U.S. Department of Justice
Office of Justice Programs
Bureau of Justice Statistics

Revised 11/14/2011

October 2011, NCJ 235777

National Crime Victimization Survey

Crime Against Persons with Disabilities, 2008-2010 - Statistical Tables

By Erika Harrell, Ph.D., *BJS Statistician*

Persons age 12 or older who had disabilities experienced an estimated 567,000 nonfatal violent crimes in 2010 **(table 1)**. This number represents a 25% decrease from 2009, when persons with disabilities experienced more than 753,000 nonfatal violent crimes. Nonfatal violent crimes include rape, sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, and simple assault. Between 2008 and 2009, no measurable difference occurred in the levels of violent crime against persons with disabilities.

The findings in this report are based on the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), a household survey that collects data on the civilian resident U.S. population (excluding those living in institutions). The NCVS defines disability as a sensory, physical, mental, or emotional condition lasting 6 months or longer and causing difficulty in activities of daily living. Disabilities are classified according to six limitations:

- Hearing limitation entails deafness or serious difficulty hearing.
- Vision limitation is blindness or serious difficulty seeing, even when wearing glasses.
- Cognitive limitation includes serious difficulty in concentrating, remembering, or making decisions because of a physical, mental, or emotional condition.
- Ambulatory limitation is difficulty walking or climbing stairs.
- Self-care limitation is a condition that causes difficulty dressing or bathing.
- Independent living limitation is a physical, mental, or emotional condition that impedes doing errands alone, such as visiting a doctor or shopping.

The NCVS adopted survey questions from the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey (ACS) to identify respondents with disabilities. Data from the ACS were used to estimate victimization rates for persons with and without disabilities. NCVS does not identify persons in the general population with disabilities. The Methodology further details data sources and data limitations.

Statistical tables in this report detail nonfatal violent victimization against persons with disabilities. The tables detail the level and rates of victimization of persons with and without disabilities, describes the types of disabilities, and compares victim and crime characteristics.

TABLE 1
Violent victimizations, by type of crime and disability status, 2008–2010

	Number of violent victimizations against—					
	Persons with disabilities			Persons without disabilities		
Type of crime	2008	2009	2010	2008	2009	2010
Total	729,980	753,450	567,310	4,312,190	3,737,680	3,378,960
Serious violent crime	271,080	270,830	282,460	1,369,980	1,264,490	1,144,960
Rape/sexual assault	40,040	32,410	34,750	181,280	111,480	161,640
Robbery	115,840	108,330	97,970	451,040	436,970	393,180
Aggravated assault	115,200	130,100	149,730	737,660	716,050	590,140
Simple assault	458,900	482,630	284,850	2,672,210	2,473,190	2,234,000

Note: Based on the noninstitutionalized U.S. resident population age 12 or older. This table refers to nonfatal violent crimes (rape/sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, simple assault).

Source: National Crime Victimization Survey, 2008–2010.

Age-adjusted rates of violent victimizations

Direct comparisons of the victimization rate between persons with and without disabilities without taking into account the differences in age distributions between the two populations can be misleading. The age distribution of persons with disabilities differs considerably from that of persons without disabilities, and violent crime victimization rates vary significantly with age. To compare rates of violent victimization by disability status, an age adjustment method was used to handle the differences in age distributions of persons with disabilities and without disabilities. According to the ACS, persons with disabilities are generally older than persons without disabilities. For example, in 2009 about 41% of persons with disabilities were age 65 or older, compared to 11% of persons without disabilities. The age adjustment standardizes the rate of violence for persons with disabilities to show what the rate against them would be if they had the same age distribution of persons without disabilities.

In generating the age-adjusted rates, unadjusted rates of violent crime by age group were calculated by dividing the number of violent incidents against persons with disabilities in a specific age group by the number of persons with disabilities in that age group. The proportion of the particular age group among the number of persons without disabilities are calculated and multiplied by the unadjusted rate for that age group. This is done for each age group and the results are summed, generating the age-adjusted rate. Both age-specific rates of violent crime and age distribution of the population contribute to the age-adjusted rates presented in this report.

In 2010, the unadjusted rate of violent victimization was similar for both populations (16 violent victimizations per 1,000 for persons age 12 or older with disabilities and 15 violent victimizations per 1,000 persons age 12 or older without disabilities). However, the age-adjusted rate of violent crime against persons with disabilities (28 violent victimizations per 1,000 persons) was higher than the rate for persons without disabilities (15 violent victimizations per 1,000 persons). (See *Methodology* for more information.)

Data limitations

The NCVS does not survey persons living in institutions, such as adult correctional facilities, nursing facilities, or patient hospice facilities. According to the ACS, about 1.6 million persons age 65 or older living in institutions had disabilities. Because persons in these facilities would not be covered in the survey, estimates of violence against them are not counted. In addition, certain aspects of the NCVS design may also contribute to an underestimation of violence against persons with disabilities. For details, see Limitations of the Estimates in *Methodology*.

Disability population in the U.S.

In 2009, according to the ACS, an estimated 14% of the U.S. population age 12 or older living outside of institutions had a disability. Characteristics of the population with and without disabilities are compared in appendix table 13. Among the noninstitutionalized persons with disabilities, 47% were male and 53% were female. Whites accounted for 77% of the population with disabilities, blacks 14%, other races 7%, and multiple races 2%. About 10% were Hispanic. Slightly more than 68% of the population with disabilities was age 50 or older, compared to 32% in the population without disabilities. The sex, race, Hispanic origin and age distributions of persons with a disability living outside of institutions did not change substantially between 2008 and 2009, as measured by the ACS. The 2010 population estimates for persons with a disability were based on the 2009 population distributions. (See *Methodology* for more information.)

Crime Victims with Disabilities Awareness Act (Public Law 105-301), 1998

The Crime Victims with Disabilities Awareness Act mandates that the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) include statistics on crimes against people with disabilities and the characteristics of the victims of those crimes. The act was designed "to increase public awareness of the plight of victims of crime with developmental disabilities, to collect data to measure the magnitude of the problem, and to develop strategies to address the safety and justice needs of victims of crime with developmental disabilities." Section 5 of the act directed the Department of Justice to include statistics relating to "the nature of crimes against people with developmental disabilities; and the specific characteristics of the victims of those crimes" in the NCVS.

This is the third report in the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) series on crime against people with disabilities. The first two reports in this series, *Crime Against People with Disabilities, 2007* (NCJ 227814) and *Crime Against People with Disabilities, 2008* (NCJ 231328), are available on the BJS Website. Because of changes in the questionnaire, comparisons between 2007 data and later years should not be made. (See *Methodology* for more information on changes to the NCVS and ACS questionnaires.)

Summary Findings

Violent crime by type of crime

- In 2010, the age-adjusted violent victimization rate for persons with disabilities (28 violent victimizations per 1,000) was almost twice the rate among persons without disabilities (15 violent victimizations per 1,000) **(table 2)**.
- In 2010, serious violence (rape/sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault) accounted for about 50% of violence against persons with disabilities, up from 36% in 2009. This increase was driven primarily by a decline in simple assaults (down 41%) rather than an increase in serious violence.
- Between 2009 and 2010, the number of violent victimizations against persons with disabilities dropped 25%.
- In 2010, the age-adjusted rate of serious violent victimization (rape/sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault) was 16 per 1,000 persons with disabilities, compared to 5 per 1,000 for persons without disabilities.
- From 2008 to 2010, the age-adjusted rate of violent crime against persons with disabilities decreased from 40 per 1,000 to 28 per 1,000. By comparison, the rate of violent crime against persons without disabilities decreased from 20 per 1,000 in 2008 to about 15 per 1,000 in 2010.
- In 2010, the age-adjusted rate of simple assault against persons with disabilities was 12 per 1,000, compared to a rate of 10 per 1,000 for persons without disabilities.

