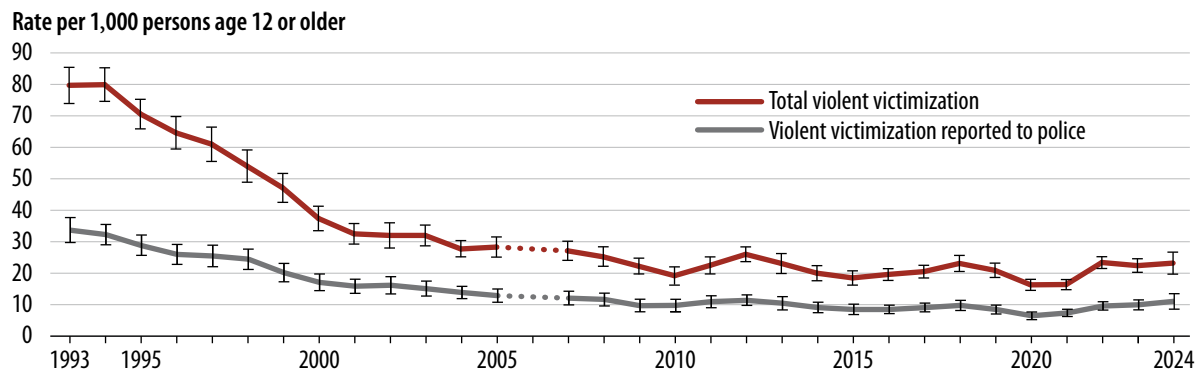Bulletin

# Criminal Victimization, 2024

Susannah N. Tapp, PhD, and Emilie J. Coen, DrPH, *BJS Statisticians*

In 2024, the rate of violent victimization in the United States was 23.3 victimizations per 1,000 persons age 12 or older **(figure 1)**. This rate was higher than the rate in 2020 (16.4 per 1,000 persons) and 2021 (16.5 per 1,000 persons) and was similar to the rate in 2022 and 2023. Violent victimization includes rape or sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, and simple assault. The rate of violent victimization reported to police followed a similar trend.

**FIGURE 1**
**Rate of violent victimization and violent victimization reported to police, 1993–2024**



Note: 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. See table 1 for definitions and appendix table 1 for estimates, standard errors, and 95% confidence intervals.
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 1993–2024.

## HIGHLIGHTS

- In 2024, 1.45% of persons age 12 or older experienced at least one violent victimization, similar to 2023.

- A larger percentage of persons ages 12 to 17 experienced one or more violent crimes in 2024 (1.95%) than in 2023 (1.45%).

- In 2024, there were 23.3 violent victimizations per 1,000 persons age 12 or older in the United States.

- The rate of violent victimizations reported to police was 11.2 per 1,000 persons age 12 or older in 2024.

- There were no significant changes in the rates of domestic violence, intimate partner violence, or stranger violence from 2023 to 2024.

- Veterans experienced 455,240 violent victimizations in 2024, which was similar to 2023.

- There were 13.1 million property victimizations in 2024.

- Property crime rates in rural areas decreased from 2023 (56.5 per 1,000 households) to 2024 (48.3 per 1,000).

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 2024 survey covers crimes experienced from July 1, 2023 to November 30, 2024, with March 15, 2024, 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. Because the NCVS relies on self-reported survey data, estimates may not include victimizations not reported to NCVS interviewers.

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 6.7 million violent victimizations of persons age 12 or older in the United States in 2024 **(table 1)**. This was not significantly different from the number in 2023 but was larger than the number of violent victimizations 5 years before, in 2020 (4.6 million).[1]

Victimization rates measure the extent to which violent and property victimizations occur in a specified population during a specified time. In 2024, the rate of violent victimization was 23.3 victimizations per 1,000 persons age 12 or older, which was not significantly different from the rate in 2023. There were also no significant changes from 2023 to 2024 in the rates of specific types of violent crime.

From 2023 to 2024, there were no statistically significant changes in the rates of domestic violence (violent victimizations that were committed by current or former intimate partners or family members), intimate partner violence (violent victimizations that were committed by current or former spouses, boyfriends, or girlfriends), and stranger violence. Neither violent crime with an injury nor with a weapon changed significantly during this period. However, the rates increased from 2020 to 2024 for intimate partner violence (1.7 per 1,000 persons age 12 and older in 2020 to 2.7 per 1,000 in 2024), violent victimization by a stranger (7.1 to 10.8 per 1,000) and violent victimization with a weapon (3.4 to 5.4 per 1,000).

---

[1]In 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, 2020–2024**

| Type of violent crime | 2020 Number | 2020 Rate per 1,000[a] | 2021 Number | 2021 Rate per 1,000[a] | 2022 Number | 2022 Rate per 1,000[a] | 2023 Number | 2023 Rate per 1,000[a] | 2024* Number | 2024* Rate per 1,000[a] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total violent crime[b] | 4,558,150 † | 16.4 † | 4,598,310 † | 16.5 † | 6,624,950 | 23.5 | 6,419,060 | 22.5 | 6,671,640 | 23.3 |
| Rape/sexual assault[c] | 319,950 † | 1.2 † | 324,500 † | 1.2 † | 531,810 | 1.9 | 481,020 | 1.7 | 560,890 | 2.0 |
| Robbery | 437,260 † | 1.6 ‡ | 464,280 | 1.7 | 694,860 | 2.5 | 731,620 | 2.6 | 642,150 | 2.2 |
| Assault | 3,800,950 † | 13.7 † | 3,809,530 † | 13.6 † | 5,398,290 | 19.1 | 5,206,430 | 18.3 | 5,468,600 | 19.1 |
| Aggravated assault | 812,180 † | 2.9 † | 766,330 † | 2.7 † | 1,540,110 | 5.5 | 1,273,200 | 4.5 | 1,341,950 | 4.7 |
| Simple assault | 2,988,770 † | 10.7 † | 3,043,190 † | 10.9 † | 3,858,180 | 13.7 | 3,933,230 | 13.8 | 4,126,640 | 14.4 |
| Violent crime excluding simple assault[d] | 1,569,390 † | 5.6 † | 1,555,110 † | 5.6 † | 2,766,770 | 9.8 | 2,485,830 | 8.7 | 2,544,990 | 8.9 |
| Selected characteristics of violent crime[e] | | | | | | | | | | |
| Domestic violence[f] | 856,750 | 3.1 | 910,880 | 3.3 | 1,370,440 | 4.9 | 1,165,890 | 4.1 | 1,110,040 | 3.9 |
| Intimate partner violence[g] | 484,830 ‡ | 1.7 ‡ | 473,730 † | 1.7 † | 951,930 | 3.4 | 629,820 | 2.2 | 782,900 | 2.7 |
| Stranger violence | 1,973,200 † | 7.1 † | 2,056,150 † | 7.4 † | 2,994,270 | 10.6 | 3,233,400 | 11.4 | 3,091,500 | 10.8 |
| Violent crime with an injury | 1,160,920 | 4.2 | 975,340 | 3.5 | 1,412,290 | 5.0 ‡ | 1,312,760 | 4.6 | 1,145,260 | 4.0 |
| Violent crime with a weapon | 938,740 † | 3.4 † | 895,560 † | 3.2 † | 1,798,150 | 6.4 | 1,505,690 | 5.3 | 1,542,210 | 5.4 |

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.
[a]Rate is per 1,000 persons age 12 or older. See appendix table 19 for person populations.
[b]Excludes homicide because the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) is based on interviews with victims.
[c]See *Methodology* for details on the measurement of rape or sexual assault in the NCVS.
[d]Includes rape or sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault.
[e]Violent 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.
[f]Includes the subset of violent victimizations that were committed by current or former intimate partners or family members.
[g]Includes 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, 2020–2024.

# 2024 NCVS instrument redesign and split sample

The National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) was last redesigned in 1992. Much has changed since that time, both in the level of public acceptance of surveys and in the nature of crime. To address this, the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) conducted a multiyear effort to improve the efficiency, reliability, and utility of the NCVS. Through this effort, BJS redesigned the entire survey instrument, which includes a household roster, a victimization screener, and a detailed crime incident report. For more information about the NCVS instrument redesign, see https://bjs.ojp.gov/programs/ncvs/instrument-redesign.
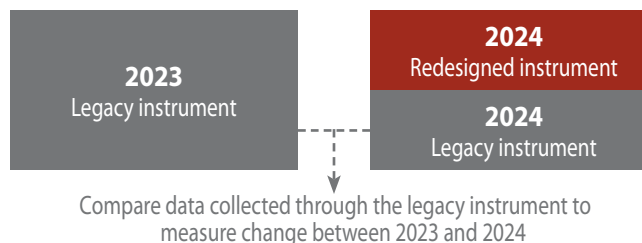
BJS coordinated with the U.S. Census Bureau to administer both the legacy instrument and the redesigned instrument concurrently in 2024, using a split-sample design (figure 2). The sample was divided so that approximately half of the households were interviewed using the redesigned instrument and half were interviewed using the legacy instrument. This design allows BJS to report criminal victimization data during the phase-in and produce two sets of victimization estimates for 2024. It will also allow for the continued production of year-to-year comparisons of victimization estimates, which is critical to understanding changes in crime and victimization in the United States and is a strength of the NCVS data collection.

In a typical year, NCVS data are obtained from a nationally representative sample of about 240,000 persons in approximately 150,000 households. The NCVS sample design has two stages. For more information on the NCVS sample design, see *National Crime Victimization Survey, 2016: Technical Documentation* (NCJ 251442, BJS, December 2017).

- The first stage of sampling involves the definition, stratification, and selection of primary sampling units (PSU), which are defined as large metropolitan areas, counties, or groups of counties.

- The second stage of sampling occurs at the housing unit level. Within the PSUs selected, the sampling process identifies addresses to be included in the sample, and interviews are conducted with persons and households at those addresses.

The 2024 split sample was applied to the second-stage sample selection. The sample was randomly split so that half of the NCVS sample cases in each PSU received the

**FIGURE 2**
**2024 split-sample design**



Compare data collected through the legacy instrument to measure change between 2023 and 2024

legacy instrument and half received the redesigned instrument. This allowed the total 2024 sample—both the sample that received the legacy instrument and the sample that received the redesigned instrument—to be similar to recent years.

