

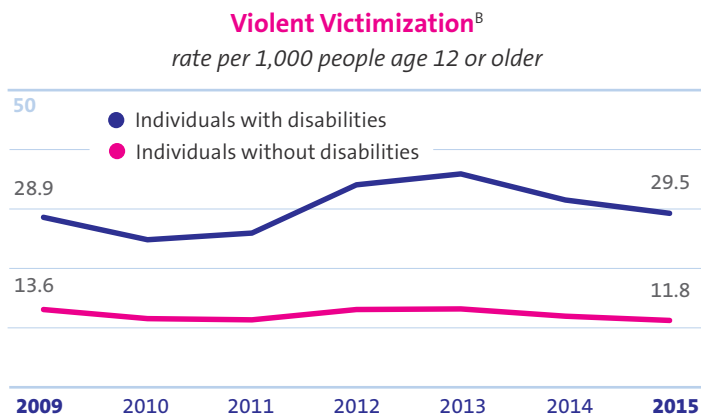


Crimes Against People with Disabilities

Individuals with disabilities are particularly vulnerable to crime for a variety of reasons, including but not limited to reliance on caregivers, limited transportation options, limited access to Sign Language interpreters and assistive devices, and isolation from the community. While people with disabilities experience the same types of crime as people without disabilities, they may also experience unique forms of these crimes. For example, intimate partner violence victims with disabilities may be subject to denial of care or assistance, destruction of medical equipment, destruction of equipment for communication purposes, or manipulation of medications, in addition to more common controlling and abusive behaviors.^A These vulnerabilities not only increase opportunities for abuse and neglect, but they also make reporting victimization more difficult for victims.

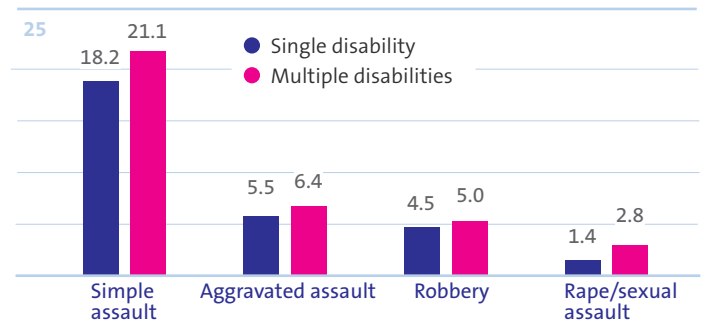
CRIME TRENDS

Between 2009 and 2015, individuals with disabilities were at least **twice as likely to be victims of violent victimization** as people without disabilities. In 2015, nearly 30 of every 1,000 people age 12 or older with a disability reported violent victimization, compared to 12 of every 1,000 people age 12 or older without a disability.^B



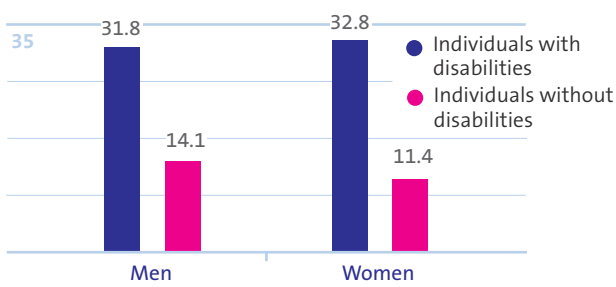
Nearly 11 of every 1,000 individuals with a single type of disability were victims of a serious violent victimization.¹ For individuals with multiple disabilities, 14 out of every 1,000 were victims of a serious violent victimization.^B

Violent Victimization by Crime and Number of Disabilities^B
rate per 1,000 people age 12 or older



The rate of violent victimization among men and women with at least one disability was more than twice the rate for men and women without a disability.^B

Violent Victimization by Sex and Disability^B
rate per 1,000 people age 12 or older



DID YOU KNOW?

The **National Crime Victimization Survey** first included questions about disability victimization in 2007.

