



STATISTICAL BRIEF

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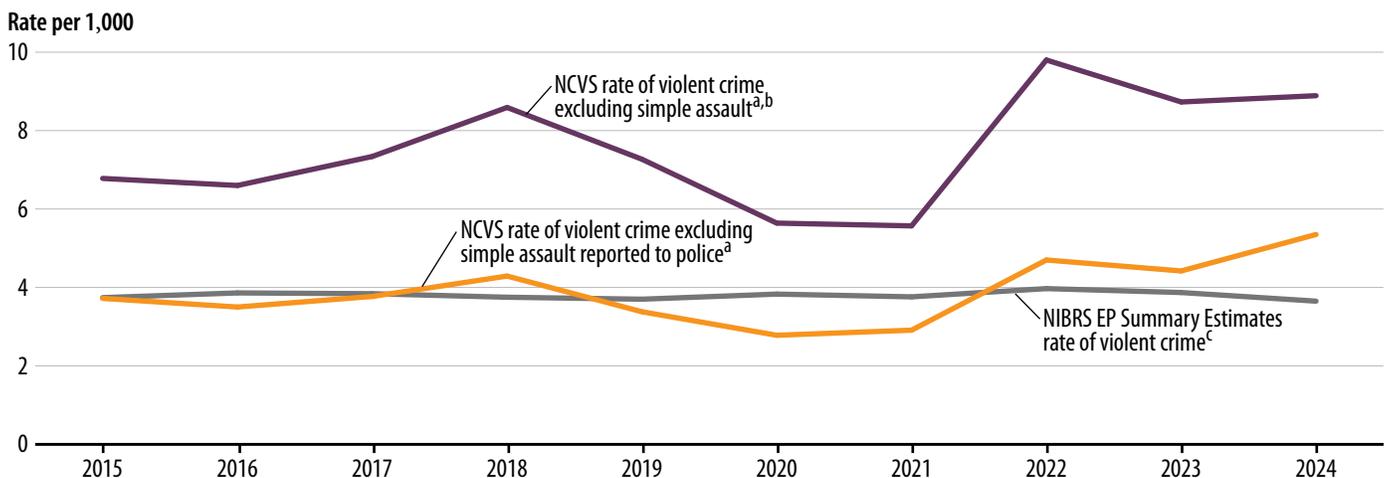
The Nation's Two Crime Measures, 2015–2024

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The U.S. Department of Justice administers two statistical programs to measure the magnitude, nature, and impact of crime in the nation: the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) and the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS). The NCVS, sponsored by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), measures nonfatal criminal victimization, both reported and not reported to police. NIBRS, managed by the FBI, collects data on fatal and nonfatal crime incidents reported by law enforcement agencies.

NIBRS data are used by BJS and the FBI in the NIBRS Estimation Program to produce national estimates of crime at both the incident and summary level. (See *Methodology*.) The NCVS and NIBRS collections have different purposes, use different methods, and measure a set of criminal offenses that are similar but not identical. Taken together, the information they produce provides a comprehensive understanding of crime in the United States.

FIGURE 1
Rate of violent crime excluding simple assault in the NCVS and the NIBRS Estimation Program Summary Estimates, 2015–2024



Note: National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) rates are per 1,000 persons age 12 or older, while National Incident-Based Reporting System Estimation Program Summary Estimates (NIBRS EP Summary Estimates) rates are per 1,000 U.S. residents. The NIBRS EP Summary Estimates include crimes against commercial establishments and crimes against persons age 11 or younger, persons who are homeless, and persons who are institutionalized. These populations are out of scope for the NCVS. See appendix table 1 for estimates, standard errors, root mean square errors, and confidence intervals.

^aThe NCVS includes rape or sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault. Simple assault is excluded from the estimates in this report to more closely align with the NIBRS EP Summary Estimates definition of violent crime.

^bIncludes crimes both reported and not reported to police.

^cNIBRS EP Summary Estimates are based on crime incidents reported by law enforcement and include homicide, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2015–2024; and Bureau of Justice Statistics and Federal Bureau of Investigation, National Incident-Based Reporting System Estimation Program Summary Estimates, 2015–2024.

This report presents rates of violent and property crime from the NCVS and the NIBRS Estimation Program Summary Estimates (NIBRS EP Summary Estimates) for the most recent 10-year period (from 2015 to 2024). NCVS rates shown are victimizations both reported and not reported to police, and NIBRS EP Summary Estimates rates are presented as crime reported by law enforcement agencies. For the NCVS, violent crime excludes simple assault and includes the nonfatal crimes of rape or sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault. In the NIBRS EP Summary Estimates, violent crime includes the offenses of homicide (composed of murder and nonnegligent manslaughter), rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. Property crime in the NCVS includes burglary or trespassing, motor vehicle theft, and other types of household theft. In the NIBRS EP Summary Estimates, property crime includes burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft.