**This report focuses on statistics that were produced with data collected from the 2024 legacy instrument.**

Splitting the sample in half while continuing to produce nationally representative estimates results in a decrease in estimate precision during the instrument transition period. For the 2024 collection year, BJS will archive two sets of data files: one for the 2024 legacy data and one for the 2024 redesigned data. Each of these sets of data files will include weights that adjust the half sample to known population totals. The sample that received the legacy instrument included 109,341 persons age 12 or older in 69,396 households. Because NCVS weights are adjusted to known population totals for each half of the sample, weights in 2024 were greater than in a typical year, leading to more variation in estimates and higher standard errors. Despite the loss of estimate precision in 2024, BJS and the U.S. Census Bureau determined that the stability gained from maintaining the current sample size over the long term outweighed the loss of statistical precision.

For more information about the instrument redesign methodology and split sample, see *Update on the NCVS Instrument Redesign* (NCJ 304055, BJS, March 2022), *Update on the NCVS Instrument Redesign: Operational Pilot Test and Split Sample* (NCJ 306051, BJS, June 2023) and https://bjs.ojp.gov/programs/ncvs/instrument-redesign.

**There were 13.1 million property victimizations in 2024, similar to 2023**

Households in the United States experienced 13.1 million property victimizations in 2024, which was comparable to the number in 2023 but larger than the number 5 years before, in 2020 (12.1 million) (table 2). Property crime includes burglary or trespassing, motor vehicle theft, and other types of household theft.

The rate of property victimization remained stable from 2023 to 2024 (97.6 victimizations per 1,000 households) and was also similar to the rate in 2022. There were no significant changes in the rates of specific types of property victimizations between 2023 and 2024. The motor vehicle theft rate increased from 4.3 per 1,000 in 2020 to 6.3 per 1,000 in 2024.

**TABLE 2**
**Number and rate of property victimizations, by type of crime, 2020–2024**

| Type of property crime | 2020 Number | 2020 Rate per 1,000[a] | 2021 Number | 2021 Rate per 1,000[a] | 2022 Number | 2022 Rate per 1,000[a] | 2023 Number | 2023 Rate per 1,000[a] | 2024* Number | 2024* Rate per 1,000[a] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Total property crime** | 12,085,170 † | 94.5 | 11,682,060 † | 90.3 † | 13,373,330 | 101.9 | 13,637,450 | 102.2 | 13,069,560 | 97.6 |
| **Burglary/trespassing[b]** | 1,741,250 | 13.6 | 1,800,350 | 13.9 ‡ | 1,919,930 † | 14.6 † | 1,746,980 | 13.1 | 1,609,650 | 12.0 |
| Burglary[c] | 1,210,640 | 9.5 | 1,142,900 | 8.8 | 1,324,030 ‡ | 10.1 ‡ | 1,202,830 | 9.0 | 1,103,790 | 8.2 |
| Trespassing[d] | 530,610 | 4.1 | 657,440 † | 5.1 † | 595,910 | 4.5 | 544,140 | 4.1 | 505,860 | 3.8 |
| **Motor vehicle theft** | 545,810 † | 4.3 † | 558,670 † | 4.3 † | 716,650 | 5.5 | 808,830 | 6.1 | 841,120 | 6.3 |
| **Other theft[e]** | 9,798,110 † | 76.6 | 9,323,040 † | 72.1 † | 10,736,750 | 81.8 | 11,081,650 | 83.1 | 10,618,790 | 79.3 |

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.

[a]Rate is per 1,000 households. See appendix table 20 for household populations.

[b]Called 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.

[c]Includes only crimes where the offender committed or attempted a theft.

[d]Includes crimes where the offender did not commit or attempt a theft. Excludes trespassing on land.

[e]Includes 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, 2020–2024.

## The rate of violent victimization excluding simple assault increased for persons ages 50 to 64 in 2024

From 2023 to 2024, the violent victimization rate increased for persons ages 35 to 49 (21.2 to 27.1 per 1,000 persons) and for persons in households earning $200,000 or more (15.7 to 22.1 per 1,000) (table 3). The rate of violent victimization by sex, race or Hispanic origin, or marital status did not change significantly from 2023 to 2024.

The rate of violent victimization excluding simple assault increased from 2023 to 2024 for persons ages 50 to 64 (6.2 to 9.1 per 1,000 persons) and persons in households earning $200,000 or more (4.0 to 8.0 per 1,000). During the same period, the rate decreased in households earning $25,000 to $49,999, from 10.2 per 1,000 persons to 6.5 per 1,000.

### TABLE 3
**Rate of violent victimization, by type of crime and demographic characteristics of victims, 2023 and 2024**

| Victim demographic characteristic | Total violent crime[a] | | Violent crime excluding simple assault[b] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2023 | 2024* | 2023 | 2024* |
| **Total** | 22.5 | 23.3 | 8.7 | 8.9 |
| **Sex** | | | | |
| Male | 20.8 | 24.7 | 6.9 | 8.2 |
| Female | 24.2 | 21.9 | 10.5 | 9.6 |
| **Race/Hispanic origin** | | | | |
| White[c] | 22.5 | 22.1 | 8.3 | 8.6 |
| Black[c] | 26.9 | 23.4 | 12.3 | 11.2 |
| Hispanic | 21.3 | 23.5 | 8.5 | 7.9 |
| Asian/Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander[c,d] | 10.7 | 11.5 | 4.5 | 3.4 |
| Other[c,e] | 50.4 | 90.2 | 17.6 | 31.0 |
| **Age** | | | | |
| 12–17 | 21.4 | 29.3 | 5.4 | 9.6 |
| 18–24 | 43.9 | 34.8 | 24.1 | 15.5 |
| 25–34 | 33.2 | 31.7 | 12.6 | 11.3 |
| 35–49 | 21.2 ‡ | 27.1 | 7.1 | 9.8 |
| 50–64 | 19.9 | 20.4 | 6.2 ‡ | 9.1 |
| 65 or older | 7.8 | 7.5 | 3.5 | 2.2 |
| **Marital status** | | | | |
| Never married | 33.8 | 32.5 | 14.8 | 12.8 |
| Married | 12.0 | 12.5 | 3.4 | 4.7 |
| Widowed | 9.0 | 14.8 | 3.3 | 6.8 |
| Divorced | 32.7 | 33.4 | 12.3 | 13.0 |
| Separated | 43.1 | 74.7 | 15.6 | 17.7 |
| **Household income** | | | | |
| Less than $25,000 | 39.0 | 38.3 | 18.7 | 23.4 |
| $25,000–$49,999 | 23.9 | 22.4 | 10.2 † | 6.5 |
| $50,000–$99,999 | 21.4 | 23.5 | 8.3 | 8.0 |
| $100,000–$199,999 | 17.4 | 17.7 | 5.1 | 5.7 |
| $200,000 or more | 15.7 ‡ | 22.1 | 4.0 ‡ | 8.0 |

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.

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

[b]Includes rape or sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault.

[c]Excludes persons of Hispanic origin (e.g., "white" refers to non-Hispanic white persons and "black" refers to non-Hispanic black persons).

[d]Includes 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.

[e]Includes 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, 2023 and 2024.

## Similar to 2023, almost half of violent victimizations were reported to police in 2024

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 48% of violent victimizations were reported to police in 2024, which was not significantly different from the percentage in 2023 (table 4). The percentage of rape or sexual assault victimizations reported to police decreased significantly, from 46% in 2023 to 24% in 2024. A greater percentage of robbery victimizations were reported to police in 2024 (73%) than in 2023 (42%). In addition, the percentage of aggravated assaults, violent crimes excluding simple assault, domestic violence victimizations, and violent crimes with a weapon that were reported to police all increased from 2023 to 2024.

In 2024, 30% of property victimizations were reported to police. This percentage did not vary from 2023, and there were no significant differences between 2023 and 2024 in the percentages of specific types of property victimizations reported.

**TABLE 4**
**Percent of victimizations reported to police, by type of crime, 2023 and 2024**

| Type of crime | 2023 | 2024* |
|---|---|---|
| **Total violent crime[a]** | 44.7% | 47.9% |
| Rape/sexual assault[b] | 46.0 † | 23.6 |
| Robbery | 42.4 † | 73.4 |
| Assault | 44.9 | 47.4 |
| Aggravated assault | 57.1 ‡ | 69.1 |
| Simple assault | 40.9 | 40.4 |
| **Violent crime excluding simple assault[c]** | 50.6% ‡ | 60.2% |
| **Selected characteristics of violent crime[d]** | | |
| Domestic violence[e] | 47.7% † | 64.5% |
| Intimate partner violence[f] | 47.2 | 60.8 |
| Stranger violence | 44.9 | 50.6 |
| Violent crime with an injury | 50.8 | 60.0 |
| Violent crime with a weapon | 56.3 † | 70.1 |
| **Total property crime** | 29.9% | 30.5% |
| Burglary/trespassing[g] | 42.7 | 40.7 |
| Burglary[h] | 42.2 | 40.7 |
| Trespassing[i] | 43.9 | 40.7 |
| Motor vehicle theft | 72.4 | 75.0 |
| Other theft[j] | 24.8 | 25.4 |

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.
[a]Excludes homicide because the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) is based on interviews with victims.
[b]See *Methodology* for details on the measurement of rape or sexual assault in the NCVS.
[c]Includes rape or sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault.
[d]Violent 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.
[e]Includes the subset of violent victimizations that were committed by current or former intimate partners or family members.
[f]Includes the subset of violent victimizations that were committed by current or former spouses, boyfriends, or girlfriends.
[g]Called 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.
[h]Includes only crimes where the offender committed or attempted a theft.
[i]Includes crimes where the offender did not commit or attempt a theft. Excludes trespassing on land.
[j]Includes 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, 2023 and 2024.

**A larger percentage of violent victimizations involving victims in households earning less than $25,000 were reported to police in 2024 than in 2023**

From 2023 to 2024, the percentage of violent victimizations reported to police increased for both victims in households earning less than $25,000 (39% to 56%) and more than $200,000 (35% to 49%) (table 5). The percentage of violent victimizations reported to police did not change significantly from 2023 to 2024 by sex, race or Hispanic origin, or age.

