



Criminal Victimization, 2023

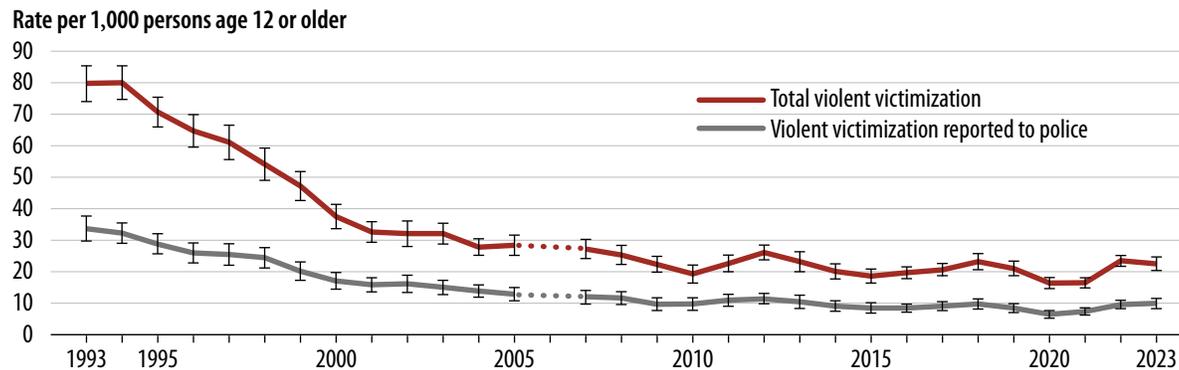
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In 2023, the rate of violent victimization in the United States was 22.5 victimizations per 1,000 persons age 12 or older, which was similar to the 2022 rate (figure 1). Violent victimization includes rape or sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, and simple assault. The last three decades saw an overall decline in the rate of violent victimization, from 1993 (79.8 per 1,000) to 2023. While the 2023 rate was

higher than those in 2020 and 2021, it was not statistically different from 5 years ago, in 2019.

Similarly, the rate of violent victimization reported to police was consistent from 2022 to 2023 (10.1 per 1,000 persons). The 2023 rate was higher than the 2020 (6.6 per 1,000) and 2021 (7.5 per 1,000) rates but was comparable to 5 years ago in 2019 and consistent with the overall downward trend since 1993 (33.8 per 1,000).

FIGURE 1
Rate of violent victimization and violent victimization reported to police, 1993–2023



Note: See table 1 for definitions and appendix table 1 for estimates, standard errors, and 95% confidence intervals. Estimates for 2006 should not be compared to other years. See *Criminal Victimization, 2007* (NCJ 224390, BJS, December 2008) for more information on changes to the 2006 National Crime Victimization Survey.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 1993–2023.

HIGHLIGHTS

- In 2023, there were 22.5 violent victimizations per 1,000 persons age 12 or older in the United States.
- The rate of violent victimization excluding simple assault for males decreased from 9.5 per 1,000 persons in 2022 to 6.9 per 1,000 in 2023.
- A smaller percentage of robbery victimizations that occurred in 2023 (42%) than in 2022 (64%) were reported to police.
- The percentage of motor vehicle thefts reported to police decreased from 81% in 2022 to 72% in 2023.
- About 9% of violent victimizations involved a firearm in 2023, similar to 2022.
- The percentage of persons age 12 or older who experienced at least one violent victimization declined from 1.51% in 2022 to 1.36% in 2023.
- A lower percentage of households were victims of burglary or trespassing in 2023 (1.01%) than in 2022 (1.12%).
- The rate of property victimization in urban areas increased from 176.1 per 1,000 households in 2022 to 192.3 per 1,000 in 2023.

Findings are based on the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), a self-report survey administered annually from January 1 to December 31. Annual NCVS estimates are based on the number and characteristics of crimes that respondents experienced during the prior 6 months, excluding the month in which they were interviewed. Therefore, the 2023 survey covers crimes experienced from July 1, 2022 to November 30, 2023, with March 15, 2023, as the middle of the reference period. Crimes are classified by the year of the survey and not by the year of the crime. To make reliable comparisons over time, this report examines only NCVS data collected since the survey's 1993 redesign.

NCVS data can be used to produce:

- **Victimization estimates**—The total number of times that persons or households were victims of crime. For personal crimes, the number of victimizations is the number of victims of that crime. Each crime against a household is counted as having a single victim: the affected household.
- **Incident estimates**—The number of specific criminal acts involving one or more victims.
- **Prevalence estimates**—The number or percentage of unique persons who were crime victims, or of unique households that experienced crime.

See *Measurement of crime in the National Crime Victimization Survey* in the *Methodology* for more information. Use the interactive NCVS Dashboard (N-DASH) at <https://ncvs.bjs.ojp.gov> to view additional estimates and graphics.

Victimization estimates

Victimizations reflect the total number of times that persons or households were victims of crime. There were 6.4 million violent victimizations of persons age 12 or older in the United States in 2023 (**table 1**), which was not significantly different from the number in 2022 or 5 years ago in 2019.¹

Victimization rates measure the extent to which violent and property victimizations occur in a specified population during a specified time. In 2023, the rate of violent victimization was 22.5 victimizations per 1,000 persons age 12 or older, higher than in 2021 (16.5 per 1,000) but not significantly different from 2022. From 2022 to 2023, there were no significant changes in the rates of specific violent crime types.

Although there was no change in the rate of domestic violence (violent victimizations that were committed by current or former intimate partners or family members) from 2022 to 2023, the rate of intimate partner violence (violent victimizations that were committed by current or former spouses, boyfriends, or girlfriends) decreased from 3.4 victimizations per 1,000 persons age 12 or older in 2022 to 2.2 per 1,000 in 2023. There were no statistically significant changes in the rates of violent victimization by a stranger, with an injury, or with a weapon from 2022 to 2023.

¹In this report, statistical significance is reported at both the 90% and 95% confidence levels. All comparisons made in text are statistically significant unless otherwise stated. See figures and tables for testing on specific findings.

TABLE 1
Number and rate of violent victimizations, by type of crime, 2019–2023

Type of violent crime	2019		2020		2021		2022		2023*	
	Number	Rate per 1,000 ^a	Number	Rate per 1,000 ^a	Number	Rate per 1,000 ^a	Number	Rate per 1,000 ^a	Number	Rate per 1,000 ^a
Total violent crime^b	5,813,410	21.0	4,558,150 †	16.4 †	4,598,310 †	16.5 †	6,624,950	23.5	6,419,060	22.5
Rape/sexual assault ^c	459,310	1.7	319,950	1.2	324,500	1.2	531,810	1.9	481,020	1.7
Robbery	534,420 ‡	1.9	437,260 †	1.6 †	464,280 †	1.7 †	694,860	2.5	731,620	2.6
Assault	4,819,680	17.4	3,800,950 †	13.7 †	3,809,530 †	13.6 †	5,398,290	19.1	5,206,430	18.3
Aggravated assault	1,019,490 ‡	3.7	812,180 †	2.9 †	766,330 †	2.7 †	1,540,110	5.5	1,273,200	4.5
Simple assault	3,800,190	13.7	2,988,770 †	10.7 †	3,043,190 †	10.9 †	3,858,180	13.7	3,933,230	13.8
Violent crime excluding simple assault^d	2,013,220 †	7.3 ‡	1,569,390 †	5.6 †	1,555,110 †	5.6 †	2,766,770	9.8	2,485,830	8.7
Selected characteristics of violent crime^e										
Domestic violence ^f	1,164,540	4.2	856,750 ‡	3.1 ‡	910,880	3.3	1,370,440	4.9	1,165,890	4.1
Intimate partner violence ^g	695,060	2.5	484,830	1.7	473,730	1.7	951,930 †	3.4 †	629,820	2.2
Stranger violence	2,254,740 †	8.1 †	1,973,200 †	7.1 †	2,056,150 †	7.4 †	2,994,270	10.6	3,233,400	11.4
Violent crime with an injury	1,265,680	4.6	1,160,920	4.2	975,340 †	3.5 †	1,412,290	5.0	1,312,760	4.6
Violent crime with a weapon	1,119,060 †	4.0 †	938,740 †	3.4 †	895,560 †	3.2 †	1,798,150	6.4	1,505,690	5.3

Note: Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. Includes threatened, attempted, and completed occurrences of crimes. See appendix table 2 for standard errors.

*Comparison year.

†Difference with comparison year is significant at the 95% confidence level.

‡Difference with comparison year is significant at the 90% confidence level.

^aRate is per 1,000 persons age 12 or older. See appendix table 19 for person populations.

^bExcludes homicide because the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) is based on interviews with victims.

^cSee *Methodology* for details on the measurement of rape or sexual assault in the NCVS.

^dIncludes rape or sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault.

^eViolent crime categories such as domestic violence and violent crime with an injury are not mutually exclusive from other violent crime categories or other selected characteristics.

^fIncludes the subset of violent victimizations that were committed by current or former intimate partners or family members.

^gIncludes the subset of violent victimizations that were committed by current or former spouses, boyfriends, or girlfriends.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2019–2023.

The number of property victimizations in 2023 was similar to the number in 2022

Households in the United States experienced 13.6 million property victimizations in 2023 (table 2). The number of property victimizations was comparable to the number in 2022 but higher than the 12.8 million in 2019. Property crime includes burglary or trespassing, motor vehicle theft, and other types of household theft.

The rate of property victimization remained stable from 2022 to 2023 (102.2 victimizations per 1,000 households) and was similar to the rate in 2019. There were no significant differences in the rates of specific types of property victimizations between 2022 and 2023. Over the past 5 years, the motor vehicle theft rate increased from 3.9 per 1,000 households in 2019 to 6.1 per 1,000 in 2023, while the burglary or trespassing rate decreased from 17.2 per 1,000 to 13.1 per 1,000.

TABLE 2
Number and rate of property victimizations, by type of crime, 2019–2023

Type of property crime	2019		2020		2021		2022		2023*	
	Number	Rate per 1,000 ^a	Number	Rate per 1,000 ^a	Number	Rate per 1,000 ^a	Number	Rate per 1,000 ^a	Number	Rate per 1,000 ^a
Total	12,818,000 †	101.4	12,085,170 †	94.5 †	11,682,060 †	90.3 †	13,373,330	101.9	13,637,450	102.2
Burglary/trespassing^b	2,178,400 †	17.2 †	1,741,250	13.6	1,800,350	13.9	1,919,930	14.6	1,746,980	13.1
Burglary ^c	1,484,730 †	11.7 †	1,210,640	9.5	1,142,900	8.8	1,324,030	10.1	1,202,830	9.0
Trespassing ^d	693,670 †	5.5 †	530,610	4.1	657,440 ‡	5.1 ‡	595,910	4.5	544,140	4.1
Motor vehicle theft	495,670 †	3.9 †	545,810 †	4.3 †	558,670 †	4.3 †	716,650	5.5	808,830	6.1
Other theft^e	10,143,930 †	80.2	9,798,110 †	76.6 †	9,323,040 †	72.1 †	10,736,750	81.8	11,081,650	83.1

Note: Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. Includes threatened, attempted, and completed occurrences of those crimes. See appendix table 3 for standard errors.

*Comparison year.

†Difference with comparison year is significant at the 95% confidence level.

‡Difference with comparison year is significant at the 90% confidence level.

^aRate is per 1,000 households. See appendix table 20 for household populations.

^bCalled household burglary in prior reports. Includes unlawful or forcible entry or attempted entry of places, including a permanent residence, other residence (e.g., a hotel room or vacation residence), or other structure (e.g., a garage or shed). Includes victimizations where the offender stole, attempted to steal, or did not attempt to steal. Excludes trespassing on land.

^cIncludes only crimes where the offender committed or attempted a theft.

^dIncludes crimes where the offender did not commit or attempt a theft. Excludes trespassing on land.

^eIncludes other unlawful taking or attempted unlawful taking of property or cash without personal contact with the victim.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2019–2023.

The rate of violent victimization excluding simple assault decreased for males in 2023

From 2022 to 2023, the violent victimization rate for persons in households earning \$200,000 or more decreased from 23.4 to 15.7 per 1,000 persons age 12 or older (table 3). Rates of violent victimization also decreased from 2022 to 2023 among persons ages 35 to 49 (25.8 per 1,000 to 21.2 per 1,000) and age 65 or older (10.5 per 1,000 to 7.8 per 1,000). The rate of violent victimization did not change significantly by sex, race or Hispanic origin, or marital status from 2022 to 2023.

The rate of violent victimization excluding simple assault decreased for males from 2022 (9.5 per 1,000) to 2023 (6.9 per 1,000), while the rate for females did not change significantly. The rate of violent victimization excluding simple assault also decreased for persons ages 12 to 17 and ages 35 to 49, married persons, divorced persons, and persons in households earning \$200,000 or more.