Violent crime

- In 2024, the NCVS rate of violent crime excluding simple assault was 8.9 victimizations per 1,000 persons age 12 or older (**figure 1**). The rate increased from 2015 (6.8 per 1,000) to 2018 (8.6 per 1,000), then declined from 2018 to 2021 (5.6 per 1,000) before rising to 9.8 per 1,000 in 2022.¹ Since 2022, the rate has not changed significantly.
- The NCVS rate of violent crime excluding simple assault reported to police followed a similar pattern to that of the NCVS rate of violent crime excluding simple assault, varying between 2.8 and 5.3 per 1,000 persons age 12 or older from 2015 to 2024.
- During the 10-year period from 2015 to 2024, the NIBRS EP Summary Estimates rate of violent crime fluctuated between 3.7 and 4.0 per 1,000 persons.

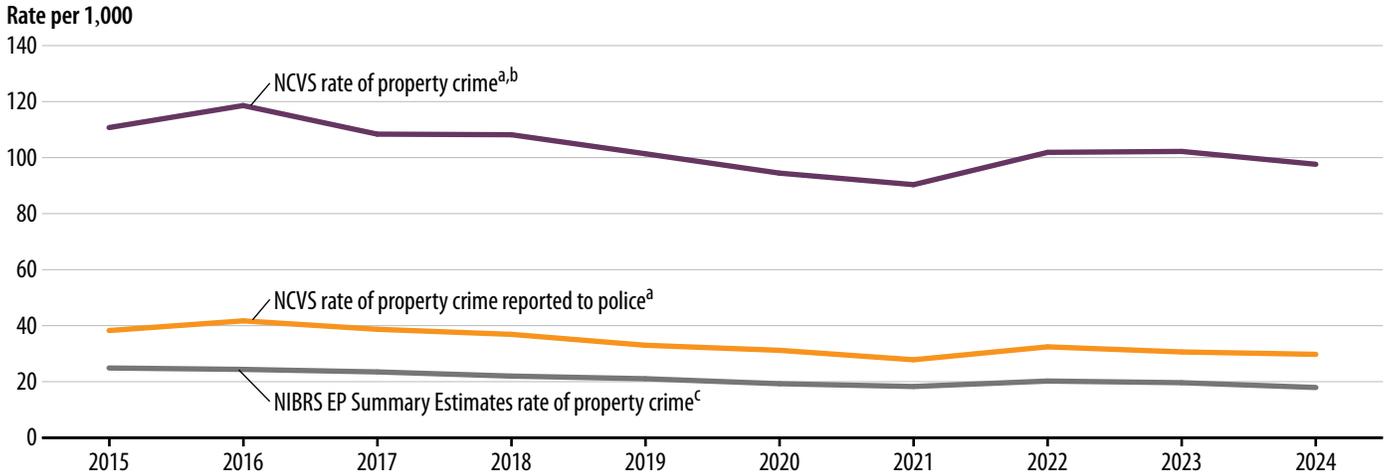
¹In this report, statistical significance is reported at the 90% or 95% confidence level. All comparisons made in text are statistically significant unless otherwise stated. See appendix tables for testing on specific findings.

Property crime

- After increasing from 2015 to 2016, the NCVS rate of property crime (including burglary or trespassing, motor vehicle theft, and other types of household theft) decreased 24% from 2016 (118.6 victimizations per 1,000 households) to 2021 (90.3 per 1,000) (figure 2). The rate increased in 2022 (101.9 per 1,000) and then did not change significantly through 2024.
- From 2015 to 2024, the NCVS rate of property crime reported to police decreased 22%, from 38.3 per 1,000 households to 29.8 per 1,000.
- During the same 10-year period, the NIBRS EP Summary Estimates rate of property crime declined 28%, from 24.9 per 1,000 persons to 17.9 per 1,000.

FIGURE 2

Rate of property crime in the NCVS and the NIBRS Estimation Program Summary Estimates, 2015–2024



Note: National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) rates are per 1,000 households, while National Incident-Based Reporting System Estimation Program Summary Estimates (NIBRS EP Summary Estimates) rates are per 1,000 U.S. residents. The NIBRS EP Summary Estimates include crimes against commercial establishments and crimes against persons age 11 or younger, persons who are homeless, and persons who are institutionalized. These populations are out of scope for the NCVS. See appendix table 2 for estimates, standard errors, root mean square errors, and confidence intervals.

^aThe NCVS includes burglary or trespassing, motor vehicle theft, and other types of household theft.

^bIncludes crimes both reported and not reported to police.

^cNIBRS EP Summary Estimates are based on crime incidents reported by law enforcement and include burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2015–2024; and Bureau of Justice Statistics and Federal Bureau of Investigation, National Incident-Based Reporting System Estimation Program Summary Estimates, 2015–2024.