Between 2011 and 2015, **20%** of crime victims with disabilities believed they were **targeted** because of their disability.^B

People with multiple disabilities are more frequently victims of rape and sexual assault compared to victims with only one form of disability. Between 2011 and 2015, **65% of rape/sexual assault victims** with a disability had **multiple types** of disability.^B

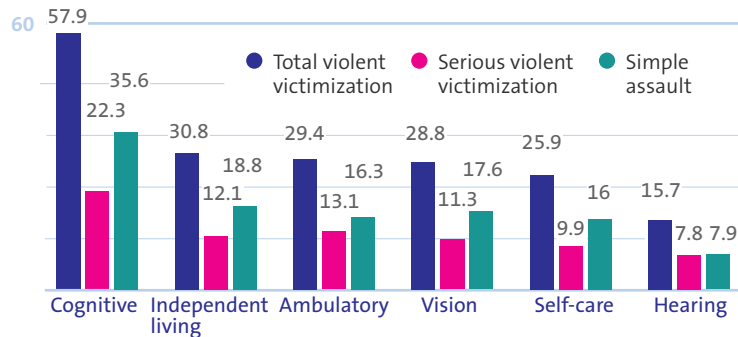
People with a single disability were **less likely to report** their victimization to the police compared to people with multiple disabilities.^B

CURRENT DATA ON CRIMES AGAINST PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES

Between 2011 and 2015, nearly **60 of every 1,000** individuals age 12 or older with a **cognitive disability** reported they were victims of a violent victimization. Of individuals age 15 or older with an independent living, ambulatory, vision, or self-care disability, about 30 of every 1,000 individuals were victims of a violent victimization, as were nearly 16 of every 1,000 individuals with a hearing disability.^{B2}

Victimization of People with Disabilities by Type of Disability and Victimization^{B1}

rate per 1,000 people with disabilities age 12 or older



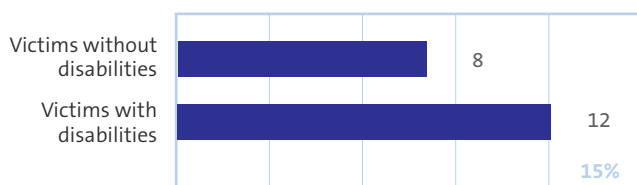
Individuals with a disability who experience violent victimization are more frequently victimized by relatives, including parents and children, and acquaintances than victims without a disability. **Almost 95% of individuals with a disability who were victims of violent crime could identify their perpetrator**; 40% were victimized by an acquaintance, 30% were victimized by a stranger, and 15% were victimized by an intimate partner. (An acquaintance is defined as someone who was well or casually known to the victim, including caregivers).^B

Individuals with a disability were slightly more likely to report receiving assistance from non-police victim service agencies compared to individuals without a disability.

Overall, only a small percentage of violent crime victims receive victim services.^B

Victims Who Receive Services^B

by disability status



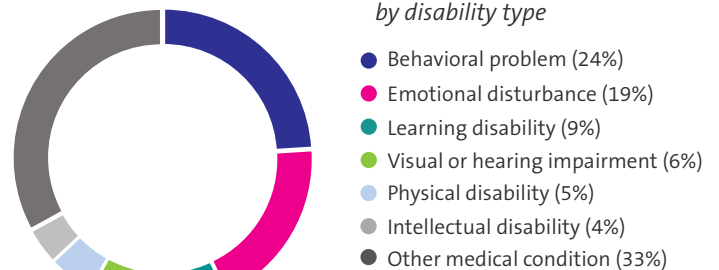
NOTES

- 1 Violent victimization encompasses rape, sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, and simple assault. Serious violent victimization excludes simple assault.
- 2 The term "disability" encompasses a wide range of physical, mental, and emotional limitations. To quantify victims' experiences, researchers group disabilities into various categories. Common terms include: physical, ambulatory, vision, hearing; mental, cognitive, intellectual, memory, emotional, behavioral; and autonomy, self-care, independent living.

In 2013, nearly **13% of children** who were **abused or neglected** also had a disability. Of those, children with behavioral problems (24%) and those with emotional disturbance (19%) were most frequently victimized. One-third of victimized children with a disability also had an unlisted medical condition.^C

Child Victims of Abuse and Neglect^C

by disability type



Victim Relationship to Offender^B



- Acquaintance (40%)
- Stranger (30%)
- Intimate partner (15%)
- Other relative (10%)
- Unknown (5%)
- Acquaintance (33%)
- Stranger (39%)
- Intimate partner (13%)
- Other relative (6%)
- Unknown (9%)

SOURCES

A Beekie Child et al., "Understanding the Experience of Crime Victims with Disabilities and Deaf Victims," *J of Policy Practice* vol. 10, 4(2011): 247-67, <http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/15588742.2011.605829>

B Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Crime Against Persons with Disabilities, 2009-2015 Statistical Tables*, (U.S. Department of Justice, 2017), <https://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/capd0913st.pdf>

C Children's Bureau, *Child Maltreatment 2013*, (U.S. Department of Health & Human Services, 2015), <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/cb/cm2013.pdf>