**TABLE 5**
**Percent and rate of violent victimizations reported to police, by demographic characteristics of victims, 2023 and 2024**

| Victim demographic characteristic | Percent | | Rate per 1,000[a] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2023 | 2024* | 2023 | 2024* |
| Total | 44.7% | 47.9% | 10.1 | 11.2 |
| **Sex** | | | | |
| Male | 45.7% | 49.7% | 9.5 | 12.3 |
| Female | 43.8 | 46.0 | 10.6 | 10.1 |
| **Race/Hispanic origin** | | | | |
| White[b] | 41.9% | 48.0% | 9.4 | 10.6 |
| Black[b] | 55.7 | 50.7 | 15.0 | 11.9 |
| Hispanic | 47.8 | 48.0 | 10.2 | 11.3 |
| Asian/Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander[b,c] | 29.3 | 40.1 | 3.1 | 4.6 |
| Other[b,d] | 44.7 | 46.4 | 22.5 | 41.9 |
| **Age** | | | | |
| 12–17 | 23.4% | 21.9% | 5.0 | 6.4 |
| 18–24 | 36.3 | 49.7 | 15.9 | 17.3 |
| 25–34 | 41.5 | 39.6 | 13.8 | 12.6 |
| 35–49 | 50.6 | 57.7 | 10.7 ‡ | 15.6 |
| 50–64 | 55.5 | 54.4 | 11.0 | 11.1 |
| 65 or older | 58.4 | 57.6 | 4.6 | 4.3 |
| **Marital status** | | | | |
| Never married | 39.8% | 39.9% | 13.5 | 13.0 |
| Married | 48.0 | 56.2 | 5.8 | 7.0 |
| Widowed | 47.3 † | 82.5 | 4.2 | 12.2 |
| Divorced | 56.4 | 67.3 | 18.5 | 22.5 |
| Separated | 55.3 | 18.7 ! | 23.9 | 14.0 |
| **Household income** | | | | |
| Less than $25,000 | 39.3% † | 56.4% | 15.3 | 21.6 |
| $25,000–$49,999 | 53.7 | 42.7 | 12.8 | 9.6 |
| $50,000–$99,999 | 41.1 | 43.6 | 8.8 | 10.3 |
| $100,000–$199,999 | 49.7 | 50.6 | 8.6 | 9.0 |
| $200,000 or more | 34.6 ‡ | 48.9 | 5.4 † | 10.8 |

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.
! Interpret data with caution. Estimate is based on 10 or fewer sample cases, or coefficient of variation is greater than 50%.
[a]Rates are per 1,000 persons age 12 or older. See appendix table 19 for person populations.
[b]Excludes persons of Hispanic origin (e.g., "white" refers to non-Hispanic white persons and "black" refers to non-Hispanic black persons).
[c]Includes 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.
[d]Includes 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, 2023 and 2024.

## In 2024, there were 11.2 violent victimizations reported to police per 1,000 persons age 12 or older

There were no significant differences between 2023 and 2024 in the rate of total violent crime and the rates of specific types of violent crime reported to police (table 6). The rate of property crime reported to police in 2024 (29.8 per 1,000 households) was consistent with the rate in 2023. Following the same trend as violent crime, there were no significant differences in the rates of specific types of property crime reported to police between 2023 and 2024.

The rate of unreported rape or sexual assault increased from 2023 (0.9 per 1,000 persons age 12 or older) to 2024 (1.4 per 1,000), while the rate of unreported robbery decreased (1.5 to 0.6 per 1,000). There were decreases from 2023 to 2024 in the rates of unreported violent crime with an injury (2.1 to 1.4 per 1,000) and violent crime with a weapon (2.3 to 1.5 per 1,000).

## TABLE 6
**Rate of victimizations reported and not reported to police, by type of crime, 2023 and 2024**

| | Reported to police | | Not reported to police | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Type of crime | 2023 | 2024* | 2023 | 2024* |
| **Total violent crime**[a] | 10.1 | 11.2 | 11.8 | 11.6 |
| Rape/sexual assault[b] | 0.8 | 0.5 | 0.9 ‡ | 1.4 |
| Robbery | 1.1 | 1.6 | 1.5 † | 0.6 |
| Assault | 8.2 | 9.1 | 9.5 | 9.6 |
| Aggravated assault | 2.6 | 3.2 | 1.8 | 1.3 |
| Simple assault | 5.6 | 5.8 | 7.7 | 8.3 |
| **Violent crime excluding simple assault**[c] | 4.4 | 5.3 | 4.1 | 3.3 |
| **Selected characteristics of violent crime**[d] | | | | |
| Domestic violence[e] | 2.0 | 2.5 | 2.0 | 1.4 |
| Intimate partner violence[f] | 1.0 | 1.7 | 1.1 | 1.1 |
| Stranger violence | 5.1 | 5.5 | 6.1 | 5.2 |
| Violent crime with an injury | 2.3 | 2.4 | 2.1 ‡ | 1.4 |
| Violent crime with a weapon | 3.0 | 3.8 | 2.3 ‡ | 1.5 |
| **Total property crime** | 30.6 | 29.8 | 70.0 | 66.4 |
| Burglary/trespassing[g] | 5.6 | 4.9 | 7.4 | 7.0 |
| Burglary[h] | 3.8 | 3.4 | 5.1 | 4.8 |
| Trespassing[i] | 1.8 | 1.5 | 2.3 | 2.2 |
| Motor vehicle theft | 4.4 | 4.7 | 1.6 | 1.5 |
| Other theft[j] | 20.6 | 20.2 | 61.0 | 57.8 |

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.

[a]Excludes homicide because the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) is based on interviews with victims.

[b]See *Methodology* for details on the measurement of rape or sexual assault in the NCVS.

[c]Includes rape or sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault.

[d]Violent 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.

[e]Includes the subset of violent victimizations that were committed by current or former intimate partners or family members.

[f]Includes the subset of violent victimizations that were committed by current or former spouses, boyfriends, or girlfriends.

[g]Called 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.

[h]Includes only crimes where the offender committed or attempted a theft.

[i]Includes crimes where the offender did not commit or attempt a theft. Excludes trespassing on land.

[j]Includes 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, 2023 and 2024.

## The violent victimization rate for veterans remained consistent from 2023 to 2024

Veterans experienced 455,240 violent victimizations in 2024, a rate of 28.7 per 1,000 veterans, which was not significantly different from the number or rate in 2023 (table 7).[2] The violent victimization rate for U.S. citizens in 2024 (24.0 per 1,000 U.S. citizens) also remained similar to the 2023 rate, as did the rate for non-U.S. citizens (13.4 per 1,000 non-U.S. citizens).

## Property crime rates in rural areas decreased from 2023 to 2024

In 2024, the rate of property crime in rural areas decreased from 56.5 per 1,000 households in 2023 to 48.3 per 1,000 in 2024 (table 8). The property crime rates in urban and suburban areas remained consistent. There were no significant changes in the rates of violent crime and violent crime excluding simple assault from 2023 to 2024 in urban, suburban, or rural locations.

---

[2]Veterans 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, 2023 and 2024**

| Victim veteran and citizenship status | 2023 | | 2024* | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number | Rate per 1,000[a] | Number | Rate per 1,000[a] |
| Total violent crime[b] | 6,419,060 | 22.5 | 6,671,640 | 23.3 |
| **Veteran status[c]** | | | | |
| Veteran[d] | 328,520 | 20.2 | 455,240 | 28.7 |
| Nonveteran[e] | 5,449,400 | 22.6 | 5,271,440 | 21.7 |
| **Citizenship status** | | | | |
| U.S. citizen | 6,170,250 | 23.1 | 6,393,810 | 24.0 |
| U.S.-born citizen[f] | 5,891,840 | 24.4 | 6,179,240 | 25.6 |
| Naturalized U.S. citizen | 278,410 | 11.1 | 214,570 | 8.5 |
| Non-U.S. citizen | 188,010 | 11.4 | 244,310 | 13.4 |

Note: Details may not sum to totals due to rounding and missing data. See appendix table 8 for standard errors.
*Comparison year.
[a]Rate is per 1,000 persons age 12 or older.
[b]Includes 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.
[c]Includes persons age 18 or older.
[d]Veterans 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.
[e]Nonveterans include persons who never served in the U.S. Armed Forces or who completed training in the Reserves or National Guard only.
[f]Includes 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, 2023 and 2024.

---

### TABLE 8
**Rate of victimization, by type of crime and location of residence, 2023 and 2024**

| Location of residence[d] | Total violent crime[a] | | Violent crime excluding simple assault[b] | | Total property crime[c] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2023 | 2024* | 2023 | 2024* | 2023 | 2024* |
| Urban[e] | 29.6 | 34.0 | 12.3 | 11.8 | 192.3 | 181.6 |
| Suburban[f] | 23.3 | 23.3 | 8.7 | 9.2 | 98.1 | 96.1 |
| Rural[g] | 15.3 | 16.7 | 6.4 | 6.2 | 56.5 ‡ | 48.3 |

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 90% confidence level.
[a]Includes 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.
[b]Includes rape or sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault.
[c]Includes burglary, trespassing, motor vehicle theft, and other theft.
[d]See *Methodology* in *Criminal Victimization, 2019* (NCJ 255113, BJS, September 2020) for details on the revised measurement of location of residence in the NCVS.
[e]All 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).
[f]All other census blocks not classified as urban or rural. See *Methodology* in *Criminal Victimization, 2019* (NCJ 255113, BJS, September 2020).
[g]All 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, 2023 and 2024.

**In 2024, victims of intimate partner violence received assistance from a victim service provider in 22% of violent victimizations, similar 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 2024, similar to 2023 (table 9). From 2023 to 2024, the proportion of violent victimizations where VSP assistance was received did not change significantly for simple assault, violent crime excluding simple assault, intimate partner violence, violent crime with an injury, or violent crime with a weapon.

**Approximately 75% of firearm victimizations were reported to police in 2024**

Of the approximately 6.7 million violent victimizations in 2024, about 660,000 (10%) involved a firearm, which was not significantly different from the number in 2023 (table 10). Firearm victimizations are violent victimizations where the offender possessed, showed, or used a firearm. About 75% of firearm victimizations were reported to police in 2024, consistent with 2023.

**TABLE 9**
**Percent of violent victimizations for which victims received assistance from a victim service provider, by type of crime, 2023 and 2024**

| Type of crime | 2023 | 2024* |
|---|---|---|
| **Total violent crime[a]** | 8.5% | 8.3% |
| Simple assault | 7.7 | 6.7 |
| **Violent crime excluding simple assault[b]** | 9.7% | 10.9% |
| **Selected characteristics of violent crime[c]** | | |
| Intimate partner violence[d] | 22.6% | 22.1% |
| Violent crime with an injury | 19.1 | 22.8 |
| Violent crime with a weapon | 7.6 | 6.6 |

Note: See appendix table 10 for standard errors.
*Comparison year.
[a]Includes rape or sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, and simple assault. Excludes homicide because the National Crime Victimization Survey is based on interviews with victims.
[b]Includes rape or sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault.
[c]Violent 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.
[d]Includes 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, 2023 and 2024.