Methodology

National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS)

In this report, the NCVS measure of *violent crime* is restricted to rape or sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault. Simple assault is excluded from the measure to more closely align with the National Incident-Based Reporting System Estimation Program Summary Estimates (NIBRS EP Summary Estimates) definition of violent crime. *Property crime* includes burglary or trespassing, motor vehicle theft, and other types of household theft.

Standard errors and year-to-year statistically significant differences may vary from those previously reported. Beginning in 2020, the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) transitioned from using generalized variance function (GVF) parameters to Balanced Repeated Replication (BRR) estimation using Fay's method to calculate standard errors for the NCVS. This report displays standard errors estimated with GVF parameters for estimates from 2019 or earlier and standard errors estimated with BRR for estimates from 2020 or later and uses these standard errors to conduct year-to-year significance testing, which may differ from previous reports. See *Methodology in Criminal Victimization, 2019* [🔗](#) (NCJ 255113, BJS, September 2020) for more information on the changes to the method used for estimating standard errors for the NCVS.

For more information on the NCVS, see *Methodology in Criminal Victimization, 2024* [🔗](#) (NCJ 310547, BJS, September 2025) and BJS's National Crime Victimization Survey data collection webpage [🔗](#).

NIBRS EP Summary Estimates

Beginning in 2021, incident-level crime reporting via the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) became the national standard for law enforcement crime data in the United States, marking a change from the summary-level crime reporting of the previously

used Summary Reporting System (SRS). The NIBRS Estimation Program, administered by BJS in partnership with the FBI, produces national estimates of crime at the incident level using reported NIBRS data (i.e., NIBRS Estimates). The NIBRS Estimation Program also produces summary-level estimates (i.e., NIBRS EP Summary Estimates) to examine trends in crime that include data before 2021. The NIBRS EP Summary Estimates are produced by converting reported NIBRS data to the aggregate SRS and combining it with reported SRS data. Because this report explores the 10-year trend of law enforcement crime data, it uses the NIBRS EP Summary Estimates. Crime definitions for NIBRS and the SRS are the same. *Violent crime* in NIBRS includes the offenses of homicide (composed of murder and nonnegligent manslaughter), rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. *Property crime* includes the offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft. For individual offense definitions, see the [NIBRS User Manual](#) [🔗](#).

Estimates and year-to-year statistically significant differences may vary from those previously published. Beginning in 2022, BJS began estimating variance for summary-level crime estimates, resulting in the NIBRS EP Summary Estimates. The variance estimation produces measures, such as root mean square errors and bias estimates, that enable significance testing.

For complete details on the research methodology for the NIBRS Estimation Program, see *NIBRS Estimation and Extract File Creation Methodology Report* [🔗](#) (NCJ 310516, BJS, December 2025). More information on NIBRS can be found on BJS's National Incident-Based Reporting System webpage [🔗](#) and the FBI's National Incident-Based Reporting System webpage [🔗](#).

For information on the differences between the NCVS and NIBRS, see *The Nation's Two Crime Measures, 2011–2020* [🔗](#) (NCJ 303385, BJS, February 2022) and *The National Crime Victimization Survey and National Incident-Based Reporting System: A Complementary Picture of Crime in 2023* [🔗](#) (NCJ 309439, BJS, November 2025).

APPENDIX TABLE 1

Estimates, standard errors, root mean square errors, and confidence intervals for figure 1: Rate of violent crime excluding simple assault in the NCVS and the NIBRS Estimation Program Summary Estimates, 2015–2024

Year	NCVS rate of violent crime excluding simple assault ^{a,b}				NCVS rate of violent crime excluding simple assault reported to police ^a				NIBRS EP Summary Estimates rate of violent crime ^c			
	Rate per 1,000	Standard error	95% confidence interval		Rate per 1,000	Standard error	95% confidence interval		Rate per 1,000	Root mean square error	95% confidence interval	
			Lower bound	Upper bound			Lower bound	Upper bound			Lower bound	Upper bound
2015	6.8 †	0.54	5.72	7.84	3.7 †	0.47	2.80	4.65	3.7 †	0.03	3.70	3.79
2016	6.6 †	0.40	5.83	7.38	3.5 †	0.37	2.78	4.23	3.9 †	0.03	3.81	3.92
2017	7.3 ‡	0.44	6.49	8.20	3.8 †	0.39	3.02	4.53	3.8 †	0.04	3.79	3.91
2018	8.6	0.46	7.69	9.49	4.3	0.46	3.39	5.19	3.7 †	0.01	3.73	3.76
2019	7.3 ‡	0.47	6.36	8.18	3.4 †	0.38	2.63	4.13	3.7 †	0.00	3.69	3.71
2020	5.6 †	0.38	4.90	6.39	2.8 †	0.23	2.33	3.24	3.8 †	0.04	3.77	3.91
2021	5.6 †	0.30	4.99	6.15	2.9 †	0.22	2.48	3.34	3.8	0.10	3.56	3.96
2022	9.8	0.55	8.72	10.88	4.7	0.34	4.03	5.37	4.0 †	0.03	3.91	4.03
2023	8.7	0.65	7.46	9.99	4.4	0.42	3.60	5.24	3.9 †	0.02	3.83	3.92
2024*	8.9	0.78	7.36	10.42	5.3	0.61	4.14	6.55	3.7	0.02	3.62	3.68