TABLE 3
Rate of violent victimization, by type of crime and demographic characteristics of victims, 2022 and 2023

Victim demographic characteristic	Total violent crime ^a		Violent crime excluding simple assault ^b	
	2022	2023*	2022	2023*
Total	23.5	22.5	9.8	8.7
Sex				
Male	23.5	20.8	9.5 †	6.9
Female	23.4	24.2	10.0	10.5
Race/Hispanic origin				
White ^c	24.0	22.5	9.7	8.3
Black ^c	21.8	26.9	9.0	12.3
Hispanic	22.6	21.3	11.0	8.5
Asian/Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander ^{c,d}	13.6	10.7	4.8	4.5
Other ^{c,e}	58.9	50.4	25.6	17.6
Age				
12–17	27.4	21.4	8.4 ‡	5.4
18–24	36.8	43.9	18.7	24.1
25–34	34.2	33.2	13.4	12.6
35–49	25.8 ‡	21.2	10.6 †	7.1
50–64	17.3	19.9	8.0	6.2
65 or older	10.5 ‡	7.8	4.1	3.5
Marital status				
Never married	34.0	33.8	13.9	14.8
Married	12.1	12.0	5.0 †	3.4
Widowed	13.6	9.0	6.7	3.3
Divorced	36.4	32.7	17.2 ‡	12.3
Separated	58.6	43.1	20.0	15.6
Household income				
Less than \$25,000	42.4	39.0	19.3	18.7
\$25,000–\$49,999	26.6	23.9	12.5	10.2
\$50,000–\$99,999	18.5	21.4	6.8	8.3
\$100,000–\$199,999	16.4	17.4	6.6	5.1
\$200,000 or more	23.4 †	15.7	7.9 †	4.0

Note: Rates are per 1,000 persons age 12 or older. See appendix table 19 for person populations. See appendix table 4 for standard errors.

*Comparison year.

†Difference with comparison year is significant at the 95% confidence level.

‡Difference with comparison year is significant at the 90% confidence level.

^aIncludes rape or sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, and simple assault. Excludes homicide because the National Crime Victimization Survey is based on interviews with victims.

^bIncludes rape or sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault.

^cExcludes persons of Hispanic origin (e.g., “white” refers to non-Hispanic white persons and “black” refers to non-Hispanic black persons).

^dIncludes persons who identified as Asian only or Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander only. Categories are not shown separately due to small numbers of sample cases.

^eIncludes persons who identified as American Indian or Alaska Native only or as two or more races. Categories are not shown separately due to small numbers of sample cases.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2022 and 2023.

Almost half of violent victimizations were reported to police in 2023

The NCVS collects information on whether crimes were reported or not reported to police and on the reasons why the crime was reported or not reported. Victims may not report a crime for a variety of reasons, including fear of reprisal or getting the offender in trouble, believing that police would not or could not do anything to help, and believing the crime to be a personal issue or too trivial to report. Reporting to police may occur during or immediately following a criminal incident or at a later date. Police may be notified by the victim or a third party (including witnesses; other victims; household members; or nonpolice officials, such as school officials or workplace managers), or police may have been at the scene of the incident.

Approximately 45% of violent victimizations were reported to police in 2023, which was not significantly different from 2022 (table 4). The percentage of rape or sexual assault victimizations reported to police increased significantly, from 21% in 2022 to 46% in 2023. A lower percentage of robbery victimizations were reported to police in 2023 (42%) than in 2022 (64%). During this period, the percentage of overall property crime victimizations reported to police decreased from 32% to 30%, due in part to a decline in the reporting of motor vehicle thefts to police (from 81% to 72%).

TABLE 4
Percent of victimizations reported to police, by type of crime, 2022 and 2023

Type of crime	2022	2023*
Total violent crime^a	41.5%	44.7%
Rape/sexual assault ^b	21.4 †	46.0
Robbery	64.0 †	42.4
Assault	40.6	44.9
Aggravated assault	49.9	57.1
Simple assault	36.8	40.9
Violent crime excluding simple assault^c	48.0%	50.6%
Selected characteristics of violent crime^d		
Domestic violence ^e	53.8%	47.7%
Intimate partner violence ^f	51.5	47.2
Stranger violence	36.0 †	44.9
Violent crime with an injury	48.8	50.8
Violent crime with a weapon	51.7	56.3
Total property crime	31.8% ‡	29.9%
Burglary/trespassing ^g	43.8	42.7
Burglary ^h	44.9	42.2
Trespassing ⁱ	41.2	43.9
Motor vehicle theft	80.9 †	72.4
Other theft ^j	26.4	24.8

Note: See appendix table 5 for standard errors.

*Comparison year.

†Difference with comparison year is significant at the 95% confidence level.

‡Difference with comparison year is significant at the 90% confidence level.

^aExcludes homicide because the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) is based on interviews with victims.

^bSee *Methodology* for details on the measurement of rape or sexual assault in the NCVS.

^cIncludes rape or sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault.

^dViolent crime categories such as domestic violence and violent crime with an injury are not mutually exclusive from other violent crime categories or other selected characteristics.

^eIncludes the subset of violent victimizations that were committed by current or former intimate partners or family members.

^fIncludes the subset of violent victimizations that were committed by current or former spouses, boyfriends, or girlfriends.

^gCalled household burglary in prior reports. Includes unlawful or forcible entry or attempted entry of places, including a permanent residence, other residence (e.g., a hotel room or vacation residence), or other structure (e.g., a garage or shed). Includes victimizations where the offender stole, attempted to steal, or did not attempt to steal. Excludes trespassing on land.

^hIncludes only crimes where the offender committed or attempted a theft.

ⁱIncludes crimes where the offender did not commit or attempt a theft. Excludes trespassing on land.

^jIncludes other unlawful taking or attempted unlawful taking of property or cash without personal contact with the victim.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2022 and 2023.

A higher percentage of violent victimizations involving male victims were reported to police in 2023 than in 2022

From 2022 to 2023, the percentage of violent victimizations reported to police increased for male victims (38% to 46%) (table 5). The percentage of

violent victimizations reported to police also increased for victims who were never married (32% to 40%) and victims in households earning between \$100,000 and \$199,999 (38% to 50%).

TABLE 5
Percent and rate of violent victimizations reported to police, by demographic characteristics of victims, 2022 and 2023

Victim demographic characteristic	Percent		Rate per 1,000 ^a	
	2022	2023*	2022	2023*
Total	41.5%	44.7%	9.7	10.1
Sex				
Male	37.5% †	45.7%	8.8	9.5
Female	45.3	43.8	10.6	10.6
Race/Hispanic origin				
White ^b	41.6%	41.9%	10.0	9.4
Black ^b	45.9	55.7	10.0 †	15.0
Hispanic	45.6	47.8	10.3	10.2
Asian/Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander ^{b,c}	34.2	29.3	4.7	3.1
Other ^{b,d}	22.1 †	44.7	13.0	22.5
Age				
12–17	31.2%	23.4%	8.5 ‡	5.0
18–24	27.4	36.3	10.1 ‡	15.9
25–34	38.2	41.5	13.1	13.8
35–49	48.7	50.6	12.5	10.7
50–64	54.3	55.5	9.4	11.0
65 or older	44.9	58.4	4.7	4.6
Marital status				
Never married	31.9% †	39.8%	10.8 ‡	13.5
Married	52.9	48.0	6.4	5.8
Widow/widower	42.5	47.3	5.8	4.2
Divorced	49.6	56.4	18.1	18.5
Separated	66.3	55.3	38.8	23.9
Household income				
Less than \$25,000	43.1%	39.3%	18.3	15.3
\$25,000–\$49,999	45.3	53.7	12.1	12.8
\$50,000–\$99,999	40.4	41.1	7.5	8.8
\$100,000–\$199,999	37.5 ‡	49.7	6.1	8.6
\$200,000 or more	36.9	34.6	8.6 ‡	5.4

Note: See appendix table 6 for standard errors.

*Comparison year.

†Difference with comparison year is significant at the 95% confidence level.

‡Difference with comparison year is significant at the 90% confidence level.

^aRates are per 1,000 persons age 12 or older. See appendix table 19 for person populations.

^bExcludes persons of Hispanic origin (e.g., “white” refers to non-Hispanic white persons and “black” refers to non-Hispanic black persons).

^cIncludes persons who identified as Asian only or Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander only. Categories are not shown separately due to small numbers of sample cases.

^dIncludes persons who identified as American Indian or Alaska Native only or as two or more races. Categories are not shown separately due to small numbers of sample cases.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2022 and 2023.

The rate of violent victimization not reported to police in 2023 was not significantly different from 2022

In 2023, there were 1.1 robbery victimizations reported to police per 1,000 persons age 12 or older, down from 1.6 per 1,000 in 2022 (table 6). The rate of reported violent victimization committed by a stranger increased from 2022 to 2023 (3.8 to 5.1 per 1,000), while the rate of reported intimate partner violent victimization decreased (1.7 to 1.0 per 1,000).

The rate of unreported aggravated assault decreased from 2.7 victimizations per 1,000 persons in 2022 to 1.8 per 1,000 in 2023. In 2023, there were 1.6 motor vehicle theft victimizations that were not reported to police per 1,000 households, up from 0.9 per 1,000 in 2022.

TABLE 6
Rate of victimizations reported and not reported to police, by type of crime, 2022 and 2023

Type of crime	Reported to police		Not reported to police	
	2022	2023*	2022	2023*
Total violent crime^a	9.7	10.1	13.2	11.8
Rape/sexual assault ^b	0.4	0.8	1.5 †	0.9
Robbery	1.6 ‡	1.1	0.9 ‡	1.5
Assault	7.8	8.2	10.9	9.5
Aggravated assault	2.7	2.6	2.7 †	1.8
Simple assault	5.0	5.6	8.2	7.7
Violent crime excluding simple assault^c	4.7	4.4	5.0	4.1
Selected characteristics of violent crime^d				
Domestic violence ^e	2.6	2.0	2.2	2.0
Intimate partner violence ^f	1.7 †	1.0	1.6	1.1
Stranger violence	3.8 ‡	5.1	6.5	6.1
Violent crime with an injury	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.1
Violent crime with a weapon	3.3	3.0	3.0 ‡	2.3
Total property crime	32.4	30.6	68.0	70.0
Burglary/trespassing ^g	6.4	5.6	8.1	7.4
Burglary ^h	4.5	3.8	5.5	5.1
Trespassing ⁱ	1.9	1.8	2.6	2.3
Motor vehicle theft	4.4	4.4	0.9 †	1.6
Other theft ^j	21.6	20.6	59.0	61.0

Note: Rates are per 1,000 persons age 12 or older for violent crime and per 1,000 households for property crime. See appendix table 19 for person populations and appendix table 20 for household populations. See appendix table 7 for standard errors.

*Comparison year.

†Difference with comparison year is significant at the 95% confidence level.

‡Difference with comparison year is significant at the 90% confidence level.

^aExcludes homicide because the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) is based on interviews with victims.

^bSee *Methodology* for details on the measurement of rape or sexual assault in the NCVS.

^cIncludes rape or sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault.

^dViolent crime categories such as domestic violence and violent crime with an injury are not mutually exclusive from other violent crime categories or other selected characteristics.

^eIncludes the subset of violent victimizations that were committed by current or former intimate partners or family members.

^fIncludes the subset of violent victimizations that were committed by current or former spouses, boyfriends, or girlfriends.

^gCalled household burglary in prior reports. Includes unlawful or forcible entry or attempted entry of places, including a permanent residence, other residence (e.g., a hotel room or vacation residence), or other structure (e.g., a garage or shed). Includes victimizations where the offender stole, attempted to steal, or did not attempt to steal. Excludes trespassing on land.

^hIncludes only crimes where the offender committed or attempted a theft.

ⁱIncludes crimes where the offender did not commit or attempt a theft. Excludes trespassing on land.

^jIncludes other unlawful taking or attempted unlawful taking of property or cash without personal contact with the victim.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2022 and 2023.

Veterans experienced more than 300,000 violent victimizations in 2023

Veterans experienced 328,520 violent victimizations (20.2 per 1,000 veterans) in 2023, which was not significantly different from the number and rate in 2022 (table 7).² The violent victimization rate for U.S. citizens in 2023 (23.1 per 1,000 U.S. citizens) also remained similar to the 2022 rate. However, the rate for non-U.S. citizens decreased from 19.9 per 1,000 non-U.S. citizens to 11.4 per 1,000.

The rate of property victimization in urban areas increased from 2022 to 2023

From 2022 to 2023, the rate of property victimization in urban areas increased from 176.1 victimizations per 1,000 households to 192.3 per 1,000 (table 8). In 2023, the rate of violent victimization in urban areas was 29.6 per 1,000 persons, which was not significantly different from the rate in 2022. Neither the rate of property nor of violent victimization in suburban and rural areas changed significantly from 2022 to 2023.

²Veterans are defined as persons currently or previously on active duty. Most NCVS respondents who are veterans were previously on active duty.

TABLE 7
Number and rate of violent victimizations, by veteran and citizenship status of victims, 2022 and 2023

Victim veteran and citizenship status	2022		2023*	
	Number	Rate per 1,000 ^a	Number	Rate per 1,000 ^a
Total violent victimizations^b	6,624,950	23.5	6,419,060	22.5
Veteran status^c				
Veteran ^d	328,400	19.7	328,520	20.2
Nonveteran ^e	5,552,730	23.3	5,449,400	22.6
Citizenship status				
U.S. citizen	6,296,890	23.7	6,170,250	23.1
U.S.-born citizen ^f	6,040,930	25.0	5,891,840	24.4
Naturalized U.S. citizen	255,960	10.7	278,410	11.1
Non-U.S. citizen	304,540 †	19.9 †	188,010	11.4

Note: Details may not sum to totals due to rounding and missing data. See appendix table 8 for standard errors.