**TABLE 10**
**Firearm violence, 2023 and 2024**

| | 2023 | 2024* |
|---|---|---|
| **Total violent victimizations[a]** | 6,419,060 | 6,671,640 |
| **Firearm victimizations** | | |
| Number | 575,340 | 658,870 |
| Percent | 9.0% | 9.9% |
| Rate[b] | 2.0 | 2.3 |
| **Firearm victimizations reported to police** | | |
| Number | 428,740 | 491,770 |
| Percent | 74.5% | 74.6% |

Note: Includes violent crimes in which the offender possessed, showed, or used a firearm. See appendix table 11 for standard errors.
*Comparison year.
[a]Includes rape or sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, and simple assault. Excludes homicide because the National Crime Victimization Survey is based on interviews with victims.
[b]Rate 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, 2023 and 2024.

## Incident estimates

An incident is a specific criminal act involving one or more victims.[3] In 2024, there were 6.1 million violent incidents involving victims age 12 or older in the United States (table 11).

**Persons ages 18 to 29 made up 18% of the population but were victims in 27% of violent incidents in 2024**

Patterns varied in the demographic characteristics of victims and offenders (as perceived by victims) involved in violent incidents. In 2024, the share of violent incidents involving male and female victims was similar to the share of males and females in the U.S. population. The percentage of violent incidents involving male offenders (76%) was 1.5 times the percentage of males in the population, and the percentage of violent incidents with female offenders (19%) was less than half of the percentage of females in the population.

---

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

In 2024, Asian persons or Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander persons were victims (4%) or offenders (3%) in a smaller proportion of violent incidents than their representation in the population (7%). The share of violent incidents involving white offenders (47%) was smaller than the share of white persons in the population (60%). The proportion of violent incidents with black offenders (28%) was larger than the proportion of black persons in the population (12%).

The percentage of violent incidents involving victims ages 18 to 29 (27%) was larger than the age group's share of the population (18%). The shares of incidents where the victims (61%) or offenders (66%) were age 30 or older were smaller 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, 2024**

| Demographic characteristic | Population[a] | Number of violent incidents — Victim | Number of violent incidents — Offender[b] | Percent of population[a]* | Percent of violent incidents — Victim | Percent of violent incidents — Offender[b] | Percent ratio — Victim-to-population | Percent ratio — Offender-to-population |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total | 286,373,220 | 6,075,830 | 6,075,830 | 100% | 100% | 100% | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| **Sex** | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 140,346,260 | 3,058,040 | 4,214,150 | 49.0% | 50.3% | 75.6% † | 1.0 | 1.5 |
| Female | 146,026,960 | 3,017,790 | 1,077,360 | 51.0 | 49.7 | 19.3 † | 1.0 | 0.4 |
| Both male and female offenders | ~ | ~ | 281,260 | ~ | ~ | 5.0 | ~ | ~ |
| **Race/Hispanic origin** | | | | | | | | |
| White[c] | 170,855,150 | 3,421,720 | 2,316,030 | 59.7% | 56.3% | 46.9% † | 0.9 | 0.8 |
| Black[c] | 35,012,630 | 773,420 | 1,371,630 | 12.2 | 12.7 | 27.7 † | 1.0 | 2.3 |
| Hispanic[d] | 53,539,670 | 1,160,980 | 795,750 | 18.7 | 19.1 | 16.1 | 1.0 | 0.9 |
| Asian/Native Hawaiian/ Other Pacific Islander[c,e] | 20,569,310 | 231,220 | 131,570 | 7.2 | 3.8 † | 2.7 † | 0.5 | 0.4 |
| Other[c,f] | 6,396,460 | 488,500 | 106,120 | 2.2 | 8.0 † | 2.1 | 3.6 | 1.0 |
| Multiple offenders of various races[g] | ~ | ~ | 222,030 | ~ | ~ | 4.5 | ~ | ~ |
| **Age** | | | | | | | | |
| 11 or younger[h] | ~ | ~ | 39,120 ! | ~ | ~ | 0.8% ! | ~ | ~ |
| 12–17 | 25,687,710 | 721,460 | 437,050 | 9.0% | 11.9% | 8.7 | 1.3 | 1.0 |
| 18–29 | 51,911,950 | 1,667,460 | 860,880 | 18.1 | 27.4 † | 17.1 | 1.5 | 0.9 |
| 30 or older | 208,773,550 | 3,686,910 | 3,320,330 | 72.9 | 60.7 † | 66.0 † | 0.8 | 0.9 |
| Multiple offenders of various ages | ~ | ~ | 371,020 | ~ | ~ | 7.4 | ~ | ~ |

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 and 95% confidence intervals.

*Comparison group.

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

~Not applicable.

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

[a]The National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) population represents persons age 12 or older living in noninstitutionalized residential settings in the United States.

[b]Includes 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 19% of incidents, and the age of the offender was unknown in 17% of incidents.

[c]Excludes persons who identified, or offenders who were perceived, as being of Hispanic origin (e.g., "white" refers to non-Hispanic white persons and "black" refers to non-Hispanic black persons).

[d]Includes single offenders perceived to be of Hispanic origin and multiple-offender groups where all offenders were perceived to be of Hispanic origin.

[e]Includes 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.

[f]Includes 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.

[g]Includes 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.

[h]While 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, 2024.

In 2024, in about 4.2 million of the 6.1 million violent incidents in the United States, the offender was male (table 12). More violent incidents with male victims involved male offenders (2,389,160 incidents) than female offenders (302,550) or both male and female offenders (80,220). A larger number of violent incidents with female victims involved male offenders (1,824,990) than female offenders (774,800) or both male and female offenders (201,040).

Based on victims' perceptions of offenders' race or Hispanic origin, more violent incidents involving white victims were committed by white offenders (1,706,750 incidents) than by offenders who were black, of Hispanic origin, of some other race, or of an unknown race (table 13). A greater number of incidents involving black victims were committed by black offenders (402,960) than by white offenders (57,370).

## TABLE 12
### Number of violent incidents, by sex of victims and offenders, 2024

| Victim sex | Total violent incidents | Offender sex | | | |
| | | Male* | Female | Both male and female | Unknown[a] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Male | 3,058,040 | 2,389,160 | 302,550 † | 80,220 † | 286,100 † |
| Female | 3,017,790 | 1,824,990 | 774,800 † | 201,040 † | 216,960 † |

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.
[a]Includes incidents where the victim did not know the offender's sex.
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2024.

## TABLE 13
### Number of violent incidents, by race or Hispanic origin of victims and offenders, 2024

| Victim race/Hispanic origin | Total | Offender race/Hispanic origin | | | | |
| | | White[a]* | Black[a] | Hispanic[b] | Other[a,c] | Unknown[d] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| White[a] | 3,421,720 | 1,706,750 | 536,120 † | 271,410 † | 262,120 † | 645,320 † |
| Black[a] | 773,420 | 57,370 | 402,960 † | 121,880 ! | 54,360 ! | 136,850 |
| Hispanic | 1,160,980 | 334,770 | 288,130 | 274,230 | 36,930 † | 226,920 |
| Other[a,c] | 719,720 | 217,140 | 144,420 | 128,240 ! | 106,310 ! | 123,600 |

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. See appendix table 14 for standard errors.
*Comparison group.
†Difference with comparison group is significant at the 95% confidence level.
! Interpret data with caution. Estimate is based on 10 or fewer sample cases, or coefficient of variation is greater than 50%.
[a]Excludes persons who identified, or offenders who were perceived, as being of Hispanic origin (e.g., "white" refers to non-Hispanic white persons and "black" refers to non-Hispanic black persons).
[b]Includes single offenders perceived to be of Hispanic origin and multiple-offender groups where all offenders were perceived to be of Hispanic origin.
[c]Includes 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 where 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. Of the 6,075,800 violent incidents in 2024, a total of 719,720 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.
[d]Includes persons whose race or Hispanic origin was unknown to the victim.
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2024.
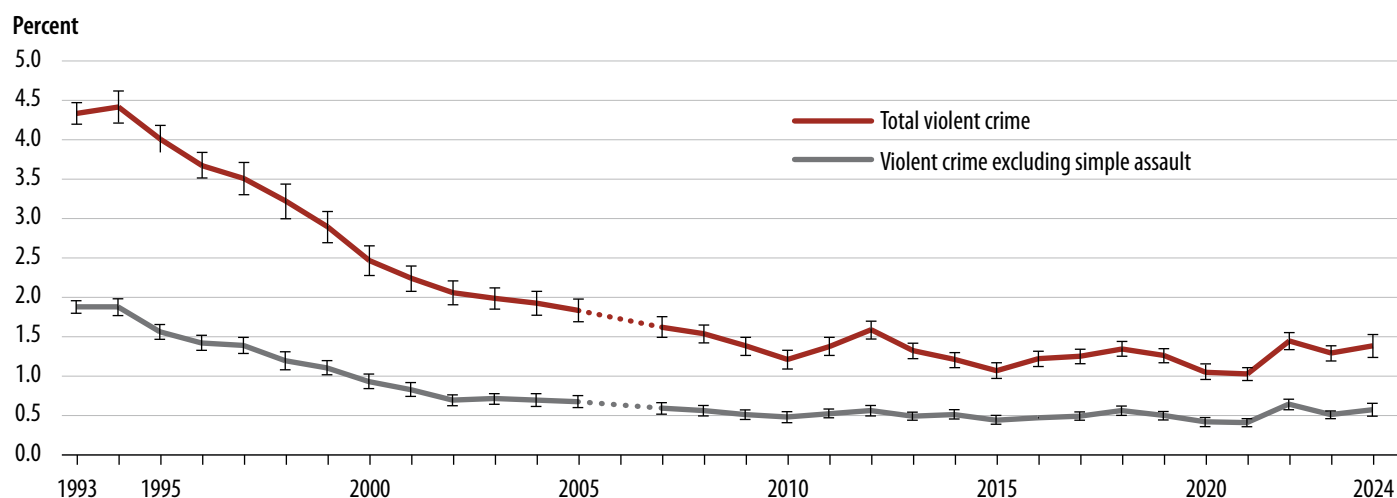
## Prevalence estimates

Prevalence reflects the number or percentage of unique persons or households that were victimized at least once during a given period.[4] An estimated 1.45% of persons age 12 or older experienced one or more violent

[4]The Bureau of Justice Statistics has transitioned to a new prevalence estimation method called the One Victimization Adjustment Method. For details on the new method, see *Methodology* and *A New Measure of Prevalence for the National Crime Victimization Survey* (NCJ 307554, BJS, April 2024).

victimizations in 2024, which was not significantly different from 2023 (figure 3). In 2024, the prevalence of violent crime was significantly lower than 32 years before in 1993 (4.34%), but higher than 10 years ago in 2015 (1.14%) and 5 years ago in 2020 (1.12%). Violent crime excluding simple assault followed a similar trend to that of violent crime, with 0.60% of persons experiencing at least one victimization in 2024, down from 1.88% in 1993.

