	18.7	10.3	10.6
No medical care	16.9	22.8	23.4	32.8	19.6	16.2	33.8	18.4	12.1
No injuries	71.4%	60.7%	58.5%	48.1%	66.5%	72.7%	47.4%	71.3%	77.3%
Total offenses	32,116,920	3,534,150	1,729,360	369,220	1,435,570	28,582,770	2,034,160	11,753,660	14,794,960

Note: Data identifying the victim's relationship to the offender were reported for 95.9% of 33,501,120 nonfatal violent crimes. Of these 32,116,920 crimes with known relationships, victim injury was reported for 99.9%. Of injured victims, data on medical care was reported for all. "Victim was injured" includes all victims of rape and sexual assault. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Source: BJS, 1998 – 2002 National Crime Victimization Survey.

Table 2.6. Demographic characteristics of family violence offenders compared to nonfamily violence offenders between 1998 and 2002, by relationship

Offender characteristic	All non-fatal violent crimes	Percent of crimes in which the victim was the offender's —							
		Family member				Nonfamily member			
		Total	Spouse	Son or daughter	Other family	Total	Boyfriend or girlfriend	Friend or acquaintance	Stranger
All offenses	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Gender									
Male	79.9%	75.6%	86.1%	68.2%	64.9%	80.4%	82.4%	73.1%	86.0%
Female	17.0	22.6	13.0	29.6	32.4	16.4	15.6	24.0	10.4
Both	3.1	1.8	0.9	2.2	2.6	3.2	2.0	2.9	3.6
Race									
White	62.0%	78.5%	82.5%	82.0%	72.8%	59.9%	67.5%	67.0%	53.1%
Black	24.6	14.9	11.5	14.3	19.3	25.8	21.6	21.1	30.2
Other ^a	13.4	6.6	6.0	3.8	8.0	14.3	10.9	11.9	16.7
Age									
Under 18	22.4%	10.7%	0.8%*	2.2%*	25.2%	23.8%	5.8%	36.2%	16.2%
18 - 29	34.3	25.5	25.5	2.5	31.5	35.4	56.2	26.3	39.9
30 or older	34.2	62.4	73.0	93.9	40.9	30.7	36.6	30.0	30.4
Mixed age group	9.1	1.4	0.6*	1.4*	2.4	10.1	1.4*	7.5	13.5
Total offenses	32,116,920	3,534,150	1,729,360	369,220	1,435,570	28,582,770	2,034,160	11,753,660	14,794,960
Percent of all offenses	100%	11.0%	5.4%	1.1%	4.5%	89.0%	6.3%	36.6%	46.1%

Note: Data identifying the victim's relationship to the offender were reported for 95.9% of 33,501,120 nonfatal violent crimes. Of these 32,116,920 crimes with known relationships, offender gender was reported for 99.2%; race for 97.6%; age for 95.3%. Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

*Estimate based on 10 or fewer sample cases.

^aIncludes 2.8% of violent victimizations involving multiple offenders of mixed races.

Source: BJS, 1998 – 2002 National Crime Victimization Survey.

Demographic characteristics of family violence offenders

Gender

Between 1998 and 2002, nearly 4 out of 5 violent offenders were male (table 2.6). Males accounted for 75.6% of family violence offenders and 80.4% of nonfamily violence offenders. Among violent crimes against a spouse, 86.1% of the offenders were male; against a boyfriend or girlfriend, 82.4%; and against a stranger, 86% of the offenders were male.

The 3.5 million family violence crimes that occurred between 1998 and 2002 involved a larger percentage of female offenders than the 28.6 million nonfamily violence crimes. Females were 22.6% of offenders committing family violence, compared to 16.4% of nonfamily violence offenders.

Violent crimes between friends and acquaintances (24%) were more likely to involve a female offender than violence between boyfriends and girlfriends (15.6%) and stranger violence (10.4%).

Race/Hispanic origin

Between 1998 and 2002, 62% of violence victims reported that the

offender was white. Among family violence offenders, 78.5% were white, an additional 14.9% were black, and 6.6% were some other race. Among nonfamily violence offenders, 59.9% were white, 25.8% were black, and 14.3% were some other race.