*Comparison year.

†Difference with comparison year is significant at the 95% confidence level.

^aRate is per 1,000 persons age 12 or older.

^bIncludes rape or sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, and simple assault. Excludes homicide because the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) is based on interviews with victims.

^cIncludes persons age 18 or older.

^dVeterans include persons currently or previously on active duty. Because the NCVS is a household-based survey and active-duty military personnel are more likely to be out of the household at the time of data collection, most veterans in the sample are former active-duty military personnel.

^eNonveterans include persons who never served in the U.S. Armed Forces or who completed training in the Reserves or National Guard only.

^fIncludes persons born in the United States, in a U.S. territory, or abroad to U.S. parents.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2022 and 2023.

TABLE 8
Rate of victimization, by type of crime and location of residence, 2022 and 2023

Location of residence ^d	Total violent crime ^a		Violent crime excluding simple assault ^b		Total property crime ^c	
	2022	2023*	2022	2023*	2022	2023*
Urban ^e	33.4	29.6	13.8	12.3	176.1 ‡	192.3
Suburban ^f	23.9	23.3	10.1	8.7	98.9	98.1
Rural ^g	15.4	15.3	6.0	6.4	61.7	56.5

Note: Rates are per 1,000 persons age 12 or older for violent crime and per 1,000 households for property crime. See appendix table 9 for standard errors.

*Comparison year.

†Difference with comparison year is significant at the 95% confidence level.

‡Difference with comparison year is significant at the 90% confidence level.

^aIncludes rape or sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, and simple assault. Excludes homicide because the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) is based on interviews with victims.

^bIncludes rape or sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault.

^cIncludes burglary or trespassing, motor vehicle theft, and other theft.

^dSee *Methodology in Criminal Victimization, 2019* (NCJ 255113, BJS, September 2020) for details on the revised measurement of location of residence in the NCVS.

^eAll census blocks within cities or U.S. Census-designated places that meet certain criteria based on their population and density. See *Methodology in Criminal Victimization, 2019* (NCJ 255113, BJS, September 2020).

^fAll other census blocks not classified as urban or rural. See *Methodology in Criminal Victimization, 2019* (NCJ 255113, BJS, September 2020).

^gAll census blocks not in U.S. Census Bureau-defined urbanized areas or urban clusters. See *Methodology in Criminal Victimization, 2019* (NCJ 255113, BJS, September 2020).

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2022 and 2023.

The percentage of violent victimizations for which victims received assistance from victim service providers did not change from 2022 to 2023

Victim service providers (VSPs) are public or private organizations that assist crime victims. Victims received VSP assistance in 8% of violent victimizations in 2023, similar to 2022 (table 9). From 2022 to 2023, the proportion of violent victimizations where VSP assistance was received did not change significantly for simple assault, violent crime excluding simple assault, or other selected characteristics of violent crime.

In 2023, 9% of violent victimizations involved a firearm

Of the more than 6.4 million violent victimizations in 2023, about 9% involved a firearm (table 10), which was not significantly different from the percentage in 2022. Firearm victimizations are violent victimizations where the offender possessed, showed, or used a firearm. About 75% of firearm victimizations were reported to police in 2023, up from 61% in 2022.

TABLE 9
Percent of violent victimizations for which victims received assistance from a victim service provider, by type of crime, 2022 and 2023

Type of crime	2022	2023*
Total violent crime ^a	9.3%	8.5%
Simple assault	7.0	7.7
Violent crime excluding simple assault ^b	12.5%	9.7%
Selected characteristics of violent crime ^c		
Intimate partner violence ^d	29.4%	22.6%
Violent crime with an injury	17.1	19.1
Violent crime with a weapon	8.6	7.6

Note: See appendix table 10 for standard errors.

*Comparison year.

^aIncludes rape or sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, and simple assault. Excludes homicide because the National Crime Victimization Survey is based on interviews with victims.

^bIncludes rape or sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault.

^cViolent crime categories such as intimate partner violence and violent crime with an injury are not mutually exclusive from other violent crime categories or other selected characteristics.

^dIncludes the subset of violent victimizations that were committed by current or former spouses, boyfriends, or girlfriends.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2022 and 2023.

TABLE 10
Firearm violence, 2022 and 2023

	2022	2023*
Total violent victimizations ^a	6,624,950	6,419,060
Firearm victimizations		
Number	640,710	575,340
Percent	9.7%	9.0%
Rate ^b	2.3	2.0
Firearm victimizations reported to police		
Number	389,590	428,740
Percent	60.8% ‡	74.5%

Note: Includes violent crimes in which the offender possessed, showed, or used a firearm. See appendix table 11 for standard errors.

*Comparison year.

‡Difference with comparison year is significant at the 90% confidence level.

^aIncludes rape or sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, and simple assault. Excludes homicide because the National Crime Victimization Survey is based on interviews with victims.

^bRate is per 1,000 persons age 12 or older. See appendix table 19 for person populations.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2022 and 2023.

Incident estimates

An incident is a specific criminal act involving one or more victims.³ In 2023, there were 5.9 million violent incidents involving victims age 12 or older in the United States.

Males made up 49% of the population but were the perceived offenders in 75% of violent incidents in 2023

Patterns varied in the demographic characteristics of victims and offenders (as perceived by victims) involved in violent incidents. In 2023, the share of violent incidents involving male victims (45%) was lower than the share of males in the U.S. population (49%), while the proportion of violent incidents with female victims (55%) was higher than the proportion of females in the population (51%) (**table 11**). The percentage of violent incidents involving male offenders (75%) was 1.5 times the percentage of males in the population, and the

³Tables 11 through 13 present incident-level data on victims and offenders. Offender characteristics in the NCVS are based on victims' perceptions of offenders.

percentage of violent incidents with female offenders (20%) was less than half of the percentage of females in the population.

In 2023, Asian persons and Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander persons were victims (3%) or offenders (1%) in a smaller proportion of violent incidents than their representation in the population (7%). The share of violent incidents involving white (54%) or Hispanic (14%) offenders was lower than the share of white (60%) or Hispanic (18%) persons in the population. The proportion of violent incidents with black offenders (24%) was higher than the proportion of black persons in the population (12%).

The percentages of violent incidents involving victims (33%) or offenders (23%) ages 18 to 29 were higher than this age group's share of the population (18%). The shares of incidents where the victims (58%) or offenders (62%) were age 30 or older was lower than this age group's proportion of the population (73%).

TABLE 11**Number and percent of violent incidents, by demographic characteristics of population, victims, and offenders, 2023**

Demographic characteristic	Population ^a	Number of violent incidents		Percent of population ^{a*}	Percent of violent incidents		Percent ratio	
		Victim	Offender ^b		Victim	Offender ^b	Victim-to-population	Offender-to-population
Total	284,857,030	5,934,570	5,934,570	100%	100%	100%	1.0	1.0
Sex								
Male	139,949,880	2,695,780	4,102,150	49.1%	45.4% †	75.2% †	0.9	1.5
Female	144,907,150	3,238,800	1,098,440	50.9	54.6 †	20.1 †	1.1	0.4
Both male and female offenders	~	~	257,380	~	~	4.7	~	~
Race/Hispanic origin								
White ^c	171,573,780	3,541,060	2,630,800	60.2%	59.7%	53.7% †	1.0	0.9
Black ^c	34,813,560	868,760	1,177,040	12.2	14.6	24.0 †	1.2	2.0
Hispanic ^d	52,113,170	1,037,330	687,540	18.3	17.5	14.0 †	1.0	0.8
Asian/Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander ^{c,e}	20,351,610	194,600	65,430	7.1	3.3 †	1.3 †	0.5	0.2
Other ^{c,f}	6,004,920	292,830	105,160	2.1	4.9 †	2.1	2.3	1.0
Multiple offenders of various races ^g	~	~	235,130	~	~	4.8	~	~
Age								
11 or younger ^h	~	~	50,070	~	~	1.0%	~	~
12–17	25,586,570	513,510	442,250	9.0%	8.7%	8.9	1.0	1.0
18–29	52,570,700	1,951,690	1,116,810	18.5	32.9 †	22.6 †	1.8	1.2
30 or older	206,699,770	3,469,370	3,051,930	72.6	58.5 †	61.7 †	0.8	0.8
Multiple offenders of various ages	~	~	287,110	~	~	5.8	~	~

Note: Details may not sum to totals due to rounding and missing data for offender characteristics. An incident is a specific criminal act involving one or more victims. Offender characteristics are based on victims' perceptions of offenders. See appendix table 12 for standard errors.

*Comparison group.

†Difference with comparison group is significant at the 95% confidence level.

~Not applicable.

^aThe National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) population represents persons age 12 or older living in noninstitutionalized residential settings in the United States.

^bIncludes incidents in which the perceived offender characteristics were reported. The sex of the offender was unknown in 8% of incidents, the race or Hispanic origin of the offender was unknown in 17% of incidents, and the age of the offender was unknown in 17% of incidents.

^cExcludes persons of Hispanic origin (e.g., "white" refers to non-Hispanic white persons and "black" refers to non-Hispanic black persons).

^dIncludes single offenders identified as Hispanic and multiple-offender groups where all offenders were perceived to be Hispanic. In previous publications, if the victim perceived any of the offenders in a multiple-offender incident to be of Hispanic origin, they were classified as Hispanic.

^eIncludes victims who identified, or offenders who were perceived, as Asian only or Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander only. Categories are not shown separately due to small numbers of sample cases.

^fIncludes victims who identified, or offenders who were perceived, as American Indian or Alaska Native only or as two or more races. Categories are not shown separately due to small numbers of sample cases.

^gIncludes multiple-offender groups of offenders perceived to be of two or more races or groups where one offender was perceived to be Hispanic and one offender was perceived to be one or more races.

^hWhile the NCVS does not survey victims age 11 or younger, victims may report the offender to be age 11 or younger.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2023.

In 2023, in about 4.1 million of the 5.9 million violent incidents in the United States, the offender was male, based on victims' perceptions of offenders' sex. More violent incidents with male victims involved male offenders (1,983,990 incidents) than female offenders (322,420) or both male and female offenders (145,440) (table 12). A higher number of violent incidents with female victims involved male offenders (2,118,160) than female offenders (776,020) or both male and female offenders (111,940).

Based on victims' perceptions of offenders' race or Hispanic origin, more violent incidents involving white victims were committed by white offenders (1,947,110 incidents) than by offenders of another or an unknown race or Hispanic origin (table 13). A greater number of incidents involving black victims were committed

by offenders who were black (486,910), and a lower number were committed by offenders who were Hispanic (40,880), than by offenders who were white (117,900). For incidents involving Hispanic victims, more incidents were committed by offenders who were white (377,750) than black (188,490) or those perceived to be of another race (64,660).⁴ There was no statistically significant difference in the number of incidents involving Hispanic victims that were committed by offenders who were white and those committed by Hispanic offenders.

⁴Prior to *Criminal Victimization, 2022* (NCJ 307089, BJS, September 2023), if the victim perceived any of the offenders in a multiple-offender incident to be of Hispanic origin, the offenders were classified as Hispanic. In this report, offenders were included in the "other" category when at least one offender was perceived as Hispanic and at least one was perceived as one or more races in a multiple-offender incident.

TABLE 12
Number of violent incidents, by sex of victims and offenders, 2023

Victim sex	Total violent incidents	Offender sex			
		Male*	Female	Both male and female	Unknown ^a
Male	2,695,780	1,983,990	322,420 †	145,440 †	243,930 †
Female	3,238,800	2,118,160	776,020 †	111,940 †	232,670 †

Note: Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. An incident is a specific criminal act involving one or more victims. Offender sex is based on victims' perceptions of offenders. See appendix table 13 for standard errors.

*Comparison group.

†Difference with comparison group is significant at the 95% confidence level.

^aIncludes incidents where the victim did not know the offender's sex.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2023.

TABLE 13
Number of violent incidents, by race or Hispanic origin of victims and offenders, 2023

Victim race/Hispanic origin ^a	Total violent incidents	Offender race/Hispanic origin				
		White ^{b*}	Black ^b	Hispanic ^c	Other ^{b,d}	Unknown ^e
White ^b	3,541,060	1,947,110	385,400 †	341,020 †	260,120 †	607,410 †
Black ^b	868,760	117,900	486,910 †	40,880 †	24,130 †	198,930
Hispanic	1,037,330	377,750	188,490 †	274,600	64,660 †	131,830 †
Other ^{b,d}	487,420	188,040	116,240 ‡	31,030 †	56,810 †	95,300 †

Note: Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. An incident is a specific criminal act involving one or more victims. Offender race or Hispanic origin is based on victims' perceptions of offenders. Includes violent incidents in which offender race or Hispanic origin was reported. See appendix table 14 for standard errors.

*Comparison group.

†Difference with comparison group is significant at the 95% confidence level.

‡Difference with comparison group is significant at the 90% confidence level.