## FIGURE 3

**Percent of persons age 12 or older who were victims of violent crime and violent crime excluding simple assault, 1993–2024**



Note: 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). See table 1 for definitions and appendix table 15 for estimates, standard errors, and 95% confidence intervals.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 1993–2024.

## In 2024, 0.60% of persons age 12 or older were victims of violent crime excluding simple assault

In addition to the prevalence of overall violent crime, the percentages of persons age 12 or older who were victims of rape or sexual assault, aggravated assault, simple assault, and violent crime excluding simple assault were larger in 2024 than 5 years before, in 2020 (table 14). Over this 5-year period, there were also increases in the prevalence of stranger violence (0.54% to 0.77%) and violent crime with a weapon (0.28% to 0.36%). A total of 416,580 persons experienced one or more violent victimizations by an intimate partner in 2024, which was more than in 2023 (296,260).

**TABLE 14**
**Number and percent of persons who were victims of violent crime, by type of crime, 2020–2024**

| Type of violent crime | Number of persons[a] | | | | | Percent of persons[b] | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024* | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024* |
| Total violent crime[c] | 3,125,900 † | 3,065,930 † | 4,256,880 | 3,861,360 | 4,152,060 | 1.12% † | 1.10% † | 1.51% | 1.36% | 1.45% |
|   Rape/sexual assault[d] | 221,180 † | 215,440 † | 397,830 | 284,080 | 389,370 | 0.08 † | 0.08 † | 0.14 | 0.10 | 0.14 |
|   Robbery | 374,550 ‡ | 350,090 † | 481,010 | 443,950 | 508,660 | 0.13 | 0.13 † | 0.17 | 0.16 | 0.18 |
|   Assault | 2,616,930 † | 2,576,160 † | 3,507,610 | 3,273,230 | 3,429,550 | 0.94 † | 0.92 † | 1.24 | 1.15 | 1.20 |
|     Aggravated assault | 670,870 † | 679,170 † | 1,054,760 | 863,210 | 898,520 | 0.24 † | 0.24 † | 0.37 | 0.30 | 0.31 |
|     Simple assault | 2,018,050 † | 1,979,940 † | 2,555,420 | 2,528,690 | 2,630,600 | 0.73 † | 0.71 † | 0.91 | 0.89 | 0.92 |
| Violent crime excluding simple assault[e] | 1,239,440 † | 1,225,190 † | 1,880,450 | 1,530,990 | 1,721,460 | 0.45% † | 0.44% † | 0.67% | 0.54% | 0.60% |
| Selected characteristics of violent crime[f] | | | | | | | | | | |
|   Domestic violence[g] | 542,210 | 531,550 | 717,450 | 569,000 | 595,550 | 0.19% | 0.19% | 0.25% | 0.20% | 0.21% |
|     Intimate partner violence[h] | 300,760 ‡ | 279,270 † | 432,390 | 296,260 ‡ | 416,580 | 0.11 | 0.10 † | 0.15 | 0.10 ‡ | 0.15 |
|   Stranger violence | 1,502,080 † | 1,546,360 † | 2,163,800 | 2,040,670 | 2,209,150 | 0.54 † | 0.55 † | 0.77 | 0.72 | 0.77 |
|   Violent crime with an injury | 809,180 | 714,000 ‡ | 924,520 | 837,450 | 888,270 | 0.29 | 0.26 ‡ | 0.33 | 0.29 | 0.31 |
|   Violent crime with a weapon | 789,820 † | 768,120 † | 1,184,490 | 995,740 | 1,019,120 | 0.28 † | 0.28 † | 0.42 | 0.35 | 0.36 |

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 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.
[a]Number of persons age 12 or older who experienced at least one violent victimization during the year.
[b]Percentage of persons age 12 or older who experienced at least one violent victimization during the year. See appendix table 19 for person populations.
[c]Excludes homicide because the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) is based on interviews with victims.
[d]See *Methodology* for details on the measurement of rape or sexual assault in the NCVS.
[e]Includes rape or sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault.
[f]Violent 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.
[g]Includes the subset of violent victimizations that were committed by current or former intimate partners or family members.
[h]Includes 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, 2020–2024.

The number (371,390 to 501,590) and percentage (1.45% to 1.95%) of persons ages 12 to 17 who experienced one or more violent crimes increased from 2023 to 2024 (table 15). In households earning $200,000 or more, the prevalence of violent crime increased from 313,670 persons age 12 or older in 2023 to 446,940 in 2024. There were no significant changes from 2023 to 2024 in the number or percentage of persons who experienced one or more violent crimes within any other demographic characteristic.

## TABLE 15
**Number and percent of persons who were victims of violent crime, by demographic characteristics of victims, 2023 and 2024**

| Victim demographic characteristic | Number of persons[a] | | Percent of persons[b] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2023 | 2024* | 2023 | 2024* |
| Total | 3,861,360 | 4,152,060 | 1.36% | 1.45% |
| **Sex** | | | | |
| Male | 1,938,300 | 2,085,260 | 1.38% | 1.49% |
| Female | 1,923,060 | 2,066,800 | 1.33 | 1.42 |
| **Race/Hispanic origin** | | | | |
| White[c] | 2,259,080 | 2,490,480 | 1.32% | 1.46% |
| Black[c] | 550,680 | 541,480 | 1.58 | 1.55 |
| Hispanic | 692,120 | 730,910 | 1.33 | 1.37 |
| Asian/Native Hawaiian/ Other Pacific Islander[c,d] | 173,290 | 182,570 | 0.85 | 0.89 |
| Other[c,e] | 186,180 | 206,620 | 3.10 | 3.22 |
| **Age** | | | | |
| 12–17 | 371,390 ‡ | 501,590 | 1.45% ‡ | 1.95% |
| 18–24 | 666,370 | 598,570 | 2.16 | 1.97 |
| 25–34 | 771,260 | 862,280 | 1.71 | 1.92 |
| 35–49 | 898,720 | 1,015,510 | 1.42 | 1.58 |
| 50–64 | 790,690 | 843,810 | 1.28 | 1.37 |
| 65 or older | 362,910 | 330,290 | 0.62 | 0.55 |
| **Marital status** | | | | |
| Never married | 2,006,400 | 2,257,870 | 1.89% | 2.10% |
| Married | 1,077,040 | 1,010,230 | 0.83 | 0.78 |
| Widowed | 108,880 | 82,380 | 0.71 | 0.54 |
| Divorced | 545,710 | 623,020 | 1.99 | 2.25 |
| Separated | 105,200 | 150,600 | 2.15 | 2.94 |
| **Household income** | | | | |
| Less than $25,000 | 794,950 | 851,340 | 2.22% | 2.55% |
| $25,000–$49,999 | 889,310 | 713,690 | 1.52 | 1.31 |
| $50,000–$99,999 | 1,086,620 | 1,249,420 | 1.22 | 1.41 |
| $100,000–$199,999 | 776,810 | 890,670 | 1.08 | 1.16 |
| $200,000 or more | 313,670 ‡ | 446,940 | 1.08 | 1.34 |

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. 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 90% confidence level.
[a]Number of persons age 12 or older who experienced at least one violent victimization during the year.
[b]Percentage of persons age 12 or older who experienced at least one violent victimization during the year. See appendix table 19 for person populations.
[c]Excludes persons of Hispanic origin (e.g., "white" refers to non-Hispanic white persons and "black" refers to non-Hispanic black persons).
[d]Includes 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.
[e]Includes 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, 2023 and 2024.

**The prevalence of motor vehicle theft was higher in 2024 than 5 years prior, in 2020**

In 2024, about 9.8 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 2023 (table 16). There were no significant changes from 2023 to 2024 in the percentage of households experiencing any type of property crime. While the number of households that experienced burglary or trespassing did not change from 2020 to 2024, the number that experienced motor vehicle theft and other household theft increased. The prevalence of motor vehicle theft increased from 0.37% in 2020 to 0.58% in 2024.

**TABLE 16**
**Number and percent of households that experienced property crime, by type of crime, 2020–2024**

| Type of property crime | Number of households[a] | | | | | Percent of households[b] | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024* | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024* |
| Total property crime | 9,086,230 † | 8,812,620 † | 9,994,930 | 10,221,830 | 9,823,900 | 7.10% | 6.81% † | 7.61% | 7.66% | 7.34% |
| Burglary/trespassing[c] | 1,411,150 | 1,369,940 | 1,474,140 | 1,343,180 | 1,357,570 | 1.10% | 1.06% | 1.12% | 1.01% | 1.01% |
|   Burglary[d] | 977,330 | 891,030 | 1,008,390 | 905,000 | 943,900 | 0.76 | 0.69 | 0.77 | 0.68 | 0.71 |
|   Trespassing[e] | 459,430 | 518,300 | 497,280 | 467,920 | 459,000 | 0.36 | 0.40 | 0.38 | 0.35 | 0.34 |
| Motor vehicle theft | 476,580 † | 520,770 † | 680,930 | 749,950 | 772,410 | 0.37% † | 0.40% † | 0.52% | 0.56% | 0.58% |
| Other theft[f] | 7,589,250 † | 7,296,150 † | 8,285,670 | 8,574,200 | 8,278,340 | 5.93% | 5.64% † | 6.31% | 6.43% | 6.18% |

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.

[a]Number of households that experienced at least one property victimization during the year.

[b]Percentage of households that experienced at least one property victimization during the year. See appendix table 20 for household populations.

[c]Called 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.

[d]Includes only crimes where the offender committed or attempted a theft.

[e]Includes crimes where the offender did not commit or attempt a theft. Excludes trespassing on land.

[f]Includes 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, 2020–2024.