Note: National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) rates are per 1,000 persons age 12 or older, while National Incident-Based Reporting System Estimation Program Summary Estimates (NIBRS EP Summary Estimates) rates are per 1,000 U.S. residents. The NIBRS EP Summary Estimates include crimes against commercial establishments and crimes against persons age 11 or younger, persons who are homeless, and persons who are institutionalized. These populations are out of scope for the NCVS. Standard errors and year-to-year statistically significant differences in this report may vary from those previously reported. See *Methodology*.

*Comparison year.

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

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

^aThe NCVS includes rape or sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault. Simple assault is excluded from the estimates in this report to more closely align with the NIBRS EP Summary Estimates definition of violent crime.

^bIncludes crimes both reported and not reported to police.

^cNIBRS EP Summary Estimates are based on crime incidents reported by law enforcement and include homicide, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2015–2024; and Bureau of Justice Statistics and Federal Bureau of Investigation, National Incident-Based Reporting System Estimation Program Summary Estimates, 2015–2024.

APPENDIX TABLE 2

Estimates, standard errors, root mean square errors, and confidence intervals for figure 2: Rate of property crime in the NCVS and the NIBRS Estimation Program Summary Estimates, 2015–2024

Year	NCVS rate of property crime ^{a,b}				NCVS rate of property crime reported to police ^a				NIBRS EP Summary Estimates rate of property crime ^c			
	Rate per 1,000	Standard error	95% confidence interval		Rate per 1,000	Standard error	95% confidence interval		Rate per 1,000	Root mean square error	95% confidence interval	
			Lower bound	Upper bound			Lower bound	Upper bound			Lower bound	Upper bound
2015	110.7 †	2.96	104.92	116.52	38.3 †	1.44	35.44	41.07	24.9 †	0.08	24.73	25.02
2016	118.6 †	2.72	113.25	123.92	41.7 †	1.48	38.80	44.62	24.4 †	0.10	24.17	24.58
2017	108.4 †	1.97	104.52	112.25	38.7 †	1.11	36.53	40.87	23.5 †	0.11	23.27	23.69
2018	108.2 †	1.90	104.44	111.90	36.9 †	1.11	34.72	39.07	22.0 †	0.02	21.94	22.04
2019	101.4	1.96	97.54	105.22	33.0 ‡	1.11	30.82	35.17	21.0 †	0.05	20.95	21.14
2020	94.5	2.12	90.30	98.61	31.2	1.00	29.23	33.15	19.3 †	0.13	19.02	19.53
2021	90.3 †	1.77	86.87	93.80	27.8	0.86	26.14	29.50	18.3	0.45	17.38	19.16
2022	101.9	2.03	97.91	105.86	32.4 ‡	1.08	30.34	34.55	20.2 †	0.09	20.04	20.41
2023	102.2	2.09	98.11	106.32	30.6	1.05	28.55	32.67	19.6 †	0.11	19.42	19.85
2024*	97.6	2.54	92.64	102.59	29.8	1.26	27.28	32.24	17.9	0.16	17.61	18.22

Note: National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) rates are per 1,000 households, while National Incident-Based Reporting System Estimation Program Summary Estimates (NIBRS EP Summary Estimates) rates are per 1,000 U.S. residents. The NIBRS EP Summary Estimates include crimes against commercial establishments and crimes against persons age 11 or younger, persons who are homeless, and persons who are institutionalized. These populations are out of scope for the NCVS. Standard errors and year-to-year statistically significant differences in this report may vary from those previously reported. See *Methodology*.

*Comparison year.

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

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

^aThe NCVS includes burglary or trespassing, motor vehicle theft, and other types of household theft.

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Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2015–2024; and Bureau of Justice Statistics and Federal Bureau of Investigation, National Incident-Based Reporting System Estimation Program Summary Estimates, 2015–2024.

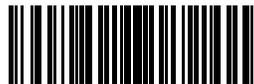


The Bureau of Justice Statistics of the U.S. Department of Justice is the principal federal agency responsible for measuring crime, criminal victimization, criminal offenders, victims of crime, correlates of crime, and the operation of criminal and civil justice systems at the federal, state, tribal,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

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