Violent crime rates by victim characteristics

Age

- In 2010, among persons age 12 to 15, persons with disabilities had an unadjusted rate of violent victimization (61 per 1,000) that was at least twice that of persons without disabilities (23 per 1,000) **(table 3)**.
- Between 2008 and 2009, the violent crime rate for persons age 12 to 15 with disabilities declined from 135 per 1,000 to 79 per 1,000.
- In 2010, the unadjusted rate of violent crime against persons age 65 or older did not differ by disability status, about 2 to 3 victimizations per 1,000 persons.
- From 2009 to 2010, unadjusted violent victimization rates declined for persons age 25 to 34 with disabilities (from 51 per 1,000 to 26 per 1,000).
- From 2009 to 2010, among persons without disabilities, the violent crime rates decreased for persons age 12 to 15 (from 35 per 1,000 to 23 per 1,000) and decreased slightly for persons age 35 to 49 (from 15 per 1,000 to 13 per 1,000).

Sex

- In 2010, for both males and females the age-adjusted rate of violent crime was greater for those with disabilities than the rate against those without disabilities. The rate for males with disabilities was 26 per 1,000, compared to 16 per 1,000 for males without disabilities; for females with disabilities the rate was 29 per 1,000, compared to 15 per 1,000 for females without disabilities **(table 4)**.
- Among persons with disabilities, females with disabilities (29 per 1,000) had similar age-adjusted rate as males with disabilities (26 per 1,000) in 2010; among persons without disabilities, males (16 per 1,000) and females (15 per 1,000) had similar rates of violent victimization.

Race and Hispanic origin

- From 2009 to 2010, among persons with disabilities, the age-adjusted rates of violent victimization decreased for whites (from 38 per 1,000 to 26 per 1,000), blacks (45 per 1,000 to 28 per 1,000), Hispanics (33 per 1,000 to 27 per 1,000), and non-Hispanics (38 per 1,000 to 28 per 1,000).
- In 2010, among whites, other races, and persons of two or more races, those with disabilities had higher age-adjusted violent victimization rates than those without disabilities: whites (26 per 1,000 compared to 15 per 1,000), persons of other races* (25 per 1,000 compared to 6 per 1,000), and persons of two or more races (94 per 1,000 compared to 22 per 1,000).
- Among blacks, the age-adjusted rate of violent victimization did not differ by disability status in 2010 (28 per 1,000 blacks with disabilities compared to 23 per 1,000 blacks without disabilities).
- In 2010, there was no difference in the age-adjusted rate of violent crime against whites (26 per 1,000), blacks (28 per 1,000), and persons of other races* (25 per 1,000) with disabilities.
- In 2010, Hispanics and non-Hispanics with disabilities had similar age-adjusted violent victimization rates (27-28 per 1,000 persons), and Hispanics and non-Hispanics without disabilities had the same rate (15 per 1,000 persons).

*Persons of other races include American Indians, Alaska Natives, Asians, Native Hawaiians, and other Pacific Islanders.

Types of disabilities

- In 2010, among the disability types measured, persons with cognitive disabilities had the highest rate of violent victimization (30 per 1,000) **(table 5)**.
- In 2009 and 2010, there were no measurable differences by sex in the rates of violent crime by disability type **(table 6)**.

Among males with disabilities—

- The rate of violent victimization for males with vision disabilities increased slightly, from 17 per 1,000 in 2008 to 29 per 1,000 in 2009. From 2009 to 2010, the violent victimization rate for males with vision disabilities decreased slightly to 18 per 1,000.
- For males with ambulatory disabilities, the rate of violent victimization increased from 11 per 1,000 in 2008 to 20 per 1,000 in 2009. There was no measurable change in the violent victimization rate from 2009 to 2010 (16 per 1,000).

Among females with disabilities—

- Between 2008 and 2009, the rates of violent victimization against females with hearing disabilities (19 per 1,000 compared to 14 per 1,000) did not vary, but it decreased slightly from 2009 to 2010 (8 per 1,000).
- There was no measurable difference between the 2008 and 2009 rates of violent victimization against females with vision disabilities (19 per 1,000 to 22 per 1,000); however, the rate decreased slightly from 2009 to 2010 (13 per 1,000).
- For females with ambulatory disabilities, the rate of violent victimization increased slightly from 2008 to 2009 (14 per 1,000 to 21 per 1,000) and decreased from 2009 to 2010 (11 per 1,000).
- For females with self-care disabilities, the rate of violent victimization increased from 2008 to 2009 (9 per 1,000 to 18 per 1,000). There was no measurable change in the 2009 and 2010 (13 per 1,000) rate of violent victimization against persons with self-care disabilities.

Victim/offender relationship

- In 2010, offenders were strangers to the victim in 33% of violent victimizations against persons with disabilities, compared to 41% of violent victimizations against persons without disabilities **(table 7)**.
- In 2010, intimate partner violence accounted for 13% of violence against persons with disabilities, similar to the percentage of violence against persons without disabilities (14%).
- In 2010, persons with disabilities (40%) were more likely than persons without disabilities (31%) to be attacked by persons well known to them or who were casual acquaintances of the victim.
- The percentage of violence against persons with disabilities that was committed by intimate partners rose from 15% in 2008 to 23% in 2009 and declined to 13% in 2010; for persons without disabilities, this percentage remained relatively consistent, from 13% in 2008 to 14% in 2010.
- While the percentage of violence against persons with disabilities committed by persons well known to them or casual acquaintances of the victim did not change significantly between 2008 and 2009, the percentage increased slightly from 31% in 2009 to 40% in 2010. The percentage did not significantly change from 2008 (32%) to 2010 (31%) for persons without disabilities.
- In 2010, in about 17% of violence against persons with disabilities, the victim reported that they believed they had been targeted due to their disabilities (not shown in table).

Victim resistance

- In 2010, victims with disabilities (55%) were as likely as victims without disabilities (57%) to use any type of resistance during a violent crime, including threatening or attacking the offender **(table 8)**.
- Between 2009 and 2010, there were no measureable differences in the percentage of victims in either disability status who resisted their perpetrator; however, between 2008 and 2009, there was an increase in the percentage of victims with disabilities that resisted the offender.
- In 2010, about half of victims with disabilities (46%) or without (51%)disabilities used nonconfrontational tactics (such as yelling at offender or cooperating with offender) in resisting their offender.
- From 2008 to 2010, the percentage of violent crime victims with and without disabilities who used nonconfrontational tactics decreased slightly.

Offender weapon possession

- In 2010, victimizations against persons with disabilities (30%) were more likely than victimizations against persons without disabilities (21%) to involve an armed offender **(table 9)**.
- The offender was armed with a firearm in about 14% of victimizations involving persons with disabilities, compared to 8% of victimizations against those without disabilities in 2010.
- Among persons with disabilities, the percentage of violence in which the victim faced an armed offender increased from 20% in 2008 to 30% in 2010.