Age

The majority of violent offenders were age 18 or older. Approximately a fifth of offenders were under 18. An additional 9.1% of violent crimes involved multiple offenders of mixed ages (for example, a robbery involving two offenders, one who was 20 and the other, 35).

Offenders involved in family violence were generally older than nonfamily violence offenders. An estimated 62.4% of family violence offenders were age 30 or older, compared to 30.7% of nonfamily violence offenders. Fewer offenders who committed family violence were under age 18 (10.7%) than those committing nonfamily violence (23.8%).

A larger percentage of spouse abuse offenders (73%) was age 30 or older, compared to 36.6% of offenders who abused their boyfriend or girlfriend. In addition, about a quarter of spouse abuse offenders were between 18 and 29, while about half of offenders who

abused a boyfriend or girlfriend were in this age range.

About a third of violence between friends and acquaintances involved offenders who were under age 18. This proportion was greater than the corresponding percentages for boyfriend/girlfriend violence (5.8%) and stranger violence (16.2%).

Weapon use and family violence

In the NCVS, victims of violent crime were asked whether the offender had a weapon. A weapon could be a gun, a knife, some other sharp object (such as scissors or an ice pick), or a blunt object (such as a rock or a baseball bat). In a quarter of nonfatal violence incidents, victims reported that the offender had a weapon (table 2.7).

The percentage of family violence offenders who had a weapon during the crime was lower than the percentage of nonfamily violence offenders. An estimated 19.5% of family violence cases involved an offender with a weapon, compared to 26.5% of nonfamily violence cases.

Table 2.7. Armed offender in family violence compared to nonfamily violence between 1998 and 2002, by relationship

Whether offender had a weapon	All non-fatal violent crimes	Percent of crimes in which the victim was the offender's —							
		Family member				Nonfamily member			
		Total	Spouse	Son or daughter	Other family	Total	Boyfriend or girlfriend	Friend or acquaintance	Stranger
All offenses	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Offender —									
Had a weapon	25.7%	19.5%	17.3%	19.8%	22.1%	26.5%	16.5%	18.7%	34.6%
Did not have a weapon	74.3	80.5	82.7	80.2	77.9	73.5	83.5	81.3	65.4
Total offenses	32,116,920	3,534,150	1,729,360	369,220	1,435,570	28,582,770	2,034,160	11,753,660	14,794,960

Note: Data identifying the victim's relationship to the offender were reported for 95.9% of 33,501,120 nonfatal violent crimes. Of these 32,116,920 crimes with known relationships, data showing whether the offender had a weapon was reported for 92.2%. Detail may not add to total because of rounding.
Source: BJS, 1998 – 2002 National Crime Victimization Survey.

Table 2.8. Offender drug or alcohol use in family violence compared to nonfamily violence between 1998 and 2002, by relationship

Drug or alcohol use by offender	All non-fatal violent crimes	Percent of crimes in which the victim was the offender's —							
		Family member				Nonfamily member			
		Total	Spouse	Son or daughter	Other family	Total	Boyfriend or girlfriend	Friend or acquaintance	Stranger
All offenses	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Drugs or alcohol	30.0%	38.5%	41.8%	35.3%	35.4%	28.9%	41.4%	26.3%	29.3%
None	29.2	42.0	39.0	46.0	44.6	27.6	36.8	39.8	16.7
Do not know	40.8	19.5	19.3	18.6	20.0	43.4	21.8	33.9	53.9
Total offenses	32,116,920	3,534,150	1,729,360	369,220	1,435,570	28,582,770	2,034,160	11,753,660	14,794,960

Note: Data identifying the victim's relationship to the offender were reported for 95.9% of 33,501,120 nonfatal violent crimes. Of these 32,116,920 crimes with known relationships, offender drug or alcohol use was reported for 99.7%. Detail may not add to total because of rounding.
Source: BJS, 1998 – 2002 National Crime Victimization Survey.

Of the 28.6 million violent crimes against nonfamily members, stranger violence was more likely to involve a weapon than other types of nonfamily violence. Among offenders who committed violent crimes against strangers, 34.6% had a weapon, compared to 16.5% of offenders who were boyfriends or girlfriends and 18.7% of offenders who were friends or acquaintances.