# 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 2024 survey covers crimes experienced from July 1, 2023 to November 30, 2024, with March 15, 2024, 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.

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

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

For *victimization rates*, each victimization represents one person (for personal crimes) or one household (for property crimes) affected by a crime.[5] 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 persons 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 3 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.

[5]In 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.

In *Criminal Victimization* reports prior to 2023, estimates of prevalence were calculated using the person and household weights. Beginning in 2023, 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 *Criminal Victimization, 2023* (NCJ 309335, BJS, September 2024), *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 2024 NCVS legacy data file includes 69,396 household interviews. Overall, 60% of eligible households completed interviews. Within participating households, interviews with 109,341 persons were completed in 2024, representing an 81% unweighted response rate among eligible persons from responding households.

Victimizations that occurred outside of the United States were excluded from this report. In 2024, about 0.7% 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 2024 data, series victimizations accounted for 1.5% of all victimizations and 4.0% 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).

## Split-sample design in 2024

BJS coordinated with the U.S. Census Bureau to conduct a split-sample design in 2024 as part of the implementation of the NCVS redesigned instrument. This split-sample design concurrently administered the legacy instrument to half of the 2024 sample and the redesigned instrument to the other half of the 2024 sample. This design allows BJS to report criminal victimization data during the phase-in and produce two sets of victimization estimates for 2024. It also allows for the continued production of year-to-year comparisons between victimization estimates, which is critical to understanding changes in crime and victimization in the United States and a strength of the NCVS data collection. For more information about the instrument redesign methodology and split sample, see *Update on the NCVS Instrument Redesign* (NCJ 304055, BJS, March 2022), *Update on the NCVS Instrument Redesign: Operational Pilot Test and Split Sample* (NCJ 306051, BJS, June 2023) and https://bjs.ojp.gov/programs/ncvs/instrument-redesign.

## 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.[6] 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.[7] 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 3 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.

---

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

GVFs express the variance as a function of the expected value of the survey estimate.[8] 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 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 2024 NCVS, the rate of violent victimization in 2024 was 23.3 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 1.52. (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 23.3 estimate from 2024 is 23.3 ± (1.52 × 1.96) or (20.31 to 26.28). 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.)

---

[8]Ibid.

**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, 2024.

## APPENDIX TABLE 1
## Estimates, standard errors, and 95% confidence intervals for figure 1: Rate of violent victimization and violent victimization reported to police, 1993–2024

| Year | Total 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 |
| 2024* | 23.3 | 1.78 | 19.80 | 26.79 | 11.2 | 1.26 | 8.70 | 13.62 |

Note: Standard errors were generated using generalized variance function parameters. This differs from tables 1 and 6 in this report, for which standard errors were calculated using balanced repeated replication. See appendix table 19 for person populations.
*Comparison year.
†Difference with comparison year is significant at the 95% confidence level.
‡Difference with comparison year is significant at the 90% confidence level.
-- 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, 1993–2024.

## APPENDIX TABLE 2
**Standard errors for table 1: Number and rate of violent victimizations, by type of crime, 2020–2024**

| Type of violent crime | 2020 Number | 2020 Rate per 1,000 | 2021 Number | 2021 Rate per 1,000 | 2022 Number | 2022 Rate per 1,000 | 2023 Number | 2023 Rate per 1,000 | 2024 Number | 2024 Rate per 1,000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Total violent crime** | 219,870 | 0.79 | 204,884 | 0.73 | 253,599 | 0.90 | 293,551 | 1.03 | 436,800 | 1.52 |
| Rape/sexual assault | 50,445 | 0.18 | 38,791 | 0.14 | 50,993 | 0.18 | 85,634 | 0.30 | 98,768 | 0.34 |
| Robbery | 54,778 | 0.20 | 55,135 | 0.20 | 79,954 | 0.28 | 95,605 | 0.34 | 95,748 | 0.33 |
| Assault | 198,848 | 0.72 | 198,046 | 0.71 | 231,387 | 0.82 | 249,218 | 0.88 | 426,077 | 1.49 |
| Aggravated assault | 73,767 | 0.27 | 59,066 | 0.21 | 124,588 | 0.44 | 119,646 | 0.42 | 171,932 | 0.60 |
| Simple assault | 169,905 | 0.61 | 182,987 | 0.66 | 185,591 | 0.66 | 208,928 | 0.74 | 377,333 | 1.32 |
| **Violent crime excluding simple assault** | 105,983 | 0.38 | 82,925 | 0.30 | 155,866 | 0.55 | 184,090 | 0.65 | 223,757 | 0.78 |
| **Selected characteristics of violent crime** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Domestic violence | 95,903 | 0.34 | 93,801 | 0.34 | 128,644 | 0.46 | 139,612 | 0.49 | 159,238 | 0.56 |
| Intimate partner violence | 60,582 | 0.22 | 56,820 | 0.20 | 108,690 | 0.39 | 89,370 | 0.31 | 131,492 | 0.46 |
| Stranger violence | 141,274 | 0.51 | 117,001 | 0.42 | 154,853 | 0.55 | 242,220 | 0.85 | 268,213 | 0.94 |
| Violent crime with an injury | 148,513 | 0.53 | 84,792 | 0.30 | 114,574 | 0.41 | 118,740 | 0.42 | 121,318 | 0.42 |
| Violent crime with a weapon | 79,478 | 0.29 | 65,300 | 0.23 | 139,386 | 0.49 | 141,391 | 0.50 | 173,674 | 0.61 |

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2020–2024.

## APPENDIX TABLE 3
**Standard errors for table 2: Number and rate of property victimizations, by type of crime, 2020–2024**

| Type of property crime | 2020 Number | 2020 Rate per 1,000 | 2021 Number | 2021 Rate per 1,000 | 2022 Number | 2022 Rate per 1,000 | 2023 Number | 2023 Rate per 1,000 | 2024 Number | 2024 Rate per 1,000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Total property crime** | 269,002 | 2.12 | 234,445 | 1.77 | 270,771 | 2.03 | 278,885 | 2.09 | 344,592 | 2.54 |
| **Burglary/trespassing** | 85,621 | 0.67 | 80,585 | 0.63 | 100,863 | 0.78 | 92,736 | 0.69 | 114,582 | 0.85 |
| Burglary | 74,843 | 0.58 | 60,851 | 0.47 | 86,894 | 0.67 | 81,839 | 0.61 | 96,563 | 0.72 |
| Trespassing | 42,362 | 0.33 | 49,836 | 0.39 | 49,088 | 0.37 | 47,637 | 0.36 | 51,722 | 0.38 |
| **Motor vehicle theft** | 40,609 | 0.32 | 40,093 | 0.31 | 48,490 | 0.37 | 46,849 | 0.35 | 72,671 | 0.54 |
| **Other theft** | 235,643 | 1.86 | 206,654 | 1.55 | 229,279 | 1.71 | 244,332 | 1.84 | 289,351 | 2.13 |

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2020–2024.

**Standard errors for table 3: Rate of violent victimization, by type of crime and demographic characteristics of victims, 2023 and 2024**

| Victim demographic characteristic | Total violent crime | | Violent crime excluding simple assault | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2023 | 2024 | 2023 | 2024 |
| **Total** | 1.03 | 1.52 | 0.65 | 0.78 |
| **Sex** | | | | |
| Male | 1.27 | 2.22 | 0.58 | 1.01 |
| Female | 1.35 | 1.94 | 1.10 | 1.09 |
| **Race/Hispanic origin** | | | | |
| White | 1.35 | 1.64 | 0.77 | 0.94 |
| Black | 3.39 | 3.75 | 2.48 | 2.90 |
| Hispanic | 2.30 | 3.77 | 1.35 | 1.59 |
| Asian/Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander | 1.82 | 2.55 | 1.36 | 1.01 |
| Other | 7.96 | 26.93 | 4.11 | 11.71 |
| **Age** | | | | |
| 12–17 | 3.46 | 6.00 | 1.06 | 2.71 |
| 18–24 | 4.90 | 7.09 | 4.43 | 3.96 |
| 25–34 | 3.18 | 3.44 | 2.09 | 2.00 |
| 35–49 | 1.68 | 3.25 | 0.88 | 1.65 |
| 50–64 | 1.88 | 2.16 | 0.61 | 1.44 |
| 65 or older | 0.93 | 1.50 | 0.74 | 0.62 |
| **Marital status** | | | | |
| Never married | 2.07 | 2.98 | 1.52 | 1.59 |
| Married | 0.90 | 1.26 | 0.44 | 0.73 |
| Widowed | 1.56 | 5.89 | 0.73 | 3.36 |
| Divorced | 2.91 | 4.74 | 1.57 | 2.95 |
| Separated | 10.10 | 26.46 | 3.37 | 7.23 |
| **Household income** | | | | |
| Less than $25,000 | 3.22 | 4.79 | 2.16 | 4.18 |
| $25,000–$49,999 | 2.45 | 3.82 | 1.50 | 1.00 |
| $50,000–$99,999 | 1.92 | 3.27 | 1.27 | 1.39 |
| $100,000–$199,999 | 1.93 | 2.38 | 1.07 | 0.93 |
| $200,000 or more | 1.79 | 3.60 | 0.79 | 2.43 |

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2023 and 2024.

**Standard errors for table 4: Percent of victimizations reported to police, by type of crime, 2023 and 2024**

| Type of crime | 2023 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| **Total violent crime** | 2.09% | 2.72% |
| Rape/sexual assault | 8.15 | 7.07 |
| Robbery | 6.45 | 5.29 |
| Assault | 2.28 | 3.09 |
| Aggravated assault | 4.47 | 5.51 |
| Simple assault | 2.61 | 4.02 |
| **Violent crime excluding simple assault** | 3.34% | 4.04% |
| **Selected characteristics of violent crime** | | |
| Domestic violence | 5.58% | 5.97% |
| Intimate partner violence | 6.61 | 7.81 |
| Stranger violence | 3.06 | 3.97 |
| Violent crime with an injury | 4.18 | 5.13 |
| Violent crime with a weapon | 4.15 | 4.63 |
| **Total property crime** | 0.78% | 1.10% |
| Burglary/trespassing | 2.53 | 3.03 |
| Burglary | 3.15 | 3.95 |
| Trespassing | 3.70 | 4.37 |
| Motor vehicle theft | 2.91 | 3.73 |
| Other theft | 0.83 | 1.22 |

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2023 and 2024.