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

^aSome victim categories are not shown due to small numbers of sample cases. Of the 5,934,570 violent incidents in 2023, a total of 487,420 involved victims who identified as Asian only, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander only, American Indian or Alaska Native only, or two or more races.

^bExcludes persons who identified or were perceived as being of Hispanic origin (e.g., "white" refers to non-Hispanic white persons and "black" refers to non-Hispanic black persons).

^cIncludes single offenders perceived to be of Hispanic origin and multiple-offender groups in which all offenders were perceived as Hispanic. In previous publications, if the victim perceived any of the offenders in a multiple-offender incident as Hispanic, the offenders were classified as Hispanic.

^dIncludes persons who identified or were perceived as Asian only, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander only, American Indian or Alaska Native only, or two or more races; and persons in multiple-offender incidents perceived as various races, including incidents in which one or more offenders were perceived as Hispanic and as two or more races. Categories are not shown separately due to small numbers of sample cases.

^eIncludes persons whose race or Hispanic origin was unknown to the victim.

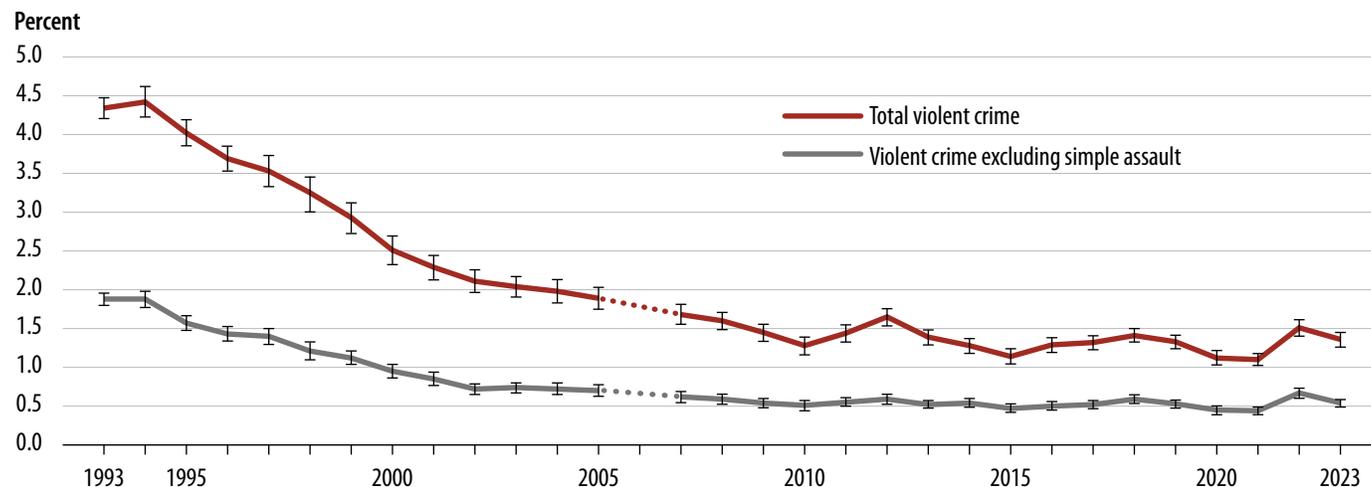
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2023.

Prevalence estimates

Prevalence reflects the number or percentage of unique persons or households that were victimized at least once during a given period. An estimated 1.36% of persons age 12 or older experienced one or more violent victimizations in 2023 (figure 2). This was a significant decrease from 2022 when 1.51% of persons

age 12 or older were victim of violent crime. In 2023, the prevalence of violent crime was significantly lower than 31 years before in 1993 (4.34%) but not significantly different than either 5 years ago in 2019 or 10 years ago in 2014. Violent crime excluding simple assault followed a similar trend to that of violent crime, with 0.54% of persons experiencing at least one victimization in 2023.

FIGURE 2
Percent of persons age 12 or older who were victims of violent crime and violent crime excluding simple assault, 1993–2023



Note: See table 1 for definitions and appendix table 15 for estimates, standard errors, and 95% confidence intervals. Estimates for 2006 should not be compared to other years. See *Criminal Victimization, 2007* (NCJ 224390, BJS, December 2008) for more information on changes to the 2006 National Crime Victimization Survey. Estimates may not match those previously published due to the development of a new weight for prevalence. For more information, see *A New Measure of Prevalence for the National Crime Victimization Survey* (NCJ 307554, BJS, April 2024).

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 1993–2023.

A new measure of prevalence

The Bureau of Justice Statistics transitioned to a new prevalence estimation procedure called the One Victimization Adjustment Method (OVAM).⁵ The old measure of prevalence had three main limitations:

- The relationship between victimizations and victims was distorted. If every person in the population experienced exactly one victimization, then the prevalence rate would equal the victimization rate. The old method did not account for this fact, so victims with only one victimization were overcounted.
- The old measure did not adjust for households and persons that were interviewed in only one half of the year. Households and persons with no victimizations in the 6-month interview period were assumed to have no victimizations in the year, which may not have been true.
- The old method did not adjust for “telescoping bias,” which occurs when a respondent mistakenly reports

crimes that they experienced before the 6-month interview period. For more information on addressing telescoping bias in the NCVS, see *National Crime Victimization Survey, 2016: Technical Documentation* (NCJ 251442, BJS, December 2017).

The OVAM aims to overcome the old procedure’s limitations by making victimization and prevalence rates the same for persons who experienced exactly one victimization. The OVAM also implicitly accounts for the fact that an individual may be interviewed in only one half of the year and adjusts for telescoping bias through the use of the victimization weight. See *Methodology* for more information.

The new procedure has implications for the interpretation of prevalence estimates. As a result of the transition to this new method, prevalence estimates in this report are not directly comparable to prevalence estimates in prior *Criminal Victimization* reports. Trends for specific types of crime or specific years of interest should be re-calculated using the OVAM. The report *A New Measure of Prevalence for the National Crime Victimization Survey* (NCJ 307554, BJS, April 2024) shows estimates of the prevalence of violent and property crime from 1993 to 2022 using the old and new method.

⁵Details on the development of the new procedure can be found in *National Crime Victimization Survey: Prevalence Estimation Methods* (NCJ 308745, BJS, April 2024). For a comparison of the old and new prevalence estimation methods, see *A New Measure of Prevalence for the National Crime Victimization Survey* (NCJ 307554, BJS, April 2024).

A lower percentage of persons were victims of violent crime in 2023 than in 2022

In addition to the prevalence of overall violent crime, the percentage of persons experiencing rape or sexual assault was lower in 2023 (0.10%) than in 2022 (0.14%)

(table 14). There were also decreases from 2022 to 2023 in aggravated assault, violent crime excluding simple assault, domestic violence, intimate partner violence, and violent crime involving a weapon. The prevalence of intimate partner violence decreased from 2019 (0.13%) to 2023 (0.10%).

TABLE 14
Number and percent of persons who were victims of violent crime, by type of crime, 2019–2023

Type of violent crime	Number of persons ^a					Percent of persons ^b				
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023*	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023*
Total violent crime^c	3,673,650	3,125,900 †	3,065,930 †	4,256,880 †	3,861,360	1.33%	1.12% †	1.10% †	1.51% †	1.36%
Rape/sexual assault ^d	251,410	221,180	215,440	397,830 †	284,080	0.09	0.08	0.08	0.14 †	0.10
Robbery	411,200	374,550	350,090 ‡	481,010	443,950	0.15	0.13	0.13 ‡	0.17	0.16
Assault	3,100,990	2,616,930 †	2,576,160 †	3,507,610	3,273,230	1.12	0.94 †	0.92 †	1.24	1.15
Aggravated assault	828,640	670,870 †	679,170 †	1,054,760 †	863,210	0.30	0.24 †	0.24 †	0.37 †	0.30
Simple assault	2,368,390	2,018,050 †	1,979,940 †	2,555,420	2,528,690	0.86	0.73 †	0.71 †	0.91	0.89
Violent crime excluding simple assault^e	1,455,060	1,239,440 †	1,225,190 †	1,880,450 †	1,530,990	0.53%	0.45% †	0.44% †	0.67% †	0.54%
Selected characteristics of violent crime^f										
Domestic violence ^g	625,950	542,210	531,550	717,440 †	569,000	0.23%	0.19%	0.19%	0.25% †	0.20%
Intimate partner violence ^h	372,120 ‡	300,760	279,270	432,390 †	296,260	0.13 †	0.11	0.10	0.15 †	0.10
Stranger violence	1,666,640 †	1,502,080 †	1,546,360 †	2,163,800	2,040,670	0.60	0.54 †	0.55 †	0.77	0.72
Violent crime with an injury	888,580	809,180	714,000	924,520	837,450	0.32	0.29	0.26	0.33	0.29
Violent crime with a weapon	938,560	789,820 †	768,120 †	1,184,490 †	995,740	0.34	0.28 †	0.28 †	0.42 †	0.35

Note: Details may not sum to totals because a person may experience multiple types of crime. Estimates may not match those previously published due to the development of a new weight for prevalence. For more information, see *A New Measure of Prevalence for the National Crime Victimization Survey* (NCJ 307554, BJS, April 2024). See appendix table 19 for person populations. See appendix table 16 for standard errors.

*Comparison year.

†Difference with comparison year is significant at the 95% confidence level.

‡Difference with comparison year is significant at the 90% confidence level.

^aNumber of persons age 12 or older who experienced at least one violent victimization during the year.

^bPercentage of persons age 12 or older who experienced at least one violent victimization during the year.

^cExcludes homicide because the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) is based on interviews with victims.

^dSee *Methodology* for details on the measurement of rape or sexual assault in the NCVS.

^eIncludes rape or sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault.

^fViolent crime categories such as domestic violence and violent crime with an injury are not mutually exclusive from other violent crime categories or other selected characteristics.

^gIncludes the subset of violent victimizations that were committed by current or former intimate partners or family members.

^hIncludes the subset of violent victimizations that were committed by current or former spouses, boyfriends, or girlfriends.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2019–2023.

Between 2022 and 2023, the percentage of females who experienced one or more violent crimes decreased from 1.49% to 1.33% (table 15). A lower percentage of white persons experienced one or more violent victimizations in 2023 (1.32%) than in 2022 (1.48%). The prevalence of violent crime decreased from 2022 to 2023 for persons

ages 12 to 17 (from 2.03% to 1.45%) and persons ages 25 to 34 (2.18% to 1.71%). From 2022 to 2023, declines were also observed in the percentages of persons who were never married, separated persons, and persons in households earning \$25,000 or less who experienced at least one violent crime.

TABLE 15
Number and percent of persons who were victims of violent crime, by demographic characteristics of victims, 2022 and 2023

Victim demographic characteristic	Number of persons ^a		Percent of persons ^b	
	2022	2023*	2022	2023*
Total	4,256,880 †	3,861,360	1.51% †	1.36%
Sex				
Male	2,110,460	1,938,300	1.53%	1.38%
Female	2,146,420 ‡	1,923,060	1.49 ‡	1.33
Race/Hispanic origin				
White ^c	2,548,010 ‡	2,259,080	1.48% ‡	1.32%
Black ^c	587,770	550,680	1.71	1.58
Hispanic	745,650	692,120	1.47	1.33
Asian/Native Hawaiian/ Other Pacific Islander ^{c,d}	199,540	173,290	1.01	0.85
Other ^{c,e}	175,920	186,180	3.09	3.10
Age				
12–17	524,620 †	371,390	2.03% †	1.45%
18–24	648,040	666,370	2.20	2.16
25–34	975,230 †	771,260	2.18 †	1.71
35–49	945,750	898,720	1.51	1.42
50–64	777,620	790,690	1.24	1.28
65 or older	385,630	362,910	0.68	0.62
Marital status				
Never married	2,319,370 †	2,006,400	2.22% †	1.89%
Married	1,044,990	1,077,040	0.81	0.83
Widowed	128,660	108,880	0.84	0.71
Divorced	580,790	545,710	2.11	1.99
Separated	175,260 †	105,200	3.55 †	2.15
Household income				
Less than \$25,000	1,020,890 †	794,950	2.65% ‡	2.22%
\$25,000–\$49,999	932,300	889,310	1.51	1.52
\$50,000–\$99,999	1,233,550	1,086,620	1.39	1.22
\$100,000–\$199,999	740,540	776,810	1.09	1.08
\$200,000 or more	329,600	313,670	1.28	1.08

Note: Details may not sum to totals due to rounding and missing data. Violent crime categories include rape or sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, and simple assault. It excludes homicide because the National Crime Victimization Survey is based on interviews with victims. Estimates may not match those previously published due to the development of a new weight for prevalence. For more information, see *A New Measure of Prevalence for the National Crime Victimization Survey* (NCJ 307554, BJS, April 2024). See appendix table 17 for standard errors.

*Comparison year.

†Difference with comparison year is significant at the 95% confidence level.

‡Difference with comparison year is significant at the 90% confidence level.

^aNumber of persons age 12 or older who experienced at least one violent victimization during the year.

^bPercentage of persons age 12 or older who experienced at least one violent victimization during the year. See appendix table 19 for person populations.

^cExcludes persons of Hispanic origin (e.g., “white” refers to non-Hispanic white persons and “black” refers to non-Hispanic black persons).

