

During 2005-14, an average of 3.2 million persons age 12 or older experienced one or more nonfatal violent victimizations (rape or sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, and simple assault) during the year. The majority (81%) of victims experienced a single nonfatal violent victimization.

The remaining 19% of victims experienced repeat violent victimization, which is defined as experiencing two or more violent victimizations during the year. Of those victims, a greater percentage (14%) experienced two to five violent victimizations than six or more violent victimizations (5%).

Repeat victimization

Overall, the multiple victimizations that repeat victims experienced accounted for a disproportionate percentage of all violent victimizations that occurred each year. In 2014, about a fifth (19%) of violent crime victims were repeat violence victims and accounted for half (50%) of all violent victimizations. The concentration of victimizations was even more pronounced among victims who experienced six or more violent crimes during the year. In 2014, the 5% of victims who experienced six or more violent victimizations accounted for 27% of total violent victimizations.

Crime prevalence rates

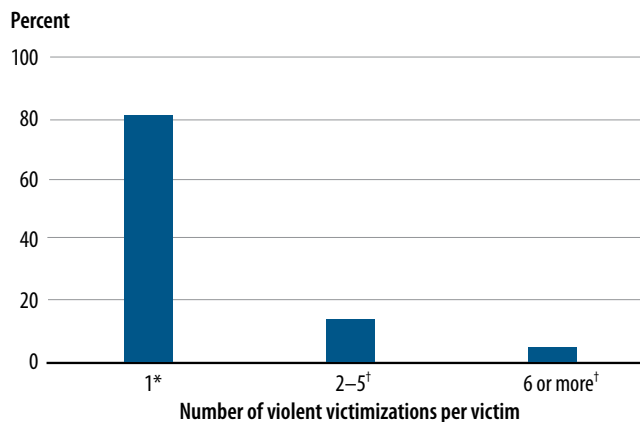
The total nonfatal violent crime prevalence rate decreased 62% during the last two decades, from 29.3 violent crime victims per 1,000 persons age 12 or older in 1993 to 11.1 per 1,000 in 2014. Similarly, the prevalence rate of victims who experienced a single violent victimization decreased 60% during that period, from 22.4 victims per 1,000 in 1993 to 8.9 per 1,000 in 2014. Repeat violent victimization prevalence rates decreased 69%, from 6.9 per 1,000 in 1993 to 2.1 per 1,000 in 2014.

About the victim-offender relationship

During 2005-14, victims of intimate partner violence (IPV) experienced a greater percentage of repeat violent victimization (33%) than victims of violence committed by a well-known or casual acquaintance (26%), relative (25%), or stranger (17%). IPV victims who experienced repeat violent victimization accounted for more than two-thirds (68%) of all violent crime committed against IPV victims.

Repeat violent crime victims were more likely to have experienced two or more victimizations by the same type

Percent of violent crime victims, by the number of victimizations they experienced during the year, 2005-2014



Note: Violent victimizations include rape or sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, and simple assault.

*Comparison group.

†Significant difference from comparison group at the 95% confidence interval.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2005-2014.

of offender than by different types of offenders. About a quarter (26%) of IPV victims experienced repeated violence by an intimate partner. About a fifth (19%) of victims of violence committed by a well-known or casual acquaintance were victimized at least twice by a well-known or casual acquaintance. An estimated 17% of victims of violence committed by a relative experienced repeat relative violence, and 11% of victims of violence committed by a stranger experienced repeat stranger violence.

Types of repeat violence

During 2005-14, a greater percentage of rape or sexual assault victims (31%) experienced repeat violent victimization than victims of robbery (19%), aggravated assault (21%), or simple assault (23%). Also during this period, a greater percentage of rape or sexual assault (16%) victims experienced two or more rape or sexual assault victimizations than aggravated assault victims who experienced repeated aggravated assault (9%) and robbery victims who experienced repeated robbery (7%).

The full report (*Repeat Violent Victimization, 2005-14*, NCJ 250567), related documents, and additional information about the Bureau of Justice Statistics can be found at www.bjs.gov.