Victim injury

- In 2010, about a third of victims with and without disabilities suffered an injury during the event **(table 10)**.
- Persons with disabilities who were injured during a violent victimization (20%) were more likely than persons without disabilities (12%) to receive medical treatment in 2010.
- The percentage of violence against persons with disabilities in which the victim was injured remained steady from 2008 (27%) to 2010 (33%).
- The percentage of violence in which the injured victims with disabilities received medical treatment increased from 11% in 2008 to 20% in 2010.

Police notification and use of non-police victim service agencies

- In 2010, about 41% of the violent victimizations against persons with disabilities were reported to police, compared to about 53% of victimizations against persons without disabilities **(table 11)**.
- In 2010, robbery (39%) and aggravated assault (40%) against persons with disabilities were less likely to be reported to police than similar crimes against persons without disabilities (63% reported for robbery and 65% for aggravated assault).
- Police notification of serious violence against persons with disabilities declined from 62% in 2008 to 42% in 2010, while police notification of serious violence against persons without disabilities remained relatively steady (58% in 2008 compared to 62% in 2010).
- In 2010, about 9% of victimizations of persons with disabilities used victim service agencies other than the police **(table 12)**.

List of Tables

TABLE 2
Violent victimization rates, by type of crime and disability status, 2008–2010

	Violent victimization rate per 1,000—								
	Persons with disabilities								
	Age-adjusted*			Unadjusted			Persons without disabilities		
Type of crime	2008	2009	2010	2008	2009	2010	2008	2009	2010
Total	40.1	38.2	28.0	21.1	21.8	16.1	20.0	17.2	15.3
Serious violent crime	15.6	13.4	15.7	7.8	7.8	8.0	6.4	5.8	5.2
Rape/sexual assault	1.7	1.0	2.4	1.2	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.5	0.7
Robbery	7.4	5.4	4.9	3.4	3.1	2.8	2.1	2.0	1.8
Aggravated assault	6.6	7.0	8.3	3.3	3.8	4.3	3.4	3.3	2.7
Simple assault	24.5	24.8	12.4	13.3	14.0	8.1	13.7	11.4	10.1

Note: Based on the noninstitutionalized U.S. resident population age 12 or older. This table refers to nonfatal violent crimes (rape/sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, simple assault).

*The age-adjusted victimization rate for persons with disabilities is calculated by multiplying the unadjusted rate for each age group with disabilities by the proportion of the population in that age group without disabilities. The sum of these weighted estimates represent the overall age-adjusted rate.

Source: National Crime Victimization Survey, 2008–2010 and the American Community Survey, 2008–2009.

TABLE 3
Violent victimization rates, by age and disability status, 2008–2010

	Rate unadjusted for age per 1,000—					
	Persons with disabilities			Persons without disabilities		
Age	2008	2009	2010	2008	2009	2010
12–15 years old	134.8	78.6	60.9	38.5	34.9	23.3
16–19	85.9	68.2	65.1	34.3	28.6	26.7
20–24	71.2	43.7	54.4	37.7	28.3	26.9
25–34	30.0	50.6	26.0	25.3	21.0	20.1
35–49	30.5	36.8	18.4	16.5	15.0	12.5
50–64	17.6	21.5	19.6	9.7	9.1	9.7
65 or older	2.7	2.9	2.2	3.4	3.5	2.7

Note: Based on the noninstitutionalized U.S. resident population age 12 or older. This table refers to nonfatal violent crimes (rape/sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, simple assault).

Source: National Crime Victimization Survey, 2008–2010 and the American Community Survey, 2008–2009.

TABLE 4

Violent victimization rates, by sex, race, Hispanic origin, and disability status, 2008–2010

	Violent victimization rate per 1,000—								
	Persons with disabilities								
	Age-adjusted[a]			Unadjusted			Persons without disabilities		
Victim characteristics	2008	2009	2010	2008	2009	2010	2008	2009	2010
Total	40.1	38.2	28.0	21.1	21.8	16.1	20.0	17.2	15.3
Sex									
Male	36.2	33.6	26.4	21.4	21.8	17.2	22.5	18.7	16.1
Female	43.1	42.4	29.4	20.9	21.8	15.2	17.7	15.7	14.5
Race[b]									
White	41.3	38.2	25.9	20.1	20.7	13.8	20.3	17.1	15.2
Black/African American	37.3	45.4	27.8	25.6	30.1	21.4	27.5	27.9	22.9
Other race[c]	15.7 !	17.1 !	24.8 !	11.8 !	9.3 !	11.5 !	8.4	5.3	6.2
Two or more races	103.4 !	49.7 !	93.6	62.4 !	47.6 !	83.0	28.6	21.2	22.3
Hispanic origin[d]									
Hispanic	28.6	32.9	27.1	16.6	22.9	18.8	16.8	17.8	15.1
Non-Hispanic	41.6	38.4	28.0	21.7	21.6	15.8	20.6	17.1	15.3

Note: Based on the noninstitutionalized U.S. resident population age 12 or older. This table refers to nonfatal violent crimes (rape/sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, simple assault).

! Interpret data with caution; estimate based on 10 or fewer cases, or coefficient of variation is greater than 50%.

[a]The age-adjusted victimization rate for persons with disabilities is calculated by multiplying the unadjusted rate for each age group with disabilities by the proportion of the population in that age group without disabilities. The sum of these weighted estimates represent the overall age-adjusted rate.

[b]Each racial group includes persons of Hispanic/Latino origin.

[c]Includes American Indians, Alaska Natives, Asians, Native Hawaiians, and other Pacific Islanders.

[d]Includes persons of all races.

Source: National Crime Victimization Survey, 2008–2010 and the American Community Survey, 2008–2009.

TABLE 5

Violent victimization rates of persons with disabilities, by type of crime and type of disability, 2008–2010

	Violent victimization rate per 1,000 persons with disabilities, by type of disability																	
	Hearing			Vision			Ambulatory			Cognitive			Self-care			Independent living		
Type of crime	2008	2009	2010	2008	2009	2010	2008	2009	2010	2008	2009	2010	2008	2009	2010	2008	2009	2010
Total	13.6	10.7	8.3	18.2	25.1	15.1	12.8	20.2	12.9	34.3	32.3	30.1	9.7	14.1	13.6	12.7	16.6	14.8
Serious violent crime	4.8	5.3	3.6	7.2	10.0	8.0	4.2	7.4	6.3	12.9	11.9	16.8	3.3 !	4.6	6.3	4.3	6.7	7.4
Rape/sexual assault	1.3 !	0.2 !	-- !	0.6 !	-- !	-- !	0.9 !	1.0 !	0.5 !	1.5 !	1.4 !	2.6	0.4 !	1.3 !	0.5 !	0.7 !	1.0 !	1.1 !
Robbery	1.0 !	2.4 !	1.5!	2.1 !	6.8 !	2.4 !	0.7 !	2.8	2.9	6.8	4.3	5.8	0.5 !	1.6 !	2.2 !	1.2 !	3.6	2.1
Aggravated assault	2.4 !	2.8 !	2.0 !	4.5 !	3.2 !	5.6 !	2.7	3.6	2.9	4.6	6.3	8.4	2.3 !	1.7 !	3.6 !	2.4 !	2.1 !	4.1
Simple assault	8.9	5.3	4.8	11.0	15.1	7.1	8.9	12.8	6.6	21.4	20.4	13.4	6.4	9.5	7.4	8.5	9.9	7.4

Note: Based on the noninstitutionalized U.S. resident population age 12 or older and include victims with more than one disability. This table refers to nonfatal violent crimes (rape/sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, simple assault).