^dIncludes persons who identified as Asian only or Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander only. Categories are not shown separately due to small numbers of sample cases.

^eIncludes persons who identified as American Indian or Alaska Native only or as two or more races. Categories are not shown separately due to small numbers of sample cases.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2022 and 2023.

The prevalence of burglary or trespassing was lower in 2023 than 5 years prior in 2019

In 2023, about 10.2 million households in the country experienced one or more property victimizations (burglary or trespassing, motor vehicle theft, or other household theft), similar to the number of households

in 2022 (table 16). The prevalence of burglary or trespassing declined from 1.38% 5 years ago in 2019 to 1.01% in 2023. The percentage of households that experienced motor vehicle theft increased from 2019 (0.37%) to 2023 (0.56%), but did not change significantly from 2022 to 2023.

TABLE 16
Number and percent of households that experienced property crime, by type of crime, 2019–2023

Type of property crime	Number of households ^a					Percent of households ^b				
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023*	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023*
Total property crime	9,682,530 †	9,086,230 †	8,812,620 †	9,994,930	10,221,830	7.66%	7.10% †	6.81% †	7.61%	7.66%
Burglary/trespassing^c	1,745,570 †	1,411,150	1,369,940	1,474,140 ‡	1,343,180	1.38% †	1.10% ‡	1.06%	1.12% †	1.01%
Burglary ^d	1,182,420 †	977,330	891,030	1,008,390 ‡	905,000	0.94 †	0.76 ‡	0.69	0.77 †	0.68
Trespassing ^e	605,130 †	459,430	518,300	497,280	467,920	0.48 †	0.36	0.40	0.38	0.35
Motor vehicle theft	467,950 †	476,580 †	520,770 †	680,930	749,950	0.37% †	0.37% †	0.40% †	0.52%	0.56%
Other theft^f	7,901,380 †	7,589,250 †	7,296,150 †	8,285,670	8,574,200	6.25%	5.93% †	5.64% †	6.31%	6.43%

Note: Details may not sum to totals because a household may experience multiple types of crime. See *Methodology* for details on how the household weighting adjustment changed in the National Crime Victimization Survey. Estimates may not match those previously published due to the development of a new weight for prevalence. For more information see *A New Measure of Prevalence for the National Crime Victimization Survey* (NCJ 307554, BJS, April 2024). See appendix table 18 for standard errors.

*Comparison year.

†Difference with comparison year is significant at the 95% confidence level.

‡Difference with comparison year is significant at the 90% confidence level.

^aNumber of households that experienced at least one property victimization during the year.

^bPercentage of households that experienced at least one property victimization during the year. See appendix table 20 for household populations.

^cCalled household burglary in prior reports. Includes unlawful or forcible entry or attempted entry of places, including a permanent residence, other residence (e.g., a hotel room or vacation residence), or other structure (e.g., a garage or shed). Includes victimizations where the offender stole, attempted to steal, or did not attempt to steal. Excludes trespassing on land.

^dIncludes only crimes where the offender committed or attempted a theft.

^eIncludes crimes where the offender did not commit or attempt a theft. Excludes trespassing on land.

^fIncludes other unlawful taking or attempted unlawful taking of property or cash without personal contact with the victim.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2019–2023.

Methodology

Survey coverage

The Bureau of Justice Statistics' (BJS) National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) is an annual data collection carried out by the U.S. Census Bureau. The NCVS is a self-report survey that is administered annually from January 1 to December 31. Annual NCVS estimates are based on the number and characteristics of crimes that respondents experienced during the prior 6 months, excluding the month in which they were interviewed. Therefore, the 2023 survey covers crimes experienced from July 1, 2022 to November 30, 2023, with March 15, 2023, as the middle of the reference period. Crimes are classified by the year of the survey and not by the year of the crime.

The NCVS is administered to persons age 12 or older from a nationally representative sample of U.S. households. It collects information on nonfatal personal crimes (rape or sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, simple assault, and personal larceny (purse snatching and pocket picking)) and household property crimes (burglary or trespassing, motor vehicle theft, and other types of theft).

The survey collects information on threatened, attempted, and completed crimes. It collects data on both crimes reported and not reported to police. Unless specified otherwise, estimates in this report include threatened, attempted, and completed crimes. In addition to providing annual-level and change estimates on criminal victimization, the NCVS is the primary source of information on the nature of criminal victimization incidents.

Survey respondents provide information about themselves (e.g., age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, education level, and income) and whether they experienced a victimization. For each victimization incident, respondents report information about the offender (e.g., victim-offender relationship and perceived age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin of offender(s)), characteristics of the crime (e.g., time and place of occurrence, use of weapons, nature of injury, and economic consequences), whether the crime was reported to police, reasons the crime was or was not reported, and experiences with the criminal justice system.

Household information, including household-level demographics (e.g., income) and property victimizations committed against the household (e.g., burglary or

trespassing), is typically collected from the reference person. The reference person is any responsible adult (age 18 or older) member of the household who is unlikely to permanently leave the household. Because an owner or renter of the sampled housing unit is normally the most responsible and knowledgeable household member, this person is generally designated as the reference person and household respondent. However, a household respondent does not have to be one of the household members who owns or rents the unit.

In the NCVS, a household is defined as a group of persons who all reside at a sampled address. Persons are considered household members when the sampled address is their usual place of residence at the time of the interview and when they do not have another primary place of residence. Once selected, households remain in the sample for 3.5 years, and all eligible persons in these households are interviewed every 6 months, for a total of seven interviews.

First interviews are typically conducted in person, with subsequent interviews conducted either in person or by phone. New households rotate into the sample on an ongoing basis to replace outgoing households that have been in the sample for the full 3.5-year period. The sample includes persons living in group quarters, such as dormitories, rooming houses, and religious group dwellings, and excludes persons living on military bases or in institutional settings, such as correctional or hospital facilities.

Measurement of crime in the National Crime Victimization Survey

NCVS data can be used to produce several types of estimates, including victimization, incident, and prevalence rates. Victimization rates measure the extent to which violent and property victimizations occur in a specified population during a specified time. Victimization numbers show the total number of times that persons or households are victimized by crime. For crimes affecting persons, NCVS victimization rates are estimated by dividing the number of victimizations that occur during a specified time (T) by the population at risk for those victimizations and then multiplying the rate by 1,000.

$$\text{Victimization rate}_T = \frac{\text{Number of victimizations experienced by a specified population}_T}{\text{Number of unique persons (or households) in the specified population}_T} \times 1,000$$

For *victimization rates*, each victimization represents one person (for personal crimes) or one household

(for property crimes) affected by a crime.⁶ Every victimization experienced by a person or household during the year is counted. For example, if one person experiences two violent crimes during the year, both are counted in the victimization rate. If one household experiences two property crimes, both are counted in the victimization rate. Victimization estimates are presented in figure 1 and tables 1 through 10 in this report.

Incident rates are another measure of crime. The number of incidents is the number of specific criminal acts involving one or more victims. If every victimization had one victim, the number of incidents would be the same as the number of victimizations. If there was more than one victim, the incident estimate is adjusted to compensate for the possibility that the incident could be reported several times by multiple victims and thus be overcounted. For example, if two people were robbed during the same incident, this crime would be counted as one incident and two victimizations. Incident estimates are presented in tables 11 through 13 in this report.

Prevalence rates are a third measure that reflects a population’s risk of experiencing one or more criminal victimizations. They describe the level of victimization, like victimization rates, but are based on the number of unique persons or households in the population experiencing at least one victimization during a specified time. Prevalence estimates are presented in figure 2 and tables 14 through 16 in this report.

The key distinction between a victimization rate and a prevalence rate is whether the numerator consists of the number of victimizations or the number of unique victims. For example, a person who experienced two robberies within the past year would be counted twice in the victimization rate but only once in the prevalence rate. Prevalence rates are estimated by dividing the number of unique victims or victimized households in the specified population by the total number of persons or households in the population and multiplying the rate by 100, yielding the percentage of the population victimized at least once in a period.

$$\text{Prevalence rate}_{\tau} = \frac{\text{Number of unique victims (or victimized households) in a specified population}_{\tau}}{\text{Number of unique persons (or households) in the specified population}_{\tau}} \times 100$$

⁶In the NCVS, personal crimes are personal larceny (purse snatching and pocket picking) and violent victimizations (rape or sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, and simple assault). Homicide is not included because the NCVS is based on interviews with victims. Property crimes are burglary or trespassing, motor vehicle theft, and other theft.

Prior to this report, estimates of prevalence were calculated using the person and household weights. Beginning with this report, estimates of prevalence were calculated using the One Victimization Adjustment Method. For more information about measuring prevalence in the NCVS, see *A new measure of prevalence in this report, National Crime Victimization Survey: Prevalence Estimation Methods* (NCJ 308745, BJS, April 2024), and *A New Measure of Prevalence for the National Crime Victimization Survey* (NCJ 307554, BJS, April 2024).

Nonresponse and weighting adjustments

The 2023 NCVS data file includes 142,028 household interviews. Overall, 63% of eligible households completed interviews. Within participating households, interviews with 226,480 persons were completed in 2023, representing an 82% unweighted response rate among eligible persons from responding households.

Victimizations that occurred outside of the United States were excluded from this report. In 2023, about 0.6% of the unweighted victimizations occurred outside of the United States.

NCVS data are weighted to produce annual estimates of victimization for persons age 12 or older living in U.S. households. Because the NCVS relies on a sample rather than a census of the entire U.S. population, weights are designed to adjust to known population totals and to compensate for survey nonresponse and other aspects of the complex sample design.

NCVS data files include person, household, victimization, and incident weights. Person weights provide an estimate of the population represented by each person in the sample. Household weights provide an estimate of the household population represented by each household in the sample. After proper adjustment, both person and household weights are also typically used to form the denominator in calculations of crime rates.

For personal crimes, the incident weight is derived by dividing the person weight of a victim by the total number of persons victimized during an incident, as reported by the respondent. For property crimes measured at the household level, the incident weight and the household weight are the same because the victim of a property crime is considered to be the household as a whole. The incident weight is most frequently used when examining offender demographics.

Victimization weights used in this report account for the number of persons victimized during an incident and for high-frequency repeat victimizations (i.e., series victimizations). Series victimizations are similar in type to one another but occur with such frequency that a victim is unable to recall each individual event or describe each event in detail. Survey procedures allow NCVS interviewers to identify and classify these similar victimizations as series victimizations and to collect detailed information on only the most recent incident in the series.

The weighting counts series victimizations as the actual number of victimizations reported by the victim, up to a maximum of 10. Doing so produces more reliable estimates of crime levels than counting such victimizations only once, while the cap at 10 minimizes the effect of extreme outliers on rates.

According to the 2023 data, series victimizations accounted for 1.5% of all victimizations and 3.8% of all violent victimizations. Additional information on the enumeration and survey procedures of series victimizations is detailed in *Methods for Counting High-Frequency Repeat Victimizations in the National Crime Victimization Survey* (NCJ 237308, BJS, April 2012).

Revised 2016 data file

For 2016, BJS increased the NCVS sample size to facilitate the ability to produce state-level victimization estimates for the 22 most populous states. At the same time, the sample was adjusted to reflect the U.S. population counts in the 2010 decennial census. These changes resulted in a historically large number of new households and first-time interviews in the first half of 2016 and produced challenges in comparing 2016 results to data from prior years.

Working with the U.S. Census Bureau, BJS subsequently devised the methodology that was used to create the revised 2016 NCVS data file. The result was revised criminal victimization estimates that were nationally representative for 2016 and could be compared with prior and future years. For more information, see the *National Crime Victimization Survey revised 2016 estimates* text box (pp. 3–4) and *Methodology* (pp. 15–18) in *Criminal Victimization, 2016: Revised* (NCJ 252121, BJS, October 2018).

Changes to the household weighting adjustment in 2017

The 2017 NCVS weights included a new adjustment so household weights reflected independent housing unit totals available internally at the U.S. Census Bureau. This new adjustment was applied only to household weights and did not affect person weights. Historically, the household weights were adjusted to reflect independent totals for the person population. This new weighting adjustment improves on the prior one and better aligns the number of estimated households in the NCVS with other U.S. Census Bureau household survey estimates.

Due to this new adjustment, the 2017 NCVS estimate for the number of households was about 8% lower than the 2016 NCVS estimate. As a result, the estimate of the number of households affected by property crime was also about 8% lower. When making comparisons of property crime at the household level between 2017 and other years, it is necessary to compare victimization or prevalence rates. Rates are unaffected by this change in weighting methodology because both the numerator and denominator are equally affected.

Comparisons of the number of households that were victimized in 2017 and in prior years are inappropriate due to this change in weighting methodology. For more information on weighting in the NCVS, see *Nonresponse and weighting adjustments* in this report and *National Crime Victimization Survey, 2016: Technical Documentation* (NCJ 251442, BJS, December 2017).

Weighting adjustments in 2020

The 2020 NCVS weights included an additional adjustment to address the impact of modified field operations due to COVID-19. For more information on the weighting adjustments applied in 2020, see the *Source and Accuracy Statement for the 2020 National Crime Victimization Survey* in the NCVS 2020 Codebook (<https://www.icpsr.umich.edu/web/NACJD/studies/38090/datadocumentation>) and *National Crime Victimization Survey, 2016: Technical Documentation* (NCJ 251442, BJS, December 2017).

