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The Nation's Two Crime Measures

May 16, 2024



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Agenda

- Introductions and Presentation Overview
- A primer on NIBRS data
- Introduction to the NCVS
- Knowledge test on NCVS and NIBRS
- Takeaways
- Questions



Presentation Overview

- What are NIBRS and the NCVS and how do they complement each other?
- Why are we here? Why is this important?
 - Both data collections offer wide breadth of indicators, freely available to public,
 - Each important in own right; by design the two collections complement each other to provide a more comprehensive picture of crime (dark figure).
 - The differences between the NCVS and NIBRS, if not well-understood, can lead to misconceptions or confusion among public. BJS focused on outreach and resources for data users.
 - Crime statistics can diverge, and it's key to understand whether those differences are due to methodological differences vs other exogenous factors that may influence crime and policing.



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U.S. Department of Justice
Office of Justice Programs
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The National Crime Victimization Survey and National Incident-Based Reporting System: A complementary picture of crime in 2022

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NCJ 307589

The National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), sponsored by the Bureau of Justice Statistics, and the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS), managed by the FBI, each measure a set of criminal offenses that are similar but not identical, which leads to differences in estimates between the two data sources. To obtain victimization data, the NCVS interviews persons age 12 or older about crimes they experienced, both reported and not reported to police. NIBRS collects data on crime recorded by law enforcement agencies. Taken together, these two measures

provide a comprehensive picture of crime in the United States.¹

This report describes similarities between the two data collections and compares statistical estimates. Restrictions on data reported to police, and excluded from NIBRS, are discussed.

¹See *Criminal Victimization, 2022* for additional NCVS estimates and *Crime in the United States, 2022* for additional NIBRS estimates.

Rate of crime per 1,000 reported to police in the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS), 2021 and 2022

Type of crime	Rate per 1,000 persons	
	2021 NIBRS ^a	2022 NIBRS ^{a*}
Violent crime excluding simple assault	4.00	3.98
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	0.07	0.06
Rape/sexual assault ^b	0.46	0.42
Robbery	0.61	0.65
Aggravated assault	2.85	2.85
Property crime	19.44	20.65
Burglary ^c	2.73	2.75
Motor vehicle theft	2.73	2.96

Note: National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) crime rates are normally reported per 100,000 persons but with the reporting of National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) crime rates per 1,000 persons. NIBRS violent and property crime rates are calculated per 1,000 persons, and NCVS property crime rates are calculated per 1,000 households. See the [Crime Data Explorer](#) to review the confidence intervals associated with each of the NIBRS crime estimates. See *Criminal Victimization, 2022* (NCJ 307089) for NCVS standard errors.

^aNot applicable.
^{a*}Comparison year.
^bDifference with comparison year is significant at the 95% confidence level.
^cDifference with comparison year is significant at the 90% confidence level.
^dIncludes crimes against persons age 11 or younger, persons who are homeless, persons who are institutionalized, or establishments. These populations are included in NIBRS, but out of sample for the NCVS.
^eSee the Glossary on the FBI's Crime Data Explorer for the Uniform Crime Reporting Program's definition of rape. See *NCJ 307089, BJS, September 2023* for details on the measurement of rape or sexual assault in the NCVS.
^fNIBRS defines burglary as forcible entry, unlawful entry where no force is used, or attempted forcible entry of a structure. The NCVS defines burglary as the unlawful or forcible entry or attempted entry of places, including a permanent residence or vacation residence, or other structure (e.g., a garage or shed) where there was a completed or attempted theft.
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2021 and 2022; and Federal Bureau of Investigation, Reporting System, 2021 and 2022.

Two sources for national estimates of crime

Rate of crime per 1,000 reported to police in the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) and in the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), 2021 and 2022

Type of crime	Rate per 1,000 persons			
	2021 NIBRS ^a	2022 NIBRS ^{a*}	2021 NCVS	2022 NCVS [*]
Violent crime excluding simple assault	4.00	3.98	2.91 †	4.70
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	0.07	0.06	~	~
Rape/sexual assault ^b	0.46 †	0.42	0.25 ‡	0.40
Robbery	0.61	0.65	1.00 †	1.58
Aggravated assault	2.85	2.85	1.66 †	2.72
Property crime	19.44	20.65	27.82 †	32.44
Burglary ^c	2.73	2.75	3.66	4.53
Motor vehicle theft	2.73	2.96	3.32 †	4.42

Note: National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) crime rates are normally reported per 100,000 persons but were recalculated for this report to align with the reporting of National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) crime rates per 1,000 persons. NIBRS violent and property crime rates are calculated per 1,000 persons. NCVS violent crime rates are calculated per 1,000 persons, and NCVS property crime rates are calculated per 1,000 households. See the FBI's [Crime Data Explorer](#) to review the confidence intervals associated with each of the NIBRS crime estimates. See *Criminal Victimization, 2022* (NCJ 307089, BJS, September 2023) for NCVS standard errors.