! Interpret data with caution; estimate based on 10 or fewer cases, or coefficient of variation is greater than 50%.

--Less than 0.05.

Source: National Crime Victimization Survey, 2008–2010 and the American Community Survey, 2008–2009.

TABLE 6
Violent victimization rates of persons with disabilities, by type of disability and sex, 2008–2010

	Violent victimization rate per 1,000 persons with disabilities					
	Male			Female		
Type of disability	2008	2009	2010	2008	2009	2010
Hearing	9.5	8.3	8.9	19.2	13.8	7.5 !
Vision	16.6	29.4	17.9	19.4	21.7	12.9
Ambulatory	10.6	19.6	16.4	14.3	20.6	10.6
Cognitive	36.6	33.2	30.2	32.3	31.4	30.1
Self-care	11.1 !	9.0 !	14.3	8.7	17.7	13.2
Independent living	13.5	16.0	15.4	12.2	16.9	14.4

Note: Includes persons with more than one disability. Rates based on the noninstitutionalized U.S. resident population age 12 or older. This table refers to nonfatal violent crimes (rape/sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, simple assault).

! Interpret data with caution; estimate based on 10 or fewer cases, or coefficient of variation is greater than 50%.

Source: National Crime Victimization Survey, 2008–2010 and the American Community Survey, 2008–2009.

TABLE 7
Victim/offender relationship in violent crime, by disability status, 2008–2010

	Percent of violent victimizations against—					
	Persons with disabilities			Persons without disabilities		
Victim/offender relationship	2008	2009	2010	2008	2009	2010
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Intimate partner[a]	15.4	23.2	12.8	13.4	14.9	14.1
Other relative[b]	8.1	7.6	10.9	6.0	7.0	6.9
Well known/casual acquaintance	37.6	31.0	39.5	31.8	28.9	30.5
Stranger	30.6	34.2	32.6	39.1	44.0	41.1
Don't know relationship	8.4	4.1 !	4.2 !	9.6	5.2	7.4

Note: Based on the nonstitutionalized U.S. resident population age 12 or older. This table refers to nonfatal violent crimes (rape/sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, simple assault).

! Interpret data with caution; estimate based on 10 or fewer cases, or coefficient of variation is greater than 50%.

[a]Defined as current of former spouses, boyfriends, or girlfriends.

[b]Defined as parents, siblings, or cousins.

Source: National Crime Victimization Survey, 2008–2010.

TABLE 8
Victim resistance in violent crime, by disability status, 2008–2010

	Percent of violent crime victims—					
	With disabilities			Without disabilities		
Type of resistance	2008	2009	2010	2008	2009	2010
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
No resistance	50.8%	41.1%	44.6%	42.5%	44.8%	42.7%
Resistance	49.2%	58.9%	55.4%	57.5%	55.2%	57.3%
Threatened/attacked with firearm	-- !	0.9 !	2.2 !	-- !	0.6 !	0.8 !
Threatened/attacked with other weapon	0.3 !	3.8 !	1.7 !	0.9	0.5 !	1.9
Threatened/attacked without a weapon	18.6	27.6	21.8	21.6	20.3	24.7
Nonconfrontational tactics	34.8	52.5	45.8	45.4	49.6	50.7
Other resistance	8.2	7.2	7.4	6.0	8.3	6.9
Unknown resistance	1.0 !	--	--	0.5 !	--	--

Note: Due to multiple responses for type of resistance, percentages sum to more than total. Based on the noninstitutionalized U.S. resident population age 12 or older. This table refers to nonfatal violent crimes (rape/sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, simple assault).

! Interpret data with caution; estimate based on 10 or fewer cases, or coefficient of variation is greater than 50%.

-- Less than 0.05%.

Source: National Crime Victimization Survey, 2008–2010.

TABLE 9
Violent crime, by offender weapon type and disability status, 2008–2010

	Percent of violent victimizations against—					
	Persons with disabilities			Persons without disabilities		
Type of weapon	2008	2009	2010	2008	2009	2010
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
No weapon	71.9%	67.7%	61.2%	73.6%	72.5%	71.1%
Weapon	19.5%	24.3%	29.5%	20.2%	22.3%	21.0%
Firearm	8.3	4.5	13.9	6.6	8.7	7.9
Knife	4.5 !	7.5	4.5 !	6.4	5.3	5.1
Other type weapon	5.8	10.3	8.6	5.6	6.5	6.6
Type weapon unknown	0.8 !	2.0 !	2.5 !	1.6	1.7	1.3
Do not know if offender had weapon	8.6%	8.0%	9.3%	6.2%	5.2%	7.9%

Note: Detail may not sum to total due to rounding. Based on the noninstitutionalized U.S. resident population age 12 or older. This table refers to nonfatal violent crimes (rape/sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, simple assault).

! Interpret data with caution; estimate based on 10 or fewer cases, or coefficient of variation is greater than 50%.

Source: National Crime Victimization Survey, 2008–2010.

TABLE 10
Injury and medical treatment in violent crime, by disability status, 2008–2010

	Percent of violent victimizations against—					
	Persons with disabilities			Persons without disabilities		
Injury/medical treatment	2008	2009	2010	2008	2009	2010
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Not injured	73.5%	63.4%	66.6%	76.7%	74.1%	72.3%
Injured	26.5%	36.6%	33.4%	23.2%	25.9%	27.7%
Received no medical treatment	15.5	21.6	13.7	13.6	14.2	15.6
Received medical treatment	11.0	15.0	19.7	9.6	11.7	12.1
Do not know	--%!	0.6%!	0.5%!	0.1%!	0.1%!	--%!

Note: Based on the noninstitutionalized U.S. resident population age 12 or older. Detail may not sum to 100% due to rounding. This table refers to nonfatal violent crimes (rape/sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, simple assault).

--Less than 0.05%.

! Interpret data with caution; estimate based on 10 or fewer cases, or coefficient of variation is greater than 50%.

Source: National Crime Victimization Survey, 2008–2010.

TABLE 11
Violent crime reported to police, by type of crime and disability status, 2008–2010

	Percent of violent victimizations against—					
	Persons with disabilities			Persons without disabilities		
Type of crime	2008	2009	2010	2008	2009	2010
Total	49.9%	47.2%	40.7%	46.5%	48.5%	52.9%
Serious violent crime	62.2%	54.0%	42.3%	57.9%	61.4%	61.8%
Rape/sexual assault	49.7	41.5 !	59.7 !	39.2	50.5	47.7
Robbery	64.8	56.3	39.1	59.0	70.4	63.1
Aggravated assault	63.8	55.3	40.3	61.8	57.6	64.9
Simple assault	42.7%	43.4%	39.0%	41.2%	41.8%	48.3%

Note: Based on the noninstitutionalized U.S. resident population age 12 or older. This table refers to nonfatal violent crimes (rape/sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, simple assault).

! Interpret data with caution; estimate based on 10 or fewer cases, or coefficient of variation is greater than 50%.

Source: National Crime Victimization Survey, 2008–2010.