Drug and alcohol use by family violence offenders

The NCVS asks victims to indicate whether they thought the offender or offenders were drinking or on drugs at the time of the criminal incident. Of the 32.1 million nonfatal violent crimes that took place between 1998 and 2002, 30% of victims said the offender was under the influence of drugs or alcohol (table 2.8). An additional 29.2% indicated the offender was sober at the time, and 40.8% said they did not know.

A larger percentage of family violence victims (38.5%) reported the offender was under the influence of drugs or alcohol during the incident than did nonfamily violence victims (28.9%).

Offenders who abused their boyfriend or girlfriend were more likely than other types of nonfamily violence offenders to be drinking or using drugs. Four out of 10 (41.4%) offenders involved in violence with a boyfriend or girlfriend were under the influence of drugs or alcohol, compared to 26.3% of offenders involved in violence against a friend or acquaintance and 29.3% of stranger violence.

Excluding the 19.5% of family violence victims who did not know whether the offender was under the influence of drugs or alcohol at the time of the incident, approximately 2.8 million victims of family violence were able to indicate whether the offender was or was not under the influence of drugs or alcohol. In nearly half the incidents, family violence victims reported the offender had been using drugs or alcohol at the time of the offense.

Drug or alcohol use by offender during family violence incidents	Percent
Family violence	100%
Drugs or alcohol	47.8%
None	52.2
Total offenses	2,846,000

Number of victims and offenders in family violence

Between 1998 and 2002, most of the 32.1 million nonfatal violent crimes involved an individual victim (85.6%) (table 2.9). More than three-quarters (78.7%) involved a lone victim victimized by a lone offender (for example, a woman robbed by a man as she approaches her car in a parking lot). Approximately 14% of violence involved multiple victims, with about 1 in 8 crimes perpetrated by a single offender against multiple victims (for example, a lone offender physically assaulting three people at a nightclub).

Family violence (90.7%) was more likely than nonfamily violence (85%) to be committed against a lone victim. Family violence (88.6%) was also more likely than nonfamily violence (77.4%) to involve one victim being victimized by one offender. Nonfamily violence (7.6%) was more likely than family violence (2%) to involve one victim and multiple offenders, such as when three strangers rape a lone female.

Crimes involving multiple victims were less likely to occur against family members (9.3%) than against nonfamily members (15%).

Among nonfamily violent crimes that involved one victim, the more distant the relationship between the victim and the offender(s), the greater the likelihood the crime involved multiple offenders. A greater percentage of stranger violence (10.7%) involved a single victim and multiple offenders than friend or acquaintance violence (5.2%) or boyfriend/girlfriend violence (1.8%).

The type of nonfamily violence most likely to involve multiple victims was also stranger violence. Nearly 18% of stranger crimes involved multiple victims, compared to 12.8% of crimes against friends or acquaintances and 7.1% of boyfriend/girlfriend violence. Boyfriend/girlfriend violence (7.1%) was the category of nonfamily violence the least likely to involve multiple victims.

Table 2.9. Number of victims and offenders in family violence compared to nonfamily violence between 1998 and 2002, by relationship

Number of victims and offenders	All non-fatal violent crimes	Percent of crimes in which the victim was the offender's —							
		Family member				Nonfamily member			
		Total	Spouse	Son or daughter	Other family	Total	Boyfriend or girlfriend	Friend or acquaintance	Stranger
All offenses	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
One victim	85.6%	90.7%	96.2%	85.4%	85.3%	85.0%	92.9%	87.2%	82.2%
One offender	78.7	88.6	94.6	84.7	82.4	77.4	91.1	82.0	71.5
Multiple offenders	7.0	2.0	1.6	0.8*	2.9	7.6	1.8	5.2	10.7
Multiple victims	14.4%	9.3%	3.8%	14.6%	14.7%	15.0%	7.1%	12.8%	17.8%
One offender	11.9	8.4	3.4	13.1	13.3	12.3	6.7	11.0	14.1
Multiple offenders	2.5	0.9	0.4*	1.4*	1.4*	2.7	0.4*	1.8	3.7
Total offenses	32,116,920	3,534,150	1,729,360	369,220	1,435,570	28,582,770	2,034,160	11,753,660	14,794,960

Note: Data identifying the victim's relationship to the offender were reported for 95.9% of 33,501,120 nonfatal violent crimes. Of these 32,116,920 crimes with known relationships, the number of victims and offenders was reported for virtually all victims. Detail may not add to total because of rounding.
 *Estimate based on 10 or fewer sample cases.
 Source: BJS, 1998 – 2002 National Crime Victimization Survey.