**Standard errors for table 5: Percent and rate of violent victimizations reported to police, by demographic characteristics of victims, 2023 and 2024**

| Victim demographic characteristic | Percent | | Rate per 1,000 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2023 | 2024 | 2023 | 2024 |
| Total | 2.09% | 2.72% | 0.63 | 0.95 |
| **Sex** | | | | |
| Male | 3.12% | 4.41% | 0.80 | 1.59 |
| Female | 2.83 | 3.67 | 0.91 | 1.04 |
| **Race/Hispanic origin** | | | | |
| White | 2.48% | 3.39% | 0.69 | 0.93 |
| Black | 5.74 | 7.18 | 2.34 | 2.62 |
| Hispanic | 4.97 | 7.21 | 1.49 | 2.70 |
| Asian/Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander | 8.16 | 11.34 | 1.10 | 1.88 |
| Other | 7.30 | 14.55 | 5.62 | 18.91 |
| **Age** | | | | |
| 12–17 | 5.06% | 5.25% | 1.00 | 1.61 |
| 18–24 | 4.83 | 9.74 | 2.76 | 5.25 |
| 25–34 | 4.97 | 5.19 | 2.15 | 1.87 |
| 35–49 | 3.18 | 5.98 | 1.15 | 2.73 |
| 50–64 | 3.87 | 4.81 | 1.51 | 1.48 |
| 65 or older | 5.34 | 9.04 | 0.81 | 1.38 |
| **Marital status** | | | | |
| Never married | 2.86% | 4.00% | 1.27 | 1.79 |
| Married | 3.93 | 4.60 | 0.62 | 0.98 |
| Widowed | 8.65 | 9.68 | 0.86 | 5.78 |
| Divorced | 4.19 | 5.60 | 2.08 | 4.02 |
| Separated | 11.87 | 9.54 | 8.64 | 5.91 |
| **Household income** | | | | |
| Less than $25,000 | 3.50% | 5.24% | 1.75 | 3.60 |
| $25,000–$49,999 | 4.37 | 7.30 | 1.57 | 1.98 |
| $50,000–$99,999 | 3.49 | 4.96 | 1.06 | 1.82 |
| $100,000–$199,999 | 5.39 | 5.96 | 1.50 | 1.80 |
| $200,000 or more | 5.71 | 7.49 | 1.03 | 2.70 |

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2023 and 2024.

## APPENDIX TABLE 7
**Standard errors for table 6: Rate of victimizations reported and not reported to police, by type of crime, 2023 and 2024**

| Type of crime | Reported to police 2023 | Reported to police 2024 | Not reported to police 2023 | Not reported to police 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Total violent crime** | 0.63 | 0.95 | 0.77 | 1.02 |
| Rape/sexual assault | 0.25 | 0.16 | 0.12 | 0.29 |
| Robbery | 0.17 | 0.31 | 0.30 | 0.11 |
| Assault | 0.55 | 0.93 | 0.66 | 0.96 |
| Aggravated assault | 0.32 | 0.55 | 0.25 | 0.26 |
| Simple assault | 0.44 | 0.81 | 0.59 | 0.94 |
| **Violent crime excluding simple assault** | 0.42 | 0.61 | 0.44 | 0.44 |
| **Selected characteristics of violent crime** | | | | |
| Domestic violence | 0.29 | 0.49 | 0.37 | 0.24 |
| Intimate partner violence | 0.16 | 0.42 | 0.26 | 0.20 |
| Stranger violence | 0.50 | 0.72 | 0.60 | 0.54 |
| Violent crime with an injury | 0.28 | 0.33 | 0.27 | 0.23 |
| Violent crime with a weapon | 0.36 | 0.54 | 0.30 | 0.27 |
| **Total property crime** | 1.05 | 1.26 | 1.61 | 2.13 |
| Burglary/trespassing | 0.44 | 0.46 | 0.52 | 0.65 |
| Burglary | 0.34 | 0.40 | 0.50 | 0.55 |
| Trespassing | 0.23 | 0.21 | 0.23 | 0.30 |
| Motor vehicle theft | 0.27 | 0.46 | 0.22 | 0.28 |
| Other theft | 0.85 | 1.09 | 1.50 | 1.88 |

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2023 and 2024.

## APPENDIX TABLE 8
**Standard errors for table 7: Number and rate of violent victimizations, by veteran and citizenship status of victims, 2023 and 2024**

| Victim veteran and citizenship status | 2023 Number | 2023 Rate per 1,000 | 2024 Number | 2024 Rate per 1,000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Total violent crime** | 293,551 | 1.03 | 436,800 | 1.52 |
| **Veteran status** | | | | |
| Veteran | 64,865 | 3.98 | 90,441 | 5.46 |
| Nonveteran | 282,639 | 1.17 | 331,115 | 1.36 |
| **Citizenship status** | | | | |
| U.S. citizen | 287,090 | 1.08 | 432,815 | 1.62 |
| U.S.-born citizen | 277,952 | 1.16 | 430,429 | 1.77 |
| Naturalized U.S. citizen | 66,605 | 2.64 | 53,324 | 2.08 |
| Non-U.S. citizen | 29,136 | 1.78 | 44,142 | 2.46 |

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2023 and 2024.

**APPENDIX TABLE 9**
**Standard errors for table 8: Rate of victimization, by type of crime and location of residence, 2023 and 2024**

| Location of residence | Total violent crime | | Violent crime excluding simple assault | | Total property crime | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2023 | 2024 | 2023 | 2024 | 2023 | 2024 |
| Urban | 2.36 | 5.27 | 1.42 | 1.92 | 7.89 | 11.17 |
| Suburban | 1.24 | 1.66 | 0.78 | 1.00 | 2.47 | 3.22 |
| Rural | 2.63 | 3.38 | 1.83 | 1.31 | 3.06 | 3.81 |

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2023 and 2024.

**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, 2023 and 2024**

| Type of crime | 2023 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| **Total violent crime** | 1.09% | 1.38% |
| Simple assault | 1.15 | 1.45 |
| **Violent crime excluding simple assault** | 1.97% | 2.59% |
| **Selected characteristics of violent crime** | | |
| Intimate partner violence | 5.18% | 7.80% |
| Violent crime with an injury | 3.47 | 5.34 |
| Violent crime with a weapon | 1.93 | 2.23 |

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2023 and 2024.

**APPENDIX TABLE 11**
**Standard errors for table 10: Firearm violence, 2023 and 2024**

| | 2023 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| **Total violent victimizations** | 293,551 | 436,800 |
| **Firearm victimizations** | | |
| Number | 89,879 | 122,454 |
| Percent | 1.29% | 1.65% |
| Rate | 0.32 | 0.43 |
| **Firearm victimizations reported to police** | | |
| Number | 84,779 | 115,606 |
| Percent | 4.72% | 6.89% |

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2023 and 2024.

**APPENDIX TABLE 12**
**Standard errors and 95% confidence intervals for table 11: Number and percent of violent incidents, by demographic characteristics of population, victims, and offenders, 2024**

| Demographic characteristic | Number of violent incidents | | Percent of violent incidents | | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| | | | Victim | | | Offender | | |
| | | | | 95% confidence interval | | | 95% confidence interval | |
| | Victim | Offender | Standard error | Lower bound | Upper bound | Standard error | Lower bound | Upper bound |
| Total | 390,494 | 390,494 | ~ | ~ | ~ | ~ | ~ | ~ |
| **Sex** | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 258,432 | 300,094 | 2.91% | 44.58% | 56.08% | 2.96% | 69.77% | 81.47% |
| Female | 267,799 | 190,883 | 2.91 | 43.92 | 55.42 | 2.89 | 13.62 | 25.05 |
| Both male and female offenders | ~ | 76,793 | ~ | ~ | ~ | 1.34 | 2.40 | 7.69 |
| **Race/Hispanic origin** | | | | | | | | |
| White | 248,988 | 281,032 | 3.05% | 50.30% | 62.34% | 3.74% | 39.46% | 54.24% |
| Black | 123,726 | 168,741 | 2.00 | 8.78 | 16.68 | 3.22 | 21.39 | 34.10 |
| Hispanic | 188,309 | 140,565 | 2.68 | 13.82 | 24.40 | 2.59 | 10.98 | 21.22 |
| Asian/Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander | 51,173 | 41,114 | 0.84 | 2.15 | 5.47 | 0.84 | 1.01 | 4.32 |
| Other | 147,613 | 30,991 | 2.18 | 3.74 | 12.34 | 0.62 | 0.93 | 3.37 |
| Multiple offenders of various races | ~ | 68,178 | ~ | ~ | ~ | 1.34 | 1.85 | 7.14 |
| **Age** | | | | | | | | |
| 11 or younger | ~ | 18,958 | ~ | ~ | ~ | 0.38% | 0.02% | 1.53% |
| 12–17 | 150,783 | 76,395 | 2.18% | 7.56% | 16.18% | 1.48 | 5.78 | 11.60 |
| 18–29 | 233,065 | 117,417 | 3.03 | 21.46 | 33.43 | 2.26 | 12.66 | 21.58 |
| 30 or older | 225,333 | 288,240 | 2.92 | 54.91 | 66.45 | 2.62 | 60.87 | 71.20 |
| Multiple offenders of various ages | ~ | 110,419 | ~ | ~ | ~ | 1.99 | 3.45 | 11.31 |

~Not applicable.
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2024.

**APPENDIX TABLE 13**
**Standard errors for table 12: Number of violent incidents, by sex of victims and offenders, 2024**

| Victim sex | Total violent incidents | Offender sex | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| | | Male | Female | Both male and female | Unknown |
| Male | 258,432 | 239,152 | 66,016 | 28,742 | 70,040 |
| Female | 267,799 | 146,341 | 181,154 | 70,222 | 49,854 |

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2024.

**APPENDIX TABLE 14**
**Standard errors for table 13: Number of violent incidents, by race or Hispanic origin of victims and offenders, 2024**

| Victim race/Hispanic origin | Total violent incidents | Offender race/Hispanic origin | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| | | White | Black | Hispanic | Other | Unknown |
| White | 248,988 | 203,763 | 81,462 | 58,808 | 50,430 | 79,782 |
| Black | 123,726 | 19,748 | 93,005 | 73,398 | 29,488 | 48,338 |
| Hispanic | 188,309 | 120,279 | 118,528 | 62,453 | 15,089 | 51,653 |
| Other | 152,472 | 103,065 | 37,728 | 76,492 | 62,096 | 38,412 |

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2024.