TABLE 12
Violent crime in which victims used non-police victim advocacy agencies, by disability status and agency type, 2008–2010

	Percent of violent victimizations against—					
	Persons with disabilities			Persons without disabilities		
Type of agency	2008	2009	2010	2008	2009	2010
Used victim agency	11.9%	8.1%	9.3%	6.2%	6.1%	7.9%
Government agency	8.1	4.7	3.5 !	4.1	3.5	4.7
Private agency	2.4 !	1.2 !	5.2 !	1.3	2.1	2.2
Do not know type of agency	1.4 !	2.2 !	0.6 !	0.8 !	0.5 !	1.0 !

Note: Based on the noninstitutionalized U.S. resident population age 12 or older. This table refers to nonfatal violent crimes (rape/sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, simple assault).

! Interpret data with caution; estimate based on 10 or fewer cases, or coefficient of variation is greater than 50%.

Source: National Crime Victimization Survey, 2008–2010.

Methodology

Data sources

The National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) is an annual data collection conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau for the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). The NCVS collects information on nonfatal crimes, reported and not reported to the police, against persons age 12 or older from a nationally representative sample of U.S. households. Survey results are based on data gathered from noninstitutionalized residents living throughout the United States, including persons living in group quarters, such as dormitories, rooming houses, and religious group dwellings. The scope of the survey excludes Armed Forces personnel living in military barracks and persons living in an institutional setting, such as a correctional or hospital facility and the homeless. For more detail, see the *Methodology* in the BJS series Criminal Victimization in the United States - Statistical Tables available on the BJS Website. (*Criminal Victimization in the United States, 2008 - Statistical Tables*, NCJ 231173, May 2011.)

The NCVS adopted questions from the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey (ACS) to measure the rate of victimization against people with disabilities. The ACS Subcommittee on Disability Questions developed the disability questions based on questions used in the 2000 Decennial Census and earlier versions of the ACS. The questions identify persons who may require assistance to maintain their independence, be at risk for discrimination, or lack opportunities available to the general population because of limitations related to a prolonged (6 months or longer) sensory, physical, mental, or emotional condition. More information about the ACS and the disability questions is available on the U.S. Census Bureau Website (http://www.census.gov/acs/www/).

Limitations of the Estimates

The NCVS was designed to measure the incidence of criminal victimizations against the U.S. civilian household population, excluding persons who live in institutions and the homeless. In this report, institutions refer to persons living in adult correctional facilities, juvenile facilities, nursing facilities/skilled nursing facilities, in-patient hospice facilities, residential schools for people with disabilities, and hospitals with patients who have no usual home elsewhere as defined by the ACS. The measures of crime against persons with disabilities (as measured by the NCVS and ACS) cover only those people with disabilities who are living among the general population in household settings. Subsequently there is some coverage error in using just the noninstitutionalized population. For example, according to the ACS, about 1.6 million institutionalized persons age 65 or older had disabilities, while about 14.1 million noninstitutionalized persons age 65 or older had disabilities in 2008 (not shown in table). Those institutionalized persons would not be covered in this report. This lack of information from the institutions may lead to an undercount about the violence against persons with disabilities.

Certain aspects of the NCVS design can also contribute to an underestimation of violence against persons with disabilities. For example, the survey instruments, modes of interview, and interviewing protocols used in the NCVS may not be suited for interviewing people with difficulty communicating, especially by telephone. Currently, about 70% of the interviews conducted for the NCVS are by telephone. Some people have disabilities that limit their verbal communication and use technology to enhance their ability to communicate, but many people do not have access to such technology.

Proxy interviews may also lead to an underestimate of violence against persons with disabilities. The survey requires direct interviews with eligible respondents and allows the use of proxy interviews with a caregiver or other eligible party in a limited set of circumstances. A proxy interview is allowed when a respondent is physically or mentally incapable of responding. The survey restrictions on proxy interviews were instituted because someone else may not know about the victimization experiences of the respondent, and because the person providing the information via proxy may be the perpetrator of the abuse or violence experienced by the respondent. Since proxy respondents may be more likely to omit crime incidents or may not know some details about reported crime incidents, the number or types of crimes against persons with disabilities may be underestimated. In 2010, about 7% of violent crime incidents against persons with disabilities were obtained from proxy interviews, up from 4% in 2008 (see appendix table 15). In addition, in 2010, about 75% of violent incidents of against persons with disabilities conducted by proxy interviews were for simple assault, compared to about 48% of violent incidents of against persons with disabilities conducted from nonproxy interviews (not shown in table).

Changes to the disability questions on the NCVS and ACS in 2008

In 2008 the U.S. Census Bureau changed some of the disability questions on the ACS. The question about sensory disability was separated into two questions about blindness and deafness, and the questions about physical disability were asked only about serious difficulty walking or climbing stairs. Also, questions on employment disability and going outside of the home were eliminated in 2008. Census Bureau analysis of 2007 and 2008 ACS disability data revealed significant conceptual and measurement differences between the 2007 and 2008 disability questions. The Census Bureau concluded that data users should not compare the 2007 estimates of the population with disabilities and those of

later years. Because the 2007 and 2008 NCVS disability questions mirrored the ACS, estimates of victimization of people with disabilities from the 2007 and 2008 NCVS should not be compared. As a result, the 2007 disability data are not presented in this report. Further explanation about incomparability of the 2007 and 2008 ACS disability data is accessible at http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/disability/2008ACS_disability.pdf.

Disability questions included in the NCVS from 2008 through 2010

Questions 168 through 173

168. Research has shown that people with disabilities may be more vulnerable to crime victimization. The next questions ask about any health conditions, impairments, or disabilities you may have.

169a. Are you deaf or do you have serious difficulty hearing?

169b. Are you blind or do you have serious difficulty seeing even when wearing glasses?

170a. Because of a physical mental or emotional condition, do you have serious difficulty:

Concentrating, remembering, or making decisions?

Walking or climbing stairs?

Dressing or bathing?

170b. Because of a physical, mental, or emotional condition, do you have difficulty doing errands alone such as visiting a doctor's office or shopping?

171. Is "Yes" marked in any of 169a-170b? (That is, has the respondent indicated that he/she has a health condition or disability?)

172. During the incident you just told me about, do you have reason to suspect you were victimized because of your health condition(s), impairment(s), or disability(ies)?

173. What health conditions, impairments, or disabilities do you believe cause you to be targeted for this incident?

Calculation of 2008 and 2009 rates using the NCVS and the ACS

The disability-related questions were not administered to each person in the NCVS sample in 2009 and 2010. Questions were administered to people who reported being a victim of one of the measured offenses (as part of the crime incident report). To calculate rates of victimization for people with and without disabilities, BJS obtained 2008 and 2009 population data about persons age 12 and older from the Census Bureau's ACS program. Because NCVS questions mirror the ACS questions, it is possible to combine victimization estimates from the NCVS for people with disabilities with population data from the ACS to produce population based rates of victimization.

Calculation of 2010 rates of violent victimization by disability status

Data from 2010 were available from the NCVS but not the ACS for this report. Therefore, another method was used to generate populations used in the calculation of estimates of 2010 rates by disability status. First, the total resident noninstitutionalized U.S. population age 12 or older for 2010 was generated from the NCVS. Next, the proportions of the 2009 overall population by disability status and by demographic groups within each disability status were calculated from the ACS. These proportions were then applied to the overall 2010 population from the NCVS to generate 2010 populations by disability status. The 2010 rates were then calculated using the same method used to calculate the 2008 and 2009 rates, using numerators from the 2010 NCVS and the 2010 populations generated using proportions of the 2009 ACS population.