Methodology

Reported and unreported family violence

Statistics comparing reported and unreported nonfatal family violence to reported and unreported nonfatal nonfamily violence come from the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) for 1998 to 2002. The statistics are based on data gathered from residents living throughout the United States, including persons living in group quarters, such as dormitories, rooming houses, and religious group dwellings. Crew members of merchant vessels, Armed Forces personnel living in military barracks, and institutionalized persons, such as correctional facility inmates, were not included in the scope of this survey. Similarly, U.S. citizens residing abroad and foreign visitors to this country were excluded. With these exceptions, individuals age 12 or older living in units selected for the sample were eligible to be interviewed.

In addition to single incidents of criminal victimization, the NCVS records data on series victimizations. A series victimization is defined as six or more similar but separate crimes which the victim is unable to recall individually or describe in detail to an interviewer. Survey respondents who indicated they were series victims were asked to provide details for the most recent incident. In annual BJS reports on the NCVS, series victimizations are excluded from the published victimization estimates. However, because repeat victimization is an important aspect of family violence, series crimes were included in these analyses, counted as "1" victimization to represent all the incidents in the series.

NCVS data in this section are based on a nationally representative sample of the general population age 12 or older who experienced a violent victimization that occurred between January 1998

and December 2002. Data were aggregated over this 5-year period to obtain sample sizes large enough to detect differences between family and nonfamily violence victims, as well as to detect differences between family and nonfamily violent crimes based on the characteristics of the incident.

Additional information on weighting, along with other methodological details, can be found in the BJS Internet-only report *Criminal Victimization in the United States — Statistical Tables, 2002* (NCJ 200561).

Fatal family violence

To compare family murder to nonfamily murder, this report uses data from the FBI's 2002 Supplementary Homicide Reports (SHR). Murder as defined here includes murder and nonnegligent manslaughter which is the willful killing of one human being by another. Not included in the analyses are deaths caused by negligence, suicide, or accident; justifiable homicides; and attempts to murder.

SHR data are based solely on police investigation. Not all law enforcement agencies which report offense information to the FBI also submit supplemental data on murder. At the time of analysis, the most recent SHR data contained information on 12,940 of the 16,204 murders reported in the FBI's Uniform Crime Report. To account for the total number of homicides, the SHR data were weighted to match national and State murder estimates prepared by the FBI. All victim-based analyses are adjusted in this manner.

While many law enforcement agencies report supplemental data on murder, one reason why much of the data concerning victim-offender relationship may not be reported is because no suspects were identified. In 2002, SHR data recorded information on the

relationship of the victim to the offender for 56.2% (9,102) of the 16,204 murders committed that year.

The dataset utilized in this report was compiled by James Alan Fox, the Lipman Family Professor of Criminal Justice at Northeastern University. The dataset, along with additional details about imputation and estimation procedures, is available from the National Archive of Criminal Justice Data <<http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/NACJD>>, please refer to ICPSR 4179. After the analysis for this report was completed, the SHR database was updated to include information on an additional 2,117 murders, bringing the total number of murders included in the database to 15,057 of the 16,204 murders in the United States in 2002.

Family violence recorded by police

To compare family violence recorded by police to nonfamily violence recorded by police, this report utilizes official police statistics reported to the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) in 2000. Law enforcement agencies can report official police statistics to the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting System in one of two ways:

1. the Summary reporting system
2. the Incident-based reporting system (NIBRS).

Under the Summary system, law enforcement authorities aggregate the number of incidents by offense type and report these totals to the FBI on a monthly basis. Under the NIBRS system, agencies provide an individual record for each reported crime, including detailed information regarding the victim(s) and offender(s) involved, characteristics of the incident, and information on any arrests made in connection with the incident. In this regard, NIBRS represents a more comprehensive and detailed crime reporting

system, with the ability to capture a wide range of information on specific incidents.