Presentation Overview, cont.

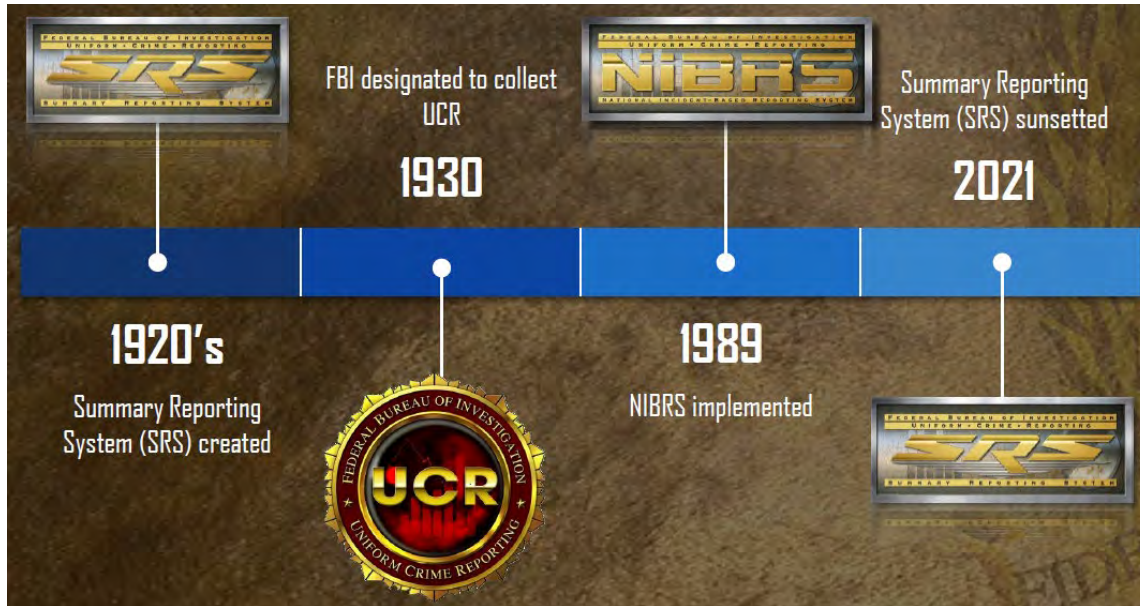
- What will attendees get out of this webinar?
 - Key features of each data collection, including methodology, measurement of crime, and the scope of information available.
 - Learn how to access, view, and analyze data from NIBRS and the NCVS.
 - Learn how to apply NCVS and NIBRS data to answer real-world questions about crime at the local, state, regional and national levels.
 - Access a suite of BJS and DOJ resources to assist users in understanding and using data from NIBRS and the NCVS.



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The View from Law Enforcement Data:

A Primer on the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS)



Why transition the nation now?

- SRS counts 10 broad crime categories
- Employs hierarchy rule.
- No specificity in circumstances, persons involved, police outcomes.
- Meaningful indicators of what “drives” crime
 - Theft of what?
 - Armed?
 - Multiple victims?
 - Where and when does victimization peak?