Calculation of the age-adjusted violent victimization rates

In general, the population with disabilities is older than the population without disabilities. To account for this difference in the age distribution, many comparisons between the victimization experiences of the people with and without disabilities use age-adjusted victimization rates. Without this adjustment, comparisons would be confounded by differences that may be attributed to the age distribution rather than disability status. Direct standardization of populations was used to calculate the age-adjusted violent victimization rates.

The population with disabilities was taken from the ACS (see the previous section regarding the generation of populations for 2010) and divided into seven age categories: ages 12 to 15, 16 to 19, 20 to 24, 25 to 34, 35 to 49, 50 to 64, and 65 or older. For each age category, the original unadjusted rate of violent crime was calculated by dividing the number of violent victimizations for people in that age group in the NCVS by the number of people in the same age group from the ACS. A weight for each age group was computed by dividing the number of all persons in an age group without disabilities by the total number of persons without a disability. The weight computed for a particular age group was multiplied by the original unadjusted violent victimization rate for the same age group. This procedure was completed for each age group.

Results were summed across all age groups to obtain age-adjusted rates of violent victimization against persons with disabilities. This procedure was used to produce the age-adjusted rates of violent victimization of persons with disabilities by sex, race, Hispanic origin, and type of violent crime. For more information on direct standardization of populations, see Curtin, L.R., & Klein, R.J. (1995), Direct Standardization (Age-adjusted Death Rates), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, retrieved November 29, 2010, from http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/statnt/statnt06rv.pdf .

Property crime

In the previous two reports in this series *Crime Against People with Disabilities, 2007*, BJS Web, NCJ 227814, October 2009 and *Crime Against People with Disabilities, 2008*, BJS Web, NCJ 231328, December 2010, property crime by disability status was included. These statistics are not reported in this report due to potential underreporting of property crimes against persons with disabilities. The NCVS measure of property crime is a household-based measure. The questions NCVS used to identify whether a person had a disability were asked only of those respondents who reported that they had been victimized. If the person who reported the property crime was a household member with a disability, then the NCVS identified the property crime as one against a household that has a person with a disability. If a household member without a disability reported the property crime during the survey, the NCVS did not ask whether any other household member had a disability. For this reason, any estimate of property crime against people with disabilities using the NCVS may be an undercount of such crimes. As a result, a decision was made to exclude information regarding property crime from this report.

Standard error computations

Whenever national estimates are derived from a sample rather than the entire population, as is the case with the NCVS, caution is warranted when drawing conclusions about the size of one population estimate in comparison to another or about whether a time series of population estimates is changing. Although one estimate may be larger than another, estimates based on responses from a sample of the population each have some degree of sampling error. The sampling error, or margin of error, of an estimate depends on several factors, including the amount of variation in the responses, the size and representativeness of the sample, and the size of the subgroup for which the estimate is computed.

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

The coefficient of variation (CV) is a measure of an estimate's reliability. The CV is the ratio of the standard error to the estimate. In this report, the CV was calculated for all estimates. In cases where the CV was greater than 50% or the estimate was based on 10 or fewer sample cases, the estimate was noted with a "!" symbol. (Interpret data with caution; estimate based on 10 or fewer sample cases, or coefficient of variation is greater than 50%.)

A statistical test is used to determine whether differences in means or percentages are statistically significant once sampling error is taken into account. Comparisons made in the text were tested for statistical significance at the $p < .05$ level to ensure that the differences were larger than might be expected due to sampling variation. Significance testing calculations were conducted at BJS using statistical programs developed specifically for the NCVS by the U.S. Census Bureau. These programs take into consideration many aspects of the complex NCVS sample design when calculating estimates. Standard errors for the rates presented in this report involve using ACS populations and incidents from the NCVS.

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

APPENDIX TABLE 1
Standard errors for violent victimizations, by type of crime and disability status, 2008–2010

	Number of violent victimizations against—					
	Persons with disabilities			Persons without disabilities		
Type of crime	2008	2009	2010	2008	2009	2010
Total	67,401	69,901	56,822	192,426	185,631	169,811
Serious violent crime	38,372	38,321	37,627	97,333	95,519	86,955
Rape/sexual assault	13,588	11,804	11,626	30,688	23,173	27,270
Robbery	24,013	22,806	20,550	51,136	50,612	45,688
Aggravated assault	23,941	25,263	26,107	67,810	67,805	58,182
Simple assault	51,641	53,658	37,813	144,644	143,979	131,328

Note: Based on the noninstitutionalized U.S. resident population age 12 or older. This table refers to nonfatal violent crimes (rape/sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, simple assault).

APPENDIX TABLE 2
Standard errors for violent victimization rates, by type of victimization and disability status, 2008–2010

	Violent victimization rate per 1,000—								
	Persons with disabilities								
	Age-adjusted*			Unadjusted			Persons without disabilities		
Type of crime	2008	2009	2010	2008	2009	2010	2008	2009	2010
Total	1.4	1.4	1.1	1.9	2.0	1.6	0.9	0.9	0.8
Serious violent crime	0.8	0.7	0.8	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.5	0.4	0.4
Rape/sexual assault	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
Robbery	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2
Aggravated assault	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.3
Simple assault	1.0	1.1	0.7	1.5	1.5	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.6

Note: Based on the noninstitutionalized U.S. resident population age 12 or older. This table refers to nonfatal violent crimes (rape/sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, simple assault).

*The age-adjusted victimization rate for persons with disabilities is calculated by multiplying the unadjusted rate for each age group with disabilities by the proportion of the population in that age group without disabilities. The sum of these weighted estimates represent the overall age-adjusted rate.

APPENDIX TABLE 3
Standard errors for violent victimization rates, by age and disability status, 2008–2010

	Rate unadjusted for age per 1,000—					
	Persons with disabilities			Persons without disabilities		
Age	2008	2009	2010	2008	2009	2010
12–15 years old	25.0	18.9	15.7	3.7	3.6	2.7
16–19	19.5	17.0	15.7	3.4	3.1	2.9
20–24	16.7	12.6	13.3	3.4	2.9	2.7
25–34	7.8	9.9	6.6	2.1	1.9	1.7
35–49	5.1	5.6	3.6	1.3	1.3	1.1
50–64	3.1	3.4	3.0	1.1	1.1	1.0
65 or older	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7

Note: Based on the noninstitutionalized U.S. resident population age 12 or older. This table refers to nonfatal violent crimes (rape/sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, simple assault).

APPENDIX TABLE 4
Standard errors for violent victimization rates, by sex, race, Hispanic origin, and disability status, 2008–2010

	Violent victimization rate per 1,000—								
	Persons with disabilities								
	Age-adjusted[a]			Unadjusted			Persons without disabilities		
Victim characteristics	2008	2009	2010	2008	2009	2010	2008	2009	2010
Total	1.4	1.4	1.1	1.9	2.0	1.9	0.9	0.9	0.8
Sex									
Male	1.7	1.7	1.4	2.7	2.7	2.2	1.3	1.2	1.0
Female	1.8	1.9	1.5	2.5	2.6	2.0	1.1	1.0	1.0
Race[b]									
White	1.6	1.6	1.2	2.1	2.1	1.6	1.0	1.0	0.9
Black/African American	3.0	3.4	2.5	5.1	5.4	4.3	2.6	2.6	2.2
Other race[c]	1.9	2.0	2.4	4.8	4.1	4.3	1.4	1.1	1.1
Two or more races	11.6	7.7	10.1	19.6	16.1	20.0	6.0	4.9	4.7
Hispanic origin[d]									
Hispanic	2.4	2.6	2.2	4.6	5.3	4.5	1.8	1.8	1.6
Non-Hispanic	1.5	1.5	1.2	2.0	2.1	1.6	1.0	0.9	0.8

Note: Based on the noninstitutionalized U.S. resident population age 12 or older. This table refers to nonfatal violent crimes (rape/sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, simple assault).