To compare the characteristics of family violence to nonfamily violence, only cases with incident dates during calendar year 2000 were included in the analysis. In addition, only incidents from law enforcement agencies officially certified by the FBI to report NIBRS data were included. Currently, no agencies serving jurisdictions with populations of one million or more are certified to report NIBRS data. In 2000, agencies from 18 States and the District of Columbia submitted NIBRS data, representing 16% of the U.S. population and 13% of crime.

Additional methodological details can be found on the BJS website <<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/nibrs.htm>>, as well as at the Incident-Based Reporting Resource Center <<http://www.jrsa.org/ibrrc>>.

State prosecution of family assault

To compare the prosecution of family and nonfamily violence defendants, this report uses data from the BJS data collection State Court Processing Statistics (SCPS). The most recent SCPS study collected data for 14,877 felony cases filed during May 2000 in 40 large counties selected to represent the estimated 54,590 felonies filed in the Nation's 75 most populous counties during that month. Results of that study and information regarding sampling and other methodological details are available in the BJS publication *Felony Defendants in Large Urban Counties, 2000*, NCJ 202021, December 2003.

Data from all 40 counties were not used to compare the case processing of family violence to nonfamily violence. Since assault was the only crime in the

Table 10.1. Felony assault cases in the State courts of 11 counties during May 2000, by county and type of assault

County (State)	Unweighted		Weighted	
	Family	Nonfamily	Family	Nonfamily
Contra Costa (CA)	19	26	19	26
Los Angeles (CA)	30	66	120	264
Riverside (CA)	60	36	120	72
San Bernardino (CA)	27	33	54	66
Santa Clara (CA)	19	24	38	48
Pinellas (FL)	15	53	30	106
Essex (NJ)	15	72	30	144
Franklin (OH)	7	9	14	18
Harris (TX)	9	39	36	156
Tarrant (TX)	8	38	16	76
Travis (TX)	8	24	16	48
Total defendants	217	420	493	1,024

Source: BJS, 2000 State Court Processing Statistics.

2000 SCPS data to have specific statutes that identified family violence, other violent crimes (such as murder, rape, or robbery) were excluded from the analysis. To be in this study, a county also had to meet two criteria:

1. The county had an estimated 10 or more assault defendants charged under a family or domestic violence statute (table 10.1).
2. The county had at least 17% of its assault defendants charged with committing family or domestic violence.

A total of 11 counties met the selection criteria. For instance, Travis County, Texas, had an estimated 16 family violence cases which accounted for 25% of the 64 assault cases filed in that county during May 2000. Within the selected counties, a sample of 637 cases was statistically weighted to represent 1,517 family and nonfamily assault defendants. Although the estimated 1,517 cases were less than 3% of the 54,428 felony cases filed in the Nation's 75 largest counties in May 2000, demographic characteristics of both cohorts were similar (table 10.2).

Where family assault defendants were compared to nonfamily assault defendants in this section, sampling error was

Table 10.2. Demographic distribution of felony defendants in the 11-county study compared to the Nation's 75 largest counties, 2000

Defendant characteristic	Felony defendants in State courts during May 2000	
	Assault cases in 11 counties	All cases in the 75 largest counties
Total	100%	100%
Gender		
Male	84.7%	81.0%
Female	15.3	19.0
Race/Hispanic origin		
White	26.2%	29.6%
Black	39.2	45.4
Hispanic	32.6	22.7
Other	2.0	2.4
Age at arrest		
Under 18	1.6%	2.9%
18 - 24	30.7	30.8
25 - 34	31.5	30.9
35 - 54	32.8	33.2
55 or older	3.4	2.1
Total defendants	1,517	54,428*

*Excludes 162 weighted cases for which the arrest charge could not be classified.
Source: BJS, 2000 State Court Processing Statistics.

taken into account. All differences discussed were statistically significant at the .05 level.

Federal prosecution of domestic violence

The source of data for statistics on Federal prosecution of domestic violence is the BJS Federal Justice Statistics Program database covering the years 2000 to 2002. The database is presently constructed from source files provided by the U.S. Marshals Service, the Drug Enforcement Administration, the Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys, the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, the United States Sentencing Commission, and the U.S. Bureau of Prisons. A description of the source agency data files, along with other methodological details, can be found in the methodology section in the BJS Internet-only document *Compendium of Federal Justice Statistics, 2002* (NCJ 205368).