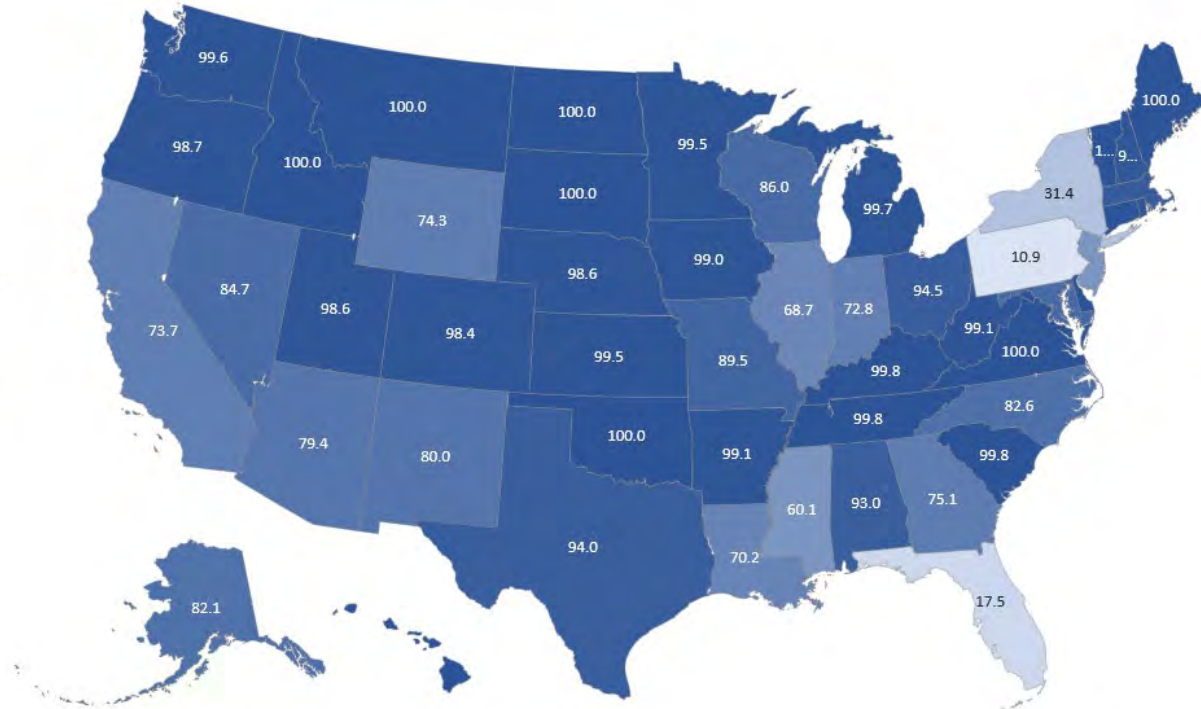


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Agencies reporting in 2023

78.6%

Cov-Agency
100.0
10.9

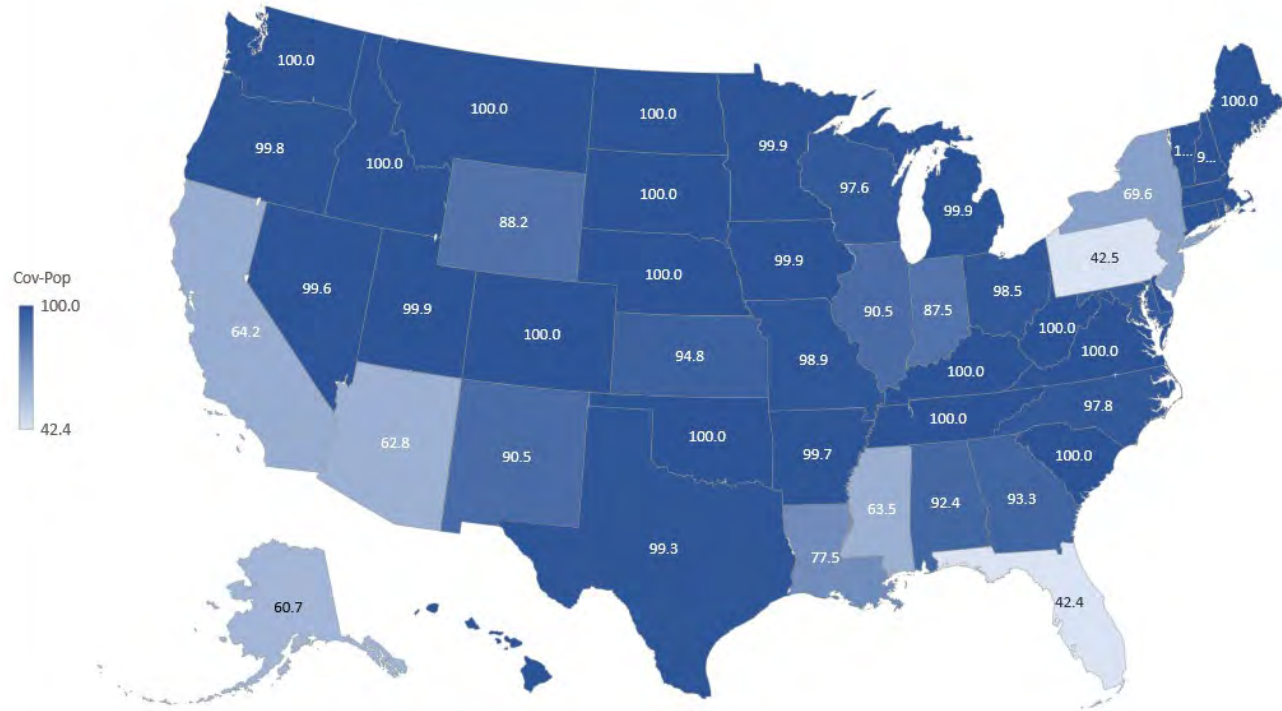