[a]The age-adjusted victimization rate for persons with disabilities is calculated by multiplying the unadjusted rate for each age group with disabilities by the proportion of the population in that age group without disabilities. The sum of these weighted estimates represent the overall age-adjusted rate.

[b]Each racial group includes persons of Hispanic/Latino origin.

[c]Includes American Indians, Alaska Natives, Asians, Native Hawaiians, other Pacific Islanders, and other races.

[d]Includes persons of all races.

APPENDIX TABLE 5
Standard errors for violent victimization rates of persons with disabilities, by type of crime and type of disability, 2008–2010

	Violent victimization rate per 1,000 persons with disabilities, by type of disability																	
	Hearing			Vision			Ambulatory			Cognitive			Self-care			Independent living		
Type of crime	2008	2009	2010	2008	2009	2010	2008	2009	2010	2008	2009	2010	2008	2009	2010	2008	2009	2010
Total	2.6	2.2	1.8	3.7	4.4	3.2	1.9	2.4	1.8	3.9	3.7	3.4	2.6	3.1	2.8	2.2	2.5	2.3
Serious violent crime	1.5	1.5	1.2	2.3	2.7	2.2	1.0	1.4	1.2	2.3	2.2	2.5	1.5	1.7	1.9	1.2	1.5	1.5
Rape/sexual assault	0.8	0.3	--	0.6	--	--	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.5	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6
Robbery	0.7	1.0	0.7	1.2	2.2	1.2	0.4	0.8	0.8	1.6	1.2	1.4	0.6	1.0	1.1	0.6	1.1	0.8
Aggravated assault	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.8	1.5	1.9	0.8	0.9	0.8	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.2	1.0	1.4	0.9	0.8	1.1
Simple assault	2.1	1.5	1.4	2.8	3.3	2.1	1.5	1.9	1.2	3.0	2.9	2.2	2.1	2.5	2.0	1.8	1.9	1.5

Note: Based on the noninstitutionalized U.S. resident population age 12 or older and include victims with more than one disability. This table refers to nonfatal violent crimes (rape/sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, simple assault).

--Less than 0.05.

APPENDIX TABLE 6
Standard errors for violent victimization rates of persons with disabilities, by type of disability and sex, 2008–2010

	Violent victimization rate per 1,000 persons with disabilities					
	Male			Female		
Type of disability	2008	2009	2010	2008	2009	2010
Hearing	2.8	2.5	2.5	4.6	3.8	2.6
Vision	5.1	6.9	5.0	5.0	5.3	3.8
Ambulatory	2.6	3.5	3.0	2.5	3.0	2.0
Cognitive	5.5	5.2	4.7	5.0	4.9	4.5
Self-care	4.2	3.6	4.3	3.1	4.4	3.6
Independent living	3.5	3.8	3.5	2.7	3.2	2.8

Note: Includes persons with more than one disability. Based on the noninstitutionalized U.S. resident population age 12 or older. This table refers to nonfatal violent crimes (rape/sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, simple assault).

APPENDIX TABLE 7
Standard errors for victim/offender relationship in violent crime, by disability status, 2008–2010

Victim/offender relationship	Percent of violent victimizations against— Persons with disabilities 2008	2009	2010	Persons without disabilities 2008	2009	2010
Total	~%	~%	~%	~%	~%	~%
Intimate partner[a]	3.0	3.4	2.9	1.3	1.4	1.4
Other relatives[b]	2.2	2.0	2.6	0.8	1.0	0.9
Well known/casual acquaintance	4.1	3.7	4.3	1.8	1.8	1.9
Stranger	3.9	3.8	4.1	1.9	2.1	2.0
Don't know relationship	2.3	1.5	1.7	1.1	0.8	1.0

Note: Based on the nonstitutionalized U.S. resident population age 12 or older. This table refers to nonfatal violent crimes (rape/sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, simple assault).

~Not applicable.

[a]Defined as current of former spouses, boyfriends, or girlfriends.

[b]Defined as parents, siblings, or cousins.

APPENDIX TABLE 8
Standard errors for victim resistance in violent crime, by disability status , 2008–2010

Type of resistance	Percent of violent crime victims— With disabilities 2008	2009	2010	Without disabilities 2008	2009	2010
Total	~%	~%	~%	~%	~%	~%
No resistance	4.2%	4.0%	4.3%	1.9%	2.1%	2.0%
Resistance	4.2%	4.0%	4.4%	1.9%	2.1%	2.1%
Threatened/attacked with firearm	--	0.7	1.2	--	0.3	0.3
Threatened/attacked with other weapon	0.4	1.4	1.0	0.3	0.2	0.5
Threatened/attacked without a weapon	3.2	3.5	3.5	1.5	1.6	1.7
Nonconfrontational tactics	3.9	4.1	4.3	1.9	2.1	2.1
Other resistance	2.2	2.0	2.1	0.8	1.0	0.9
Unknown resistance	0.8	--	--	0.2	--	--

Note: Based on the noninstitutionalized U.S. resident population age 12 or older. This table refers to nonfatal violent crimes (rape/sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, simple assault).

~Not applicable.

--Less than 0.05%.

APPENDIX TABLE 9
Standard errors for violent crime, by offender weapon type and disability status, 2008–2010

Type of weapon	Percent of violent victimizations against— Persons with disabilities 2008	2009	2010	Persons without disabilities 2008	2009	2010
Total	~%	~%	~%	~%	~%	~%
No weapon	3.8%	3.8%	4.3%	1.7%	1.9%	1.9%
Weapon	3.2%	3.4%	3.9%	1.5%	1.6%	1.6%
Firearm	2.2	1.5	2.9	0.9	1.1	1.0
Knife	1.6	2.0	1.7	0.9	0.8	0.8
Other type weapon	1.8	2.3	2.3	0.8	0.9	0.9
Type weapon unknown	0.7	1.0	1.2	0.4	0.4	0.4
Do not know if offender had weapon	2.2%	2.1%	2.4%	0.8%	0.8%	1.0%

Note: Based on the noninstitutionalized U.S. resident population age 12 or older. This table refers to nonfatal violent crimes (rape/sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, simple assault).

~Not applicable.

APPENDIX TABLE 10
Standard errors for injury and medical treatment, by disability status, 2008–2010

Injury/medical treatment	Percent of violent victimizations against— Persons with disabilities 2008	2009	2010	Persons without disabilities 2008	2009	2010
Total	~%	~%	~%	~%	~%	~%
Not injured	3.7%	3.9%	4.2%	1.7%	1.9%	1.9%
Injured	3.6%	3.9%	4.1%	1.6%	1.8%	1.8%
Received no medical treatment	2.9	3.2	1.8	1.2	1.3	1.4
Received medical treatment	2.5%	2.8	1.7	1.1	1.2	1.2
Do not know	--%	0.6%	0.5%	0.1%	0.1%	--%

Note: Based on the noninstitutionalized U.S. resident population age 12 or older. This table refers to nonfatal violent crimes (rape/sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, simple assault).