Family violence offenders in prison

Information about offenders in prison for family violence were obtained from BJS's 1997 Survey of Inmates in State and Federal Correctional Facilities. From June through October, 1997, a nationally representative sample of inmates in State prisons were interviewed about their current offense and sentences, criminal histories, family and personal backgrounds, gun possession and use, prior drug and alcohol use and treatment, educational programs, and other services provided while in prison.

Data and documentation with additional details are available from the National Archive of Criminal Justice Data <<http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/NACJD>>. Please refer to ICPSR 2598.

Family violence offenders in jail

The 2002 Survey of Inmates in Local Jails provides nationally representative data on persons held in local jails including those held prior to trial and convicted offenders serving sentences in local jails or awaiting transfer to prison. Data in the survey include the individual characteristics of jail inmates; current offenses, sentences and time served; criminal histories; jail activities, conditions and programs; prior drug and alcohol use and treatment; and health care services provided while in jail. In the last Survey, completed in 1996, a representative sample of 6,000 inmates were interviewed. The sample for the 2002 survey was selected from 3,365 jails housing 558,017 males and 73,224 females. The dataset and documentation with additional details about the survey will be available from the National Archive of Criminal Justice Data <<http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/NACJD>>.

Appendix

Discrepant findings from two different ways of measuring family violence

The extent of family violence in the United States is measured two different ways in this report. One way — through the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) — is based on survey interviews with samples of the U.S. population. The other way — through the FBI's National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) — is based on statistics compiled by police.

NCVS data summarized in this report indicated that family violence makes up 11% of all violence (both reported to police and unreported) (table 2.1), but police statistics summarized in this report indicated that family violence makes up nearly 33% of all police-recorded violence (table 5.1). No firm explanation for this apparent discrepancy is offered in the report. Presumably the discrepancy is caused by a host of factors. The discussion that follows identifies some of them, not necessarily the most important ones.

One factor pertains to the willingness of victims (and others) to report crime to police. If family violence is more likely than nonfamily violence to be reported to law enforcement authorities, the family violence percentage in police statistics will tend to be larger than the percentage in the statistics for all violence (reported and unreported). To check that possibility, reporting rates for family and nonfamily violence were compared. Results indicated that family violence (59%) is more likely than nonfamily violence (46%) to be reported to police (table 4.1). While the difference is not large enough to fully account for the 11%-versus-33% discrepancy between NCVS and police statistics, results do suggest that a difference in reporting between family and nonfamily violence is a contributing factor.

A second factor pertains to the fact that the police statistics on family violence used here are not directly comparable to the NCVS statistics in terms of geographical coverage. That is, the police statistics are based on data from agencies reporting in 18 States and the District of Columbia, while the NCVS statistics are for the entire United States. If the family violence percentage in the 18 States and the District of Columbia happens to be much larger than other States, using these jurisdictions to compare to the NCVS will create the appearance of a greater discrepancy than may actually exist.

A third factor pertains to the handling of "series" victimizations in the analysis of the NCVS data. The 11% family violence percentage from NCVS data was based on an analysis that treated each "series" victimization (6 or more crimes of a similar nature that the victim is unable to recall individually) as a single victimization. Since family violence series victimizations comprised 17% (rather than 11%) of all violent series victimizations, treating each series victimization as 6 or more victimizations (rather than 1) would tend to raise the family violence percentage above 11%. To illustrate, when the family violence percentage was re-computed, this time treating each series using the actual number of incidents (up to 20) indicated by the victim, the percentage rose to 12.5%.

A fourth factor pertains to the possibility that the NCVS undercounts family violence to a greater extent than nonfamily violence. If so, that would make the family violence percentage look lower than it actually is. The little research on the undercount that has been done — notably, a small study of assault victims whose victimization was reported to police in San Jose, California, and a national study of victims who went to hospital emergency rooms for their injuries — compared undercounts

between family and nonfamily violence. Findings from both studies suggest that the NCVS undercounts family violence to a greater extent than nonfamily violence. The two studies are summarized below.