## APPENDIX TABLE 15
**Estimates, standard errors, and 95% confidence intervals for figure 3: Percent of persons age 12 or older who were victims of violent crime and violent crime excluding simple assault, 1993–2024**

| | Total violent crime | | | | | | Violent crime excluding simple assault | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of persons | | Percent of persons | | | | Number of persons | | Percent of persons | | | |
| | | | | | 95% confidence interval | | | | | | 95% confidence interval | |
| Year | Estimate | Standard error | Estimate | Standard error | Lower bound | Upper bound | Estimate | Standard error | Estimate | Standard error | 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 |
| 2024 | 4,152,060 | 206,510 | 1.45 | 0.070 | 1.312 | 1.588 | 1,721,460 | 121,901 | 0.60 | 0.042 | 0.518 | 0.684 |

Note: 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 table 1 for definitions.

--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, 1993–2024.

**Standard errors for table 14: Number and percent of persons who were victims of violent crime, by type of crime, 2020–2024**

| Type of crime | Number of persons | | | | | Percent of persons | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 |
| **Total violent crime** | 129,697 | 113,092 | 161,615 | 135,216 | 206,510 | 0.047% | 0.041% | 0.054% | 0.048% | 0.070% |
| Rape/sexual assault | 27,196 | 28,841 | 38,478 | 31,114 | 61,250 | 0.010 | 0.010 | 0.013 | 0.011 | 0.021 |
| Robbery | 41,034 | 34,354 | 50,228 | 36,069 | 64,023 | 0.015 | 0.012 | 0.018 | 0.013 | 0.023 |
| Assault | 116,162 | 102,621 | 137,991 | 127,342 | 185,301 | 0.042 | 0.037 | 0.047 | 0.045 | 0.063 |
| Aggravated assault | 54,678 | 47,879 | 63,089 | 57,804 | 85,152 | 0.020 | 0.017 | 0.022 | 0.020 | 0.030 |
| Simple assault | 100,305 | 85,508 | 114,372 | 117,812 | 165,807 | 0.036 | 0.031 | 0.039 | 0.042 | 0.057 |
| **Violent crime excluding simple assault** | 79,483 | 69,342 | 96,196 | 69,836 | 121,901 | 0.029% | 0.025% | 0.033% | 0.025% | 0.042% |
| **Selected characteristics of violent crime** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Domestic violence | 48,441 | 45,248 | 54,458 | 42,021 | 65,080 | 0.018% | 0.016% | 0.019% | 0.015% | 0.023% |
| Intimate partner violence | 32,653 | 30,299 | 40,024 | 26,495 | 57,187 | 0.012 | 0.011 | 0.014 | 0.010 | 0.020 |
| Stranger violence | 92,760 | 76,763 | 105,845 | 109,303 | 152,239 | 0.034 | 0.028 | 0.037 | 0.039 | 0.052 |
| Violent crime with an injury | 56,999 | 50,614 | 66,777 | 55,269 | 83,350 | 0.021 | 0.018 | 0.023 | 0.019 | 0.029 |
| Violent crime with a weapon | 61,583 | 50,115 | 73,519 | 60,817 | 84,715 | 0.022 | 0.018 | 0.026 | 0.021 | 0.029 |

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2020–2024.

**Standard errors for table 15: Number and percent of persons who were victims of violent crime, by demographic characteristics of victims, 2023 and 2024**

| Victim demographic characteristic | Number of persons | | Percent of persons | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2023 | 2024 | 2023 | 2024 |
| Total | 135,216 | 206,510 | 0.048% | 0.070% |
| **Sex** | | | | |
| Male | 90,265 | 125,536 | 0.066% | 0.089% |
| Female | 79,224 | 147,496 | 0.054 | 0.098 |
| **Race/Hispanic origin** | | | | |
| White | 95,524 | 164,308 | 0.055% | 0.093% |
| Black | 52,237 | 66,062 | 0.150 | 0.191 |
| Hispanic | 62,892 | 73,805 | 0.120 | 0.137 |
| Asian/Native Hawaiian/ Other Pacific Islander | 25,881 | 38,561 | 0.126 | 0.187 |
| Other | 24,556 | 38,416 | 0.382 | 0.593 |
| **Age** | | | | |
| 12–17 | 44,245 | 81,421 | 0.169% | 0.303% |
| 18–24 | 58,302 | 75,652 | 0.184 | 0.247 |
| 25–34 | 52,638 | 82,279 | 0.116 | 0.181 |
| 35–49 | 60,958 | 92,420 | 0.097 | 0.144 |
| 50–64 | 44,572 | 72,611 | 0.072 | 0.121 |
| 65 or older | 32,564 | 42,978 | 0.055 | 0.072 |
| **Marital status** | | | | |
| Never married | 89,902 | 156,558 | 0.084% | 0.144% |
| Married | 57,620 | 81,511 | 0.044 | 0.063 |
| Widowed | 14,853 | 20,335 | 0.097 | 0.133 |
| Divorced | 42,536 | 68,839 | 0.157 | 0.243 |
| Separated | 16,404 | 36,486 | 0.331 | 0.712 |
| **Household income** | | | | |
| Less than $25,000 | 50,478 | 86,086 | 0.136% | 0.250% |
| $25,000–$49,999 | 56,155 | 64,805 | 0.097 | 0.119 |
| $50,000–$99,999 | 53,462 | 112,214 | 0.061 | 0.125 |
| $100,000–$199,999 | 65,161 | 84,990 | 0.089 | 0.106 |
| $200,000 or more | 33,715 | 72,182 | 0.112 | 0.209 |

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2023 and 2024.

**Standard errors for table 16: Number and percent of households that experienced property crime, by type of crime, 2020–2024**

| Type of property crime | Number of households | | | | | Percent of households | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 |
| Total property crime | 208,025 | 173,520 | 193,876 | 185,208 | 271,020 | 0.144% | 0.124% | 0.133% | 0.120% | 0.188% |
| Burglary/trespassing | 61,492 | 65,072 | 62,386 | 51,995 | 82,855 | 0.047% | 0.050% | 0.049% | 0.039% | 0.060% |
| Burglary | 49,541 | 50,583 | 47,302 | 44,396 | 71,857 | 0.038 | 0.039 | 0.037 | 0.033 | 0.053 |
| Trespassing | 34,038 | 41,417 | 38,961 | 30,505 | 47,897 | 0.026 | 0.032 | 0.030 | 0.023 | 0.035 |
| Motor vehicle theft | 37,578 | 34,095 | 41,595 | 49,675 | 70,353 | 0.029% | 0.026% | 0.031% | 0.037% | 0.052% |
| Other theft | 182,700 | 154,749 | 168,827 | 169,401 | 242,157 | 0.128% | 0.113% | 0.115% | 0.112% | 0.172% |

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2020–2024.

**Population of persons age 12 or older, by demographic characteristics, 2020–2024**

| Demographic characteristic | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total | 278,082,260 | 279,188,570 | 282,304,640 | 284,857,030 | 286,373,220 |
| **Sex** | | | | | |
| Male | 135,260,190 | 135,863,650 | 138,308,540 | 139,949,880 | 140,346,260 |
| Female | 142,822,080 | 143,324,920 | 143,996,100 | 144,907,150 | 146,026,960 |
| **Race/Hispanic origin** | | | | | |
| White[a] | 171,267,760 | 171,158,580 | 171,625,260 | 171,573,780 | 170,855,150 |
| Black[a] | 33,688,820 | 33,938,330 | 34,448,440 | 34,813,560 | 35,012,630 |
| Hispanic | 48,640,170 | 49,402,220 | 50,873,240 | 52,113,170 | 53,539,670 |
| Asian/Native Hawaiian/ Other Pacific Islander[a,b] | 18,867,300 | 19,293,190 | 19,681,580 | 20,351,610 | 20,569,310 |
| Other[a,c] | 5,618,230 | 5,396,250 | 5,676,110 | 6,004,920 | 6,396,460 |
| **Age** | | | | | |
| 12–17 | 24,992,970 | 24,905,640 | 25,875,630 | 25,586,570 | 25,687,710 |
| 18–24 | 29,353,220 | 29,130,230 | 29,483,540 | 30,797,620 | 30,280,480 |
| 25–34 | 45,294,090 | 45,260,400 | 44,673,480 | 44,981,190 | 44,879,550 |
| 35–49 | 61,393,010 | 61,448,170 | 62,718,200 | 63,324,080 | 64,368,460 |
| 50–64 | 62,477,170 | 62,284,210 | 62,912,810 | 61,923,060 | 61,460,740 |
| 65 or older | 54,571,810 | 56,159,930 | 56,640,980 | 58,244,520 | 59,696,280 |
| **Marital status[d]** | | | | | |
| Never married | 99,468,100 | 101,747,930 | 104,122,530 | 105,908,590 | 107,140,320 |
| Married | 129,399,370 | 127,458,620 | 128,793,660 | 129,616,320 | 129,728,030 |
| Widowed | 15,350,940 | 15,760,770 | 15,255,090 | 15,281,970 | 15,142,370 |
| Divorced | 27,280,860 | 27,374,380 | 27,523,050 | 27,419,630 | 27,672,400 |
| Separated | 4,810,270 | 4,770,190 | 4,909,160 | 4,894,830 | 5,109,670 |
| **Household income** | | | | | |
| Less than $25,000 | 41,849,120 | 41,846,630 | 38,445,470 | 35,790,580 | 33,401,030 |
| $25,000–$49,999 | 66,271,710 | 64,861,660 | 61,575,030 | 58,586,650 | 54,519,490 |
| $50,000–$99,999 | 88,752,540 | 88,155,100 | 88,540,080 | 89,260,250 | 88,435,240 |
| $100,000–$199,999 | 60,852,220 | 62,121,610 | 68,027,520 | 72,096,720 | 76,661,880 |
| $200,000 or more | 20,356,680 | 22,203,560 | 25,716,540 | 29,122,830 | 33,355,570 |

[a]Excludes persons of Hispanic origin, (e.g., "white" refers to non-Hispanic white persons and "black" refers to non-Hispanic black persons).

[b]Includes 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.

[c]Includes 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.

[d]Estimates do not sum to totals because of missing data on marital status.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2020–2024.

**Population of households, 2020–2024**

| | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total | 127,945,770 | 129,319,230 | 131,259,550 | 133,420,050 | 133,888,000 |

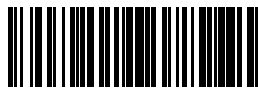Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2020–2024.

NCJ 310547