~Not applicable.

--Less than 0.05%

APPENDIX TABLE 11
Standard errors for violent crime reported to police, by type of crime and disability status, 2008–2010

Type of crime	Percent of violent victimizations against— Persons with disabilities 2008	2009	2010	Persons without disabilities 2008	2009	2010
Total	4.2%	4.0%	4.3%	1.9%	2.1%	2.1%
Serious violent crime	6.4%	6.4%	5.9%	3.1%	3.2%	3.2%
Rape/sexual assault	16.4	17.1	15.6	7.7	9.7	7.7
Robbery	9.4	9.7	9.4	5.1	4.8	5.0
Aggravated assault	9.5	9.0	7.8	4.1	4.1	4.1
Simple assault	5.1%	4.9%	5.8%	2.2%	2.4%	2.5%

Note: Based on the noninstitutionalized U.S. resident population age 12 or older. This table refers to nonfatal violent crimes (rape/sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, simple assault).

APPENDIX TABLE 12
Standard errors for violent crime in which victims used non-police victim advocacy agencies, by disability status and agency type, 2008–2010

Type of agency	Percent of violent victimizations against— Persons with disabilities 2008	2009	2010	Persons without disabilities 2008	2009	2010
Used victim agency	2.6%	2.1%	2.4%	0.8%	0.9%	1.0%
Government agency	2.2	1.6	1.5	0.7	0.7	0.8
Private agency	1.2	0.8	1.8	0.4	0.5	0.5
Do not know type of agency	0.9	1.1	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.3

Note: Based on the noninstitutionalized U.S. resident population age 12 or older. This table refers to nonfatal violent crimes (rape/sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, simple assault).

APPENDIX TABLE 13

Numbers and percentages of U.S. population by disability status, sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age, 2008–2010

	Persons with disabilities						Persons without disabilities					
	2008		2009		2010[a]		2008		2009		2010[a]	
Population characteristics	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total
Total	34,542,850	100%	34,594,740	100%	35,134,802	100%	215,281,100	100%	217,432,740	100%	220,827,134	100%
Sex												
Male	16,134,760	46.7%	16,145,870	46.7%	16,397,922	46.7%	105,024,230	48.8%	106,103,860	48.8%	107,760,268	48.8%
Female	18,408,100	53.3	18,448,880	53.3	18,736,885	53.3	110,256,880	51.2	111,328,880	51.2	113,066,862	51.2
Race[b]												
White	26,779,910	77.5%	26,770,240	77.4%	27,188,157	77.4%	164,212,730	76.3%	165,491,020	76.1%	168,074,535	76.1%
Black/African American	4,750,700	13.8	4,758,810	13.8	4,833,101	13.8	24,747,120	11.5	25,097,270	11.5	25,489,064	11.5
Other race[c]	2,321,130	6.7	2,330,640	6.7	2,367,024	6.7	22,603,650	10.5	22,851,160	10.5	23,207,895	10.5
Two or more races	691,130	2.0	735,050	2.1	746,520	2.1	3,717,600	1.7	3,993,300	1.8	4,055,640	1.8
Hispanic origin[d]												
Hispanic	3,570,960	10.3%	3,621,420	10.5%	3,677,950	10.5%	31,381,360	14.6%	32,306,700	14.9%	32,811,043	14.9%
Non-Hispanic	30,971,900	89.7	30,973,320	89.5	31,456,852	89.5	183,899,740	85.4	185,126,050	85.1	188,016,092	85.1
Age												
12–15 years old	891,960	2.6%	894,100	2.6%	908,058	2.6%	15,589,310	7.2%	15,608,380	7.2%	15,852,041	7.2%
16–19	966,910	2.8	966,820	2.8	981,913	2.8	16,508,510	7.7	16,400,530	7.5	16,656,563	7.5
20–24	1,108,790	3.2	1,132,250	3.3	1,149,921	3.3	19,176,890	8.9	19,554,590	9.0	19,859,856	9.0
25–34	2,254,470	6.5	2,273,010	6.6	2,308,489	6.6	36,890,080	17.1	37,884,080	17.4	38,475,497	17.4
35–49	5,847,340	16.9	5,682,810	16.4	5,771,526	16.4	58,637,060	27.2	57,658,620	26.5	58,558,742	26.5
50–64	9,293,610	26.9	9,457,110	27.3	9,604,742	27.3	45,449,810	21.1	46,583,060	21.4	47,310,279	21.4
65 or older	14,179,780	41.0	14,189,010	41.0	14,410,513	41.0	23,029,460	10.7	23,743,490	10.9	24,114,155	10.9

Note: Based on the noninstitutionalized U.S. resident population age 12 or older.

[a]2010 populations are estimated based on 2009 proportions.

[b]Includes persons of Hispanic or Latino origin.

[c]Includes American Indians, Alaska Natives, Asians, Native Hawaiians, other Pacific Islanders, and other races.

[d]Includes persons of all races.

Source: American Community Survey, 2008–2009.

APPENDIX TABLE 14

Numbers and percentages of persons with disabilities, by type of disability, 2008–2010

	2008		2009		2010*	
Type of disability	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Hearing	10,073,280	29.2%	9,923,230	28.7%	10,078,144	28.7%
Vision	6,490,090	18.8	6,168,510	17.8	6,264,803	17.8
Ambulatory	19,003,620	55.0	19,193,130	55.5	19,492,753	55.5
Cognitive	12,372,680	35.8	12,459,310	36.0	12,653,815	36.0
Self-care	6,930,440	20.1	6,879,990	19.9	6,987,395	19.9
Independent living	13,155,390	38.1	13,029,860	37.7	13,233,267	37.7

Note: Percentages total to more than 100% due to inclusion of persons with more than one disability. Based on the noninstitutionalized U.S. resident population age 12 or older.

*2010 populations are estimates based on 2009 proportions.

Source: American Community Survey, 2008–2009.

APPENDIX TABLE 15

Violent crime against persons with disabilities, by type of interview, 2008–2010

	Percentage of violent crime against persons with disabilities		
Interview type	2008	2009	2010
Proxy	3.5% !	4.1% !	6.7%
Nonproxy	96.5	95.9	93.3

Note: A proxy interview is conducted with a caregiver or other party when the respondent is physically or mentally incapable of responding. Based on the noninstitutionalized U.S. resident population age 12 or older. This table refers to nonfatal violent crimes (rape/sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, simple assault).

! Interpret data with caution; estimate based on 10 or fewer cases, or coefficient of variation is greater than 50%.

Source: National Crime Victimization Survey, 2008–2010.

U.S. Department of Justice
Office of Justice Programs
Bureau of Justice Statistics
Washington, DC 20531

Official Business
Penalty for Private Use $300

NCJ 235777

PRESORTED STANDARD
POSTAGE & FEES PAID
DOJ/BJS
Permit No. G-91

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

These Statistical Tables were prepared by Erika Harrell, Ph.D. Michael Planty verified the report.

Doris J. James and Jill Thomas edited the report, Tina Dorsey produced the report, and Jayne Robinson prepared the report for final printing under the supervision of Doris J. James.

October 2011, NCJ 235777

This report in PDF and in ASCII and its related statistical data and tables are available at the BJS website: http://www.bjs.gov/index.cfm?ty=pbdetail&iid=2238.