Beginning in 2020, BJS incorporated another factor to moderate the contribution of outlier weights on NCVS estimates. For more information on this methodology, see the *Source and Accuracy Statement for the 2020 National Crime Victimization Survey* in the NCVS 2020 Codebook (<https://www.icpsr.umich.edu/web/NACJD/studies/38090/datadocumentation>) and *National Crime Victimization Survey: Assessment of Outlier Weights* (NCJ 302186, BJS, October 2021).

Standard error computations

When national estimates are derived from a sample, as with the NCVS, caution must be used when comparing one estimate to another or when comparing estimates over time. Although one estimate may be larger than another, estimates based on a sample have some degree of sampling error. The sampling error of an estimate depends on several factors, including the amount of variation in the responses and the size of the sample. When the sampling error around an estimate is taken into account, estimates that appear different may not be statistically significant.

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

For complex sample designs, there are several methods that can be used to generate standard errors around a point estimate (e.g., numbers, percentages, and rates). These include direct variance estimation and generalized variance function (GVF) parameters.

BJS uses a specialized version of Balanced Repeated Replication (BRR) estimation using Fay's method to generate standard errors around the victimization estimates.⁷ BRR estimation is a type of direct replication variance estimation. Under replicate variance estimation, a set of replicate weights (e.g., the NCVS typically has a set consisting of 160 replicate weights) is used to capture the sampling variance. Fay's method is used for surveys that have rare outcomes in which the entire sample is necessary to properly estimate the variance. The standard errors for victimization and incident estimates in this report were estimated using BRR and differ from those reported in prior *Criminal Victimization* reports, which used GVF parameters. (See appendix tables 2 through 14). Year-to-year statistically significant differences may also vary from previous reports.

For prevalence estimates, BJS uses BRR and Taylor Series Linearization (TSL) methods to generate standard errors around these estimates. The TSL method directly estimates variances through a linearized function by combining variance estimates from the stratum and primary sampling units (PSUs) used to sample

households and persons.⁸ In the NCVS, the design parameters used for computing TSL variances are PSEUDOSTRATA (stratum) and HALFSAMPLE (PSU). These design parameters are available for all years except the first half of 1993 and all of 2016; therefore, BRR methods were used for 2016 prevalence estimates. The standard errors for prevalence estimates in this report were estimated using TSL (see figure 2 and appendix tables 15 through 18).

Another method used to produce standard errors for NCVS estimates is through GVF parameters. The U.S. Census Bureau produces GVF parameters for BJS, which account for aspects of the NCVS's complex sample design and represent the curve fitted to a selection of individual standard errors, using a specialized version of BRR based on Fay's method. The standard errors for figure 1 were estimated using GVFs.

GVFs express the variance as a function of the expected value of the survey estimate.⁹ The GVF parameters are generated by fitting estimates and their relative variance to a regression model, using an iterative weighted least-squares procedure where the weight is the inverse of the square of the predicted relative variance. For more information on GVFs, see the most recent version of the *National Crime Victimization Survey, 2016: Technical Documentation* (NCJ 251442, BJS, December 2017). GVF parameters are available in the data documentation published with the NCVS public use files through the National Archive of Criminal Justice Data (<https://www.icpsr.umich.edu/web/NACJD/series/95>).

Direct variance estimation (e.g., BRR and TSL) is generally considered more accurate than GVFs in terms of how closely the variance estimate approximates the true variance. With direct variance estimation, each estimate is generated based on the outcome being estimated rather than being generated based on a generalized function.

BJS conducted statistical tests to determine whether differences in estimated numbers, percentages, and rates in this report were statistically significant once sampling error was taken into account. Using statistical analysis programs developed specifically for the NCVS, all comparisons in the text of this report were tested for significance. The primary test procedure was the Student's t-statistic, which tests the difference between two sample estimates. Findings described in this report as increases or decreases passed a test at either the

⁷Wolter, K. M. (2007). *Introduction to variance estimation* (2nd ed.). Springer.

⁸Ibid.

⁹Ibid.

0.05 level (95% confidence level) or 0.10 level (90% confidence level) of significance. Figures and tables in this report should be referenced for testing on specific findings.

Estimates and standard errors of the estimates in this report may be used to generate a confidence interval around the estimate as a measure of the margin of error. The following example illustrates how standard errors may be used to generate confidence intervals:

Based on the 2023 NCVS, the rate of violent victimization in 2023 was 22.5 victimizations per 1,000 persons age 12 or older. (See table 1.) Using the BRR method of direct variance estimation, BJS determined that the estimated victimization rate has a standard error of 1.03. (See appendix table 2.) A confidence interval around the estimate is generated by multiplying the standard error by ± 1.96 (the t-score of a normal, two-tailed distribution that excludes 2.5% at either end of the distribution). Therefore, the 95% confidence interval around the 22.5 estimate from 2023 is $22.5 \pm (1.03 \times 1.96)$ or (20.51 to 24.56). In other words, if BJS used the same sampling method to select different samples and computed an interval estimate for each sample, it would expect the true population parameter (rate of violent victimization) to fall within the interval estimates 95% of the time.

Confidence intervals for flagged estimates should be interpreted with caution, as large standard errors may result in a lower bound estimate of less than zero. For this report, BJS also calculated a coefficient of variation (CV) for all estimates, representing the ratio of the standard error to the estimate. CVs (not shown in tables) provide another measure of reliability and a means for comparing the precision of estimates across measures with differing levels or metrics.

NCVS measurement of rape or sexual assault

The NCVS uses a two-stage measurement approach in the screening and classification of criminal victimization, including rape or sexual assault. In the first stage of screening, survey respondents are administered a series of short-cue screening questions designed to help them think about different experiences they may have had during the reference period. (See NCVS-1/basic screen questionnaire at <https://bjs.ojp.gov/data-collection/ncvs#surveys-0>.)

This design improves respondents' recall of events, particularly for incidents that may not immediately come to mind as crimes, such as those committed by family members and acquaintances. Respondents who answer affirmatively to any of the short-cue screening items are subsequently administered a crime incident report (CIR) designed to classify incidents into specific crime types. (See NCVS-2/CIR at <https://bjs.ojp.gov/data-collection/ncvs#surveys-0>.)

First stage of measurement. Two short-cue screening questions are specifically designed to target sexual victimization:

1. Other than any incidents already mentioned, has anyone attacked or threatened you in any of these ways—
 - a. with any weapon, such as a gun or knife
 - b. with anything like a baseball bat, frying pan, scissors, or stick
 - c. by something thrown, such as a rock or bottle
 - d. by grabbing, punching, or choking
 - e. any rape, attempted rape, or other type of sexual attack
 - f. any face-to-face threats
 - g. any attack or threat or use of force by anyone at all? Please mention it even if you are not certain it was a crime.
2. Incidents involving forced or unwanted sexual acts are often difficult to talk about. Other than any incidents already mentioned, have you been forced or coerced to engage in unwanted sexual activity by—
 - a. someone you did not know
 - b. a casual acquaintance
 - c. someone you know well?

With regard to sexual victimization, respondents may screen into a CIR if they respond affirmatively to other short-cue screening questions. For instance, a separate screening question cues respondents to think of attacks or threats that took place in specific locations, such as at home, work, or school. Respondents who recall a sexual victimization that occurred at home, work, or school and answer affirmatively would be administered a CIR even if they did not respond affirmatively to the screening question targeting sexual victimization.

Second stage of measurement. The CIR is used to collect information on the attributes of each incident. The key attributes of sexual violence that are used to classify a victimization as a rape or sexual assault are the type of attack and physical injury suffered. Victims are asked if “the offender hit you, knock[ed] you down, or actually attack[ed] you in any way”; if “the offender TR[IED] to attack you”; or if “the offender THREATEN[ED] you with harm in any way?” The survey participant is classified as a victim of rape or sexual assault if they respond affirmatively to one of these three questions and then respond that the completed, attempted, or threatened attack was:

- rape
- attempted rape
- sexual assault other than rape or attempted rape
- verbal threat of rape
- verbal threat of sexual assault other than rape
- unwanted sexual contact with force (grabbing, fondling, etc.)
- unwanted sexual contact without force (grabbing, fondling, etc.).

If the victim selects one of the following response options to describe the attack, they are also classified as a victim of rape or sexual assault if the injuries suffered as a result of the incident are described as:

- rape
- attempted rape
- sexual assault other than rape or attempted rape.

Coercion. The CIR does not ask respondents if psychological coercion was used, nor make any explicit reference to the victim being unable to provide consent (e.g., in incidents involving drug or alcohol use). One screening question targeted to rape and sexual assault asks respondents if force or coercion was used to initiate unwanted sexual activity.

The final classification of incidents by the CIR results in the following definitions of rape and sexual assault used in the NCVS:

Rape. Coerced or forced sexual intercourse. Forced sexual intercourse means vaginal, anal, or oral penetration by the offender(s). This category could include incidents where the penetration was from a foreign object such as a bottle. It includes attempted rape, threatened rape, male and female victims, and incidents involving victims and offenders who are the same sex or different sexes.

Sexual assault. A wide range of victimizations separate from rape, attempted rape, or threatened rape. These crimes include attacks or threatened attacks involving unwanted sexual contact between the victim and offender. Sexual assaults may or may not involve force and include such things as grabbing or fondling.

The table *Classification of rape and sexual assault in the National Crime Victimization Survey* outlines how different types of sexual violence are categorized in the NCVS. For more information on how these crimes are classified, see the section *Measuring Rape and Sexual Assault* in the NCVS data documentation published with the NCVS public use files through the National Archive of Criminal Justice Data (<https://www.icpsr.umich.edu/web/ICPSR/series/95>).

Classification of rape and sexual assault in the National Crime Victimization Survey

Measure	Element of sexual violence
Completed rape	Type of attack = rape Type of injury = rape
Attempted rape	Type of attack = attempted rape Type of injury = attempted rape Type of threat = verbal threat of rape with weapon
Threatened rape	Type of attempted attack/threat = verbal threat of rape
Sexual assault	Type of attack = sexual assault other than rape or attempted rape Type of injury = sexual assault other than rape or attempted rape Type of attempted attack/threat = unwanted sexual contact with force Type of attempted attack/threat = unwanted sexual contact without force Type of attempted attack/threat = verbal threat of sexual assault other than rape

Note: Victim is determined to be present in all measures of rape and sexual assault.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2023.

APPENDIX TABLE 1

Estimates, standard errors, and 95% confidence intervals for figure 1: Rate of violent victimization and violent victimization reported to police, 1993–2023

Year	Violent victimization				Violent victimization reported to police			
	Rate per 1,000 persons age 12 or older	Standard error	95% confidence interval		Rate per 1,000 persons age 12 or older	Standard error	95% confidence interval	
			Lower bound	Upper bound			Lower bound	Upper bound
1993	79.8	2.93	74.02	85.51	33.8	2.02	29.88	37.81
1994	80.0	2.72	74.70	85.37	32.4	1.65	29.16	35.62
1995	70.7	2.41	65.96	75.40	28.9	1.58	25.82	32.02
1996	64.7	2.63	59.56	69.88	26.1	1.62	22.93	29.27
1997	61.1	2.78	55.61	66.52	25.6	1.74	22.19	29.03
1998	54.1	2.61	49.01	59.26	24.6	1.65	21.32	27.78
1999	47.2	2.34	42.61	51.80	20.3	1.49	17.40	23.24
2000	37.5	1.98	33.60	41.38	17.2	1.35	14.59	19.88
2001	32.6	1.67	29.35	35.88	16.0	1.15	13.73	18.22
2002	32.1	2.07	28.01	36.11	16.3	1.40	13.54	19.02
2003	32.1	1.68	28.79	35.39	15.2	1.21	12.87	17.62
2004	27.8	1.34	25.19	30.46	14.0	1.00	12.05	15.95
2005	28.4	1.63	25.21	31.62	13.0	1.07	10.90	15.11
2006	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
2007	27.2	1.55	24.18	30.26	12.2	1.11	10.06	14.40
2008	25.3	1.60	22.21	28.49	11.8	1.04	9.72	13.79
2009	22.3	1.31	19.74	24.88	9.8	1.03	7.82	11.86
2010	19.3	1.44	16.46	22.11	9.9	1.01	7.87	11.84
2011	22.6	1.38	19.86	25.28	11.1	0.97	9.16	12.95
2012	26.1	1.20	23.77	28.46	11.5	0.87	9.84	13.24
2013	23.2	1.62	20.00	26.34	10.6	1.08	8.46	12.68
2014	20.1	1.22	17.70	22.50	9.2	0.85	7.58	10.91
2015	18.6	1.16	16.31	20.85	8.6	0.84	6.99	10.29
2016	19.7	0.95	17.80	21.54	8.6	0.68	7.29	9.97
2017	20.6	1.03	18.59	22.61	9.2	0.71	7.85	10.63
2018	23.2	1.30	20.64	25.75	9.9	0.82	8.28	11.50
2019	21.0	1.15	18.74	23.25	8.6	0.72	7.17	9.99
2020	16.4	0.90	14.64	18.15	6.6	0.62	5.37	7.80
2021	16.5	0.82	14.86	18.08	7.5	0.59	6.37	8.67
2022	23.5	0.96	21.59	25.34	9.7	0.68	8.41	11.06
2023	22.5	1.10	20.38	24.69	10.1	0.81	8.48	11.65

Note: Standard errors were generated using generalized variance function parameters. This differs from tables 1 and 6 in this report, whose standard errors were calculated using Balanced Repeated Replication. See appendix table 19 for person populations.