San Jose study of known assault victims

In January 1971, a sample of victims of assault was drawn from the records of the San Jose Police Department. These known victims were interviewed and asked whether they had been a victim of crime at any time in 1970. The victims and their interviewers were not told that the researchers wanted to determine to what extent known assault victims tell interviewers about recent victimizations.

Results suggested that family assault victims were less likely than nonfamily assault victims to tell interviewers about their victimization (table 11.1). While 78% of 18 family assault victims did not mention being a victim of family violence, the comparable percentage for 62 nonfamily assault victims was lower: 29%.

Table 11.1. Among known assault victims, percent who told NCVS interviewers about the victimization

Relationship of victim to offender	Known assault victims who did not tell NCVS interviewers about their victimization
Family violence	78%
Nonfamily violence	29

Source: Adapted from U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (1972). *San Jose Methods Test of Known Crime Victims*, Statistics Technical Report No. 1. Washington, DC: USGPO, June.

The original purpose of the San Jose study was to determine the effects of the passage of time on the recall of criminal victimizations. The survey design emphasized overall reporting issues, not the specific reporting of family violence. Hence, one limitation of the study is the small sample size. Of 126 sampled victims of assault, 18 family assault victims and 62 nonfamily assault victims were located and agreed to participate, a 63.5% response rate.

Another limitation pertains to the fact that the questionnaire used in the study was more similar to the pre-1993 NCVS questionnaire than the one in use today. Consequently, the San Jose study results may be more relevant to the pre-1993 version than today's questionnaire.

The pre-1993 version was replaced with one that was specifically designed to reduce undercounting of family (and domestic) violence. There is some evidence that the redesign may have succeeded in reducing the undercount. In 1991 (the last full year of interviews using the old questionnaire), family violence victims made up 7.3% of all violence victims (8% if series victimizations totaling 3 are counted as 3 crimes rather than 1; 4 counted as 4; and 5 counted as 5). In 1993 (the first full year using the redesigned questionnaire), the percentage was 10.2%.

Hospital emergency room study

While results of the San Jose study only shed light on the extent to which police-reported family violence (family violence that was brought to police attention) is mentioned in NCVS interviews, results of another study may shed light on the extent to which victims tell interviewers about both reported and unreported

Table 11.2. Comparison of the Study of Injured Victims of Violence (SIVV) and the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), by offense and by relationship, 1994

Type of offense	SIVV-recorded admissions to hospital emergency rooms in 1994*		NCVS-estimated admissions to hospital emergency rooms in 1994		Ratio of SIVV/NCVS
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Total	954,000	100%	504,700	100%	1.9
Family violence	179,000	18.8	33,300	6.6	5.4
Nonfamily violence	775,000	81.2	471,400	93.4	1.6

*Age 12 or older

Source: Adapted from BJS, *Violence-Related Injuries Treated in Hospital Emergency Departments*, NCJ 156921, August 1997.

family violence of a particularly serious nature. In this other study, two national numbers were compared:

1. from the NCVS, the total (reported and unreported) estimated number of family violence victims who said they went to a hospital emergency room for treatment for their injuries in 1994
2. from a national survey — the Study of Injured Victims of Violence (SIVV) — the total (reported and unreported, presumably) estimated number of family violence victims whose injuries brought them to hospital emergency rooms for treatment in 1994.

All other things being equal, the two numbers should be the same if injured family violence victims tell NCVS interviewers about any incidents that lead to emergency room treatment.

In fact, SIVV recorded far more emergency room admissions in 1994 than the NCVS, suggesting that the NCVS undercounts victims of serious family violence. The SIVV number of emergency room admissions for family violence (179,000) was found to be over 5 times the number recorded by the NCVS (33,300) (table 11.2). By comparison, the SIVV number of emergency room admissions for nonfamily violence (775,000) was 1.6 times greater than the NCVS-estimate (471,400), suggesting that the NCVS

undercounts particularly serious types of family violence to a greater extent than nonfamily violence.

The relevance of the SIVV study is limited by the fact that its findings pertain to victims who were injured and went to an emergency room. Such victims are a small percentage of all family violence victims. Furthermore, the statistics for the NCVS-documented victims of family violence (who went to emergency rooms) may be unreliable because they are based on a small sample. Also, the SIVV study did not document how many victims had, and how many had not, reported the crime to police. Presumably, the SIVV study included some of both.