--Estimates for 2006 should not be compared to other years. See *Criminal Victimization, 2007* (NCJ 224390, BJS, December 2008) for information on changes to the 2006 National Crime Victimization Survey.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 1993–2023.

APPENDIX TABLE 2

Standard errors for table 1: Number and rate of violent victimizations, by type of crime, 2019–2023

Type of violent crime	2019		2020		2021		2022		2023	
	Number	Rate per 1,000								
Total violent crime	295,287	1.07	219,870	0.79	204,884	0.73	253,599	0.90	293,551	1.03
Rape/sexual assault	70,656	0.26	50,445	0.18	38,791	0.14	50,993	0.18	85,634	0.30
Robbery	61,708	0.22	54,778	0.20	55,135	0.20	79,954	0.28	95,605	0.34
Assault	264,712	0.96	198,848	0.72	198,046	0.71	231,387	0.82	249,218	0.88
Aggravated assault	87,553	0.32	73,767	0.27	59,066	0.21	124,588	0.44	119,646	0.42
Simple assault	246,234	0.89	169,905	0.61	182,987	0.66	185,591	0.66	208,928	0.74
Violent crime excluding simple assault	128,935	0.47	105,983	0.38	82,925	0.30	155,866	0.55	184,090	0.65
Selected characteristics of violent crime										
Domestic violence	138,056	0.50	95,903	0.34	93,801	0.34	128,644	0.46	139,612	0.49
Intimate partner violence	100,668	0.36	60,582	0.22	56,820	0.20	108,690	0.39	89,370	0.31
Stranger violence	147,625	0.53	141,274	0.51	117,001	0.42	154,853	0.55	242,220	0.85
Violent crime with an injury	117,551	0.42	148,513	0.53	84,792	0.30	114,574	0.41	118,740	0.42
Violent crime with a weapon	77,411	0.28	79,478	0.29	65,300	0.23	139,386	0.49	141,391	0.50

Note: Standard errors in this report may vary from previously published standard errors. See *Methodology*.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2019–2023.

APPENDIX TABLE 3

Standard errors for table 2: Number and rate of property victimizations, by type of crime, 2019–2023

Type of property crime	2019		2020		2021		2022		2023	
	Number	Rate per 1,000								
Total	256,412	1.96	269,002	2.12	234,445	1.77	270,771	2.03	278,885	2.09
Burglary/trespassing	96,471	0.76	85,621	0.67	80,585	0.63	100,863	0.78	92,736	0.69
Burglary	86,822	0.68	74,843	0.58	60,851	0.47	86,894	0.67	81,839	0.61
Trespassing	51,388	0.40	42,362	0.33	49,836	0.39	49,088	0.37	47,637	0.36
Motor vehicle theft	42,872	0.34	40,609	0.32	40,093	0.31	48,490	0.37	46,849	0.35
Other theft	221,561	1.70	235,643	1.86	206,654	1.55	229,279	1.71	244,332	1.84

Note: Standard errors in this report may vary from previously published standard errors. See *Methodology*.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2019–2023.

APPENDIX TABLE 4

Standard errors for table 3: Rate of violent victimization, by type of crime and demographic characteristics of victims, 2022 and 2023

Victim demographic characteristic	Total violent crime		Violent crime excluding simple assault	
	2022	2023	2022	2023
Total	0.90	1.03	0.55	0.65
Sex				
Male	1.23	1.27	0.82	0.58
Female	1.23	1.35	0.77	1.10
Race/Hispanic origin				
White	1.29	1.35	0.78	0.77
Black	2.08	3.39	1.13	2.48
Hispanic	2.02	2.30	1.27	1.35
Asian/Native Hawaiian/ Other Pacific Islander	2.62	1.82	1.14	1.36
Other	11.30	7.96	7.91	4.11
Age				
12–17	3.32	3.46	1.45	1.06
18–24	3.71	4.90	2.63	4.43
25–34	3.09	3.18	1.67	2.09
35–49	2.17	1.68	1.12	0.88
50–64	1.36	1.88	1.14	0.61
65 or older	1.40	0.93	0.98	0.74
Marital status				
Never married	1.76	2.07	1.10	1.52
Married	1.04	0.90	0.60	0.44
Widowed	3.05	1.56	2.13	0.73
Divorced	3.86	2.91	2.54	1.57
Separated	10.84	10.10	5.53	3.37
Household income				
Less than \$25,000	3.56	3.22	2.48	2.16
\$25,000–\$49,999	1.84	2.45	1.25	1.50
\$50,000–\$99,999	1.29	1.92	0.69	1.27
\$100,000–\$199,999	1.69	1.93	1.01	1.07
\$200,000 or more	3.06	1.79	1.53	0.79

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2022 and 2023.

APPENDIX TABLE 5

Standard errors for table 4: Percent of victimizations reported to police, by type of crime, 2022 and 2023

Type of crime	2022	2023
Total violent crime	1.83%	2.09%
Rape/sexual assault	3.46	8.15
Robbery	4.89	6.45
Assault	2.06	2.28
Aggravated assault	3.60	4.47
Simple assault	2.37	2.61
Violent crime excluding simple assault	2.54%	3.34%
Selected characteristics of violent crime		
Domestic violence	4.30%	5.58%
Intimate partner violence	5.29	6.61
Stranger violence	2.87	3.06
Violent crime with an injury	3.56	4.18
Violent crime with a weapon	3.57	4.15
Total property crime	0.83%	0.78%
Burglary/trespassing	2.55	2.53
Burglary	3.08	3.15
Trespassing	4.50	3.70
Motor vehicle theft	2.02	2.91
Other theft	0.84	0.83

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2022 and 2023.

APPENDIX TABLE 6**Standard errors for table 5: Percent and rate of violent victimizations reported to police, by demographic characteristics of victims, 2022 and 2023**

Victim demographic characteristic	Percent		Rate per 1,000	
	2022	2023	2022	2023
Total	1.83%	2.09%	0.56	0.63
Sex				
Male	2.76%	3.12%	0.81	0.80
Female	2.45	2.83	0.77	0.91
Race/Hispanic origin				
White	2.36%	2.48%	0.75	0.69
Black	4.32	5.74	1.19	2.34
Hispanic	4.45	4.97	1.31	1.49
Asian/Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	8.38	8.16	1.12	1.10
Other	5.59	7.30	2.77	5.62
Age				
12–17	4.98%	5.06%	1.47	1.00
18–24	3.61	4.83	1.53	2.76
25–34	3.16	4.97	1.50	2.15
35–49	4.14	3.18	1.59	1.15
50–64	3.98	3.87	1.09	1.51
65 or older	6.84	5.34	1.02	0.81
Marital status				
Never married	2.13%	2.86%	0.79	1.27
Married	3.80	3.93	0.81	0.62
Widow/widower	10.14	8.65	1.50	0.86
Divorced	4.70	4.19	2.91	2.08
Separated	7.29	11.87	9.48	8.64
Household income				
Less than \$25,000	3.88%	3.50%	2.15	1.75
\$25,000–\$49,999	3.85	4.37	1.22	1.57
\$50,000–\$99,999	3.50	3.49	0.83	1.06
\$100,000–\$199,999	4.40	5.39	0.92	1.50
\$200,000 or more	5.96	5.71	1.50	1.03

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2022 and 2023.

APPENDIX TABLE 7

Standard errors for table 6: Rate of victimizations reported and not reported to police, by type of crime, 2022 and 2023

Type of crime	Reported to police		Not reported to police	
	2022	2023	2022	2023
Total violent crime	0.56	0.63	0.67	0.77
Rape/sexual assault	0.06	0.25	0.18	0.12
Robbery	0.25	0.17	0.13	0.30
Assault	0.50	0.55	0.63	0.66
Aggravated assault	0.26	0.32	0.32	0.25
Simple assault	0.38	0.44	0.55	0.59
Violent crime excluding simple assault	0.34	0.42	0.39	0.44
Selected characteristics of violent crime				
Domestic violence	0.33	0.29	0.29	0.37
Intimate partner violence	0.27	0.16	0.26	0.26
Stranger violence	0.35	0.50	0.46	0.60
Violent crime with an injury	0.26	0.28	0.28	0.27
Violent crime with a weapon	0.32	0.36	0.34	0.30
Total property crime	1.08	1.05	1.57	1.61
Burglary/trespassing	0.55	0.44	0.51	0.52
Burglary	0.50	0.34	0.39	0.50
Trespassing	0.27	0.23	0.28	0.23
Motor vehicle theft	0.33	0.27	0.12	0.22
Other theft	0.83	0.85	1.38	1.50

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2022 and 2023.

APPENDIX TABLE 8

Standard errors for table 7: Number and rate of violent victimizations, by veteran and citizenship status of victims, 2022 and 2023

Victim veteran and citizenship status	2022		2023	
	Number	Rate per 1,000	Number	Rate per 1,000
Total violent victimizations	253,599	0.90	293,551	1.03
Veteran status				
Veteran	61,384	3.63	64,865	3.98
Nonveteran	245,829	1.04	282,639	1.17
Citizenship status				
U.S. citizen	251,766	0.95	287,090	1.08
U.S.-born citizen	253,463	1.06	277,952	1.16
Naturalized U.S. citizen	45,563	1.90	66,605	2.64
Non-U.S. citizen	47,484	3.09	29,136	1.78

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2022 and 2023.

APPENDIX TABLE 9**Standard errors for table 8: Rate of victimization, by type of crime and location of residence, 2022 and 2023**

Location of residence	Total violent crime		Violent crime excluding simple assault		Total property crime	
	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023
Urban	2.79	2.36	1.65	1.42	7.52	7.89
Suburban	1.11	1.24	0.76	0.78	2.25	2.47
Rural	1.80	2.63	1.04	1.83	3.98	3.06

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2022 and 2023.

APPENDIX TABLE 10**Standard errors for table 9: Percent of violent victimizations for which victims received assistance from a victim service provider, by type of crime, 2022 and 2023**

Type of crime	2022	2023
Total violent crime	1.31%	1.09%
Simple assault	1.15	1.15
Violent crime excluding simple assault	2.50%	1.97%
Selected characteristics of violent crime		
Intimate partner violence	5.34%	5.18%
Violent crime with an injury	3.25	3.47
Violent crime with a weapon	2.51	1.93

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2022 and 2023.

APPENDIX TABLE 11**Standard errors for table 10: Firearm violence, 2022 and 2023**

	2022	2023
Total violent victimizations	253,599	293,551
Firearm victimizations		
Number	72,031	89,879
Percent	1.04%	1.29%
Rate	0.26	0.32
Firearm victimizations reported to police		
Number	56,779	84,779
Percent	5.27%	4.72%

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2022 and 2023.

APPENDIX TABLE 12

Standard errors for table 11: Number and percent of violent incidents, by demographic characteristics of population, victims, and offenders, 2023

Demographic characteristic	Number of violent incidents		Percent of violent incidents					
			Victim			Offender		
	Victim	Offender	Standard error	95% confidence interval		Standard error	95% confidence interval	
			Lower bound	Upper bound		Lower bound	Upper bound	
Total	263,582	263,582	~	~	~	~	~	~
Sex								
Male	161,179	223,642	1.78%	41.94%	48.91%	1.99%	71.27%	79.05%
Female	176,988	111,800	1.78	51.09	58.06	1.78	16.64	23.61
Both male and female offenders	~	45,898	~	~	~	0.83	3.10	6.33
Race/Hispanic origin								
White	212,289	191,347	2.08%	55.59%	63.75%	2.31%	49.16%	58.20%
Black	108,681	99,665	1.74	11.23	18.04	1.91	20.28	27.75
Hispanic	107,067	75,829	1.69	14.17	20.79	1.46	11.17	16.89
Asian/Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	32,680	14,008	0.54	2.22	4.34	0.29	0.76	1.91
Other	45,992	24,732	0.75	3.47	6.40	0.50	1.17	3.12
Multiple offenders of various races	~	66,536	~	~	~	1.31	2.23	7.37
Age								
11 or younger	~	14,125	~	~	~	0.29%	0.45%	1.58%
12-17	85,050	75,352	1.41%	5.88%	11.42%	1.49	6.01	11.86
18-29	168,143	90,512	2.04	28.88	36.89	1.63	19.38	25.76
30 or older	172,774	195,399	2.06	54.43	62.49	2.20	57.36	66.00
Multiple offenders of various ages	~	55,750	~	~	~	1.09	3.67	7.94

~Not applicable.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2023.

APPENDIX TABLE 13

Standard errors for table 12: Number of violent incidents, by sex of victims and offenders, 2023

Victim sex	Total violent incidents	Offender sex			
		Male	Female	Both male and female	Unknown
Male	161,179	139,342	56,936	36,756	35,296
Female	176,988	141,538	90,260	29,062	34,205

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2023.

APPENDIX TABLE 14

Standard errors for table 13: Number of violent incidents, by race or Hispanic origin of victims and offenders, 2023

Victim race/Hispanic origin	Total violent incidents	Offender race/Hispanic origin				
		White	Black	Hispanic	Other	Unknown
White	212,289	164,433	39,839	55,116	68,871	74,143
Black	108,681	26,784	77,999	15,840	11,683	51,843
Hispanic	107,067	69,834	45,382	49,184	17,871	26,448
Other	55,355	37,424	22,854	10,662	11,925	19,353

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2023.

APPENDIX TABLE 15

Estimates, standard errors, and 95% confidence intervals for figure 2: Percent of persons age 12 or older who were victims of violent crime and violent crime excluding simple assault, 1993–2023

Year	Total violent crime						Violent crime excluding simple assault					
	Number of persons		Percent of persons				Number of persons		Percent of persons			
	Estimate	Standard error	Estimate	Standard error	95% confidence interval		Estimate	Standard error	Estimate	Standard error	95% confidence interval	
				Lower bound	Upper bound					Lower bound	Upper bound	
1993	9,153,050	151,730	4.34%	0.068%	4.206%	4.474%	3,958,680	86,358	1.88%	0.040%	1.798%	1.956%
1994	9,426,150	231,004	4.42	0.100	4.226	4.619	3,996,690	117,638	1.88	0.053	1.771	1.980
1995	8,652,530	204,208	4.02	0.086	3.855	4.191	3,377,900	109,617	1.57	0.048	1.476	1.665
1996	8,023,270	189,347	3.69	0.080	3.537	3.850	3,112,430	106,979	1.43	0.048	1.339	1.526
1997	7,758,890	272,684	3.53	0.102	3.329	3.730	3,077,170	125,358	1.40	0.053	1.295	1.504
1998	7,204,430	258,617	3.25	0.109	3.033	3.461	2,681,800	133,282	1.21	0.057	1.097	1.321
1999	6,570,720	208,309	2.93	0.099	2.732	3.120	2,525,010	94,477	1.12	0.044	1.038	1.211
2000	5,689,530	227,962	2.51	0.094	2.324	2.693	2,163,370	109,910	0.95	0.046	0.863	1.044
2001	5,241,270	206,792	2.29	0.079	2.131	2.442	1,953,420	100,805	0.85	0.044	0.766	0.938
2002	4,888,300	192,200	2.11	0.074	1.965	2.257	1,662,990	81,616	0.72	0.035	0.650	0.786
2003	4,875,970	182,532	2.04	0.067	1.906	2.170	1,761,670	92,644	0.74	0.035	0.668	0.805
2004	4,781,770	202,139	1.98	0.076	1.830	2.127	1,740,580	99,656	0.72	0.040	0.641	0.799
2005	4,621,120	203,538	1.89	0.072	1.749	2.031	1,715,430	96,668	0.70	0.038	0.627	0.776
2006	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
2007	4,214,130	165,012	1.68	0.065	1.555	1.812	1,544,380	89,669	0.62	0.036	0.545	0.688
2008	4,027,930	145,292	1.60	0.057	1.486	1.708	1,485,380	81,650	0.59	0.033	0.524	0.654
2009	3,674,790	152,111	1.45	0.057	1.335	1.558	1,368,810	79,617	0.54	0.030	0.479	0.598
2010	3,270,650	154,048	1.28	0.059	1.161	1.394	1,299,430	90,207	0.51	0.035	0.439	0.576
2011	3,700,190	161,603	1.44	0.057	1.326	1.548	1,427,500	75,721	0.55	0.028	0.500	0.609
2012	4,309,900	155,660	1.65	0.056	1.534	1.756	1,540,740	89,486	0.59	0.033	0.523	0.653
2013	3,663,620	134,392	1.39	0.049	1.289	1.482	1,377,710	71,387	0.52	0.026	0.470	0.572
2014	3,402,070	131,048	1.28	0.049	1.180	1.371	1,448,370	78,791	0.54	0.029	0.486	0.601
2015	3,077,310	139,241	1.14	0.050	1.044	1.240	1,278,890	73,843	0.47	0.028	0.420	0.529
2016	3,503,720	137,474	1.29	0.048	1.192	1.382	1,372,720	77,442	0.50	0.028	0.449	0.559
2017	3,589,440	127,223	1.32	0.046	1.227	1.407	1,416,090	73,825	0.52	0.027	0.467	0.573
2018	3,893,100	133,408	1.41	0.046	1.324	1.504	1,624,430	81,353	0.59	0.029	0.534	0.646
2019	3,673,650	127,899	1.33	0.045	1.239	1.414	1,455,060	75,211	0.53	0.027	0.473	0.578
2020	3,125,900	129,697	1.12	0.047	1.031	1.217	1,239,440	79,483	0.45	0.029	0.389	0.503
2021	3,065,930	113,092	1.10	0.041	1.018	1.178	1,225,190	69,342	0.44	0.025	0.390	0.488
2022	4,256,880	161,615	1.51	0.054	1.402	1.614	1,880,450	96,196	0.67	0.033	0.601	0.731
2023	3,861,360	135,216	1.36	0.048	1.261	1.450	1,530,990	69,836	0.54	0.025	0.489	0.585

--Estimates for 2006 should not be compared to other years. See *Criminal Victimization, 2007* (NCJ 224390, BJS, December 2008) for more information on changes to the 2006 National Crime Victimization Survey. Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 1993–2023.

APPENDIX TABLE 16**Standard errors for table 14: Number and percent of persons who were victims of violent crime, by type of crime, 2019–2023**

Type of violent crime	Number of persons					Percent of persons				
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Total violent crime	127,899	129,697	113,092	161,615	135,216	0.045%	0.047%	0.041%	0.054%	0.048%
Rape/sexual assault	27,569	27,196	28,841	38,478	31,114	0.010	0.010	0.010	0.013	0.011
Robbery	39,210	41,034	34,354	50,228	36,069	0.014	0.015	0.012	0.018	0.013
Assault	117,753	116,162	102,621	137,991	127,342	0.041	0.042	0.037	0.047	0.045
Aggravated assault	58,901	54,678	47,879	63,089	57,804	0.021	0.020	0.017	0.022	0.020
Simple assault	97,608	100,305	85,508	114,372	117,812	0.035	0.036	0.031	0.039	0.042
Violent crime excluding simple assault	75,211	79,483	69,342	96,196	69,836	0.027%	0.029%	0.025%	0.033%	0.025%
Selected characteristics of violent crime										
Domestic violence	45,898	48,441	45,248	54,458	42,021	0.017%	0.018%	0.016%	0.019%	0.015%
Intimate partner violence	35,741	32,653	30,299	40,024	26,495	0.013	0.012	0.011	0.014	0.010
Stranger violence	85,878	92,760	76,763	105,845	109,303	0.031	0.034	0.028	0.037	0.039
Violent crime with an injury	63,164	56,999	50,614	66,777	55,269	0.023	0.021	0.018	0.023	0.019
Violent crime with a weapon	63,060	61,583	50,115	73,519	60,817	0.022	0.022	0.018	0.026	0.021

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2019–2023.

APPENDIX TABLE 17

Standard errors for table 15: Number and percent of persons who were victims of violent crime, by demographic characteristics of victims, 2022 and 2023

Victim demographic characteristic	Number of persons		Percent of persons	
	2022	2023	2022	2023
Total	161,615	135,216	0.054%	0.048%
Sex				
Male	100,026	90,265	0.070%	0.066%
Female	108,293	79,224	0.072	0.054
Race/Hispanic origin				
White	124,009	95,524	0.065%	0.055%
Black	55,767	52,237	0.160	0.150
Hispanic	55,110	62,892	0.104	0.120
Asian/Native Hawaiian/ Other Pacific Islander	28,877	25,881	0.145	0.126
Other	24,185	24,556	0.408	0.382
Age				
12–17	68,867	44,245	0.254%	0.169%
18–24	55,075	58,302	0.181	0.184
25–34	62,639	52,638	0.138	0.116
35–49	56,452	60,958	0.088	0.097
50–64	47,279	44,572	0.073	0.072
65 or older	33,428	32,564	0.058	0.055
Marital status				
Never married	119,958	89,902	0.110%	0.084%
Married	71,025	57,620	0.054	0.044
Widowed	21,910	14,853	0.141	0.097
Divorced	40,940	42,536	0.145	0.157
Separated	22,450	16,404	0.452	0.331
Household income				
Less than \$25,000	66,884	50,478	0.167%	0.136%
\$25,000–\$49,999	60,106	56,155	0.094	0.097
\$50,000–\$99,999	76,234	53,462	0.084	0.061
\$100,000–\$199,999	61,832	65,161	0.087	0.089
\$200,000 or more	35,108	33,715	0.130	0.112

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2022 and 2023.

APPENDIX TABLE 18

Standard errors for table 16: Number and percent of households that experienced property crime, by type of crime, 2019–2023

Type of property crime	Number of households					Percent of households				
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Total property crime	186,788	208,025	173,520	193,876	185,208	0.133%	0.144%	0.124%	0.133%	0.120%
Burglary/trespassing	70,512	61,492	65,072	62,386	51,995	0.054%	0.047%	0.050%	0.049%	0.039%
Burglary	58,247	49,541	50,583	47,302	44,396	0.045	0.038	0.039	0.037	0.033
Trespassing	38,406	34,038	41,417	38,961	30,505	0.030	0.026	0.032	0.030	0.023
Motor vehicle theft	35,358	37,578	34,095	41,595	49,675	0.028%	0.029%	0.026%	0.031%	0.037%
Other theft	167,610	182,700	154,749	168,827	169,401	0.122%	0.128%	0.113%	0.115%	0.112%

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2019–2023.

APPENDIX TABLE 19**Population of persons age 12 or older, by demographic characteristics, 2019–2023**

Demographic characteristic	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Total	276,872,470	278,082,260	279,188,570	282,304,640	284,857,030
Sex					
Male	134,693,660	135,260,190	135,863,650	138,308,540	139,949,880
Female	142,178,810	142,822,080	143,324,920	143,996,100	144,907,150
Race/Hispanic origin					
White ^a	171,423,480	171,267,760	171,158,580	171,625,260	171,573,780
Black ^a	33,397,100	33,688,820	33,938,330	34,448,440	34,813,560
Hispanic	47,890,870	48,640,170	49,402,220	50,873,240	52,113,170
Asian/Native Hawaiian/ Other Pacific Islander ^{a,b}	18,335,230	18,867,300	19,293,190	19,681,580	20,351,610
Other ^{a,c}	5,825,790	5,618,230	5,396,250	5,676,110	6,004,920
Age					
12–17	24,941,440	24,992,970	24,905,640	25,875,630	25,586,570
18–24	29,646,500	29,353,220	29,130,230	29,483,540	30,797,620
25–34	45,289,720	45,294,090	45,260,400	44,673,480	44,981,190
35–49	61,483,410	61,393,010	61,448,170	62,718,200	63,324,080
50–64	62,643,880	62,477,170	62,284,210	62,912,810	61,923,060
65 or older	52,867,520	54,571,810	56,159,930	56,640,980	58,244,520
Marital status^d					
Never married	97,943,560	99,468,100	101,747,930	104,122,530	105,908,590
Married	129,699,090	129,399,370	127,458,620	128,793,660	129,616,320
Widowed	15,160,640	15,350,940	15,760,770	15,255,090	15,281,970
Divorced	27,184,390	27,280,860	27,374,380	27,523,050	27,419,630
Separated	4,970,250	4,810,270	4,770,190	4,909,160	4,894,830
Household income					
Less than \$25,000	47,213,950	41,849,120	41,846,630	38,445,470	35,790,580
\$25,000–\$49,999	68,598,330	66,271,710	64,861,660	61,575,030	58,586,650
\$50,000–\$99,999	91,124,780	88,752,540	88,155,100	88,540,080	89,260,250
\$100,000–\$199,999	52,113,470	60,852,220	62,121,610	68,027,520	72,096,720
\$200,000 or more	17,821,930	20,356,680	22,203,560	25,716,540	29,122,830

^aExcludes persons of Hispanic origin (e.g., “white” refers to non-Hispanic white persons and “black” refers to non-Hispanic black persons).

^bIncludes persons who identified as Asian only or Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander only. Categories are not shown separately due to small numbers of sample cases.

^cIncludes persons who identified as American Indian or Alaska Native only or as two or more races. Categories are not shown separately due to small numbers of sample cases.

^dEstimates do not sum to totals because of missing data on marital status.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2019–2023.

APPENDIX TABLE 20**Population of households, 2019–2023**

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Total	126,433,890	127,945,770	129,319,230	131,259,550	133,420,050

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2019–2023.



The Bureau of Justice Statistics of the U.S. Department of Justice is the principal federal agency responsible for measuring crime, criminal victimization, criminal offenders, victims of crime, correlates of crime, and the operation of criminal and civil justice systems at the federal, state, tribal, and local levels. BJS collects, analyzes, and disseminates reliable statistics on crime and justice systems in the United States, supports improvements to state and local criminal justice information systems, and participates with national and international organizations to develop and recommend national standards for justice statistics. Kevin M. Scott, PhD, is the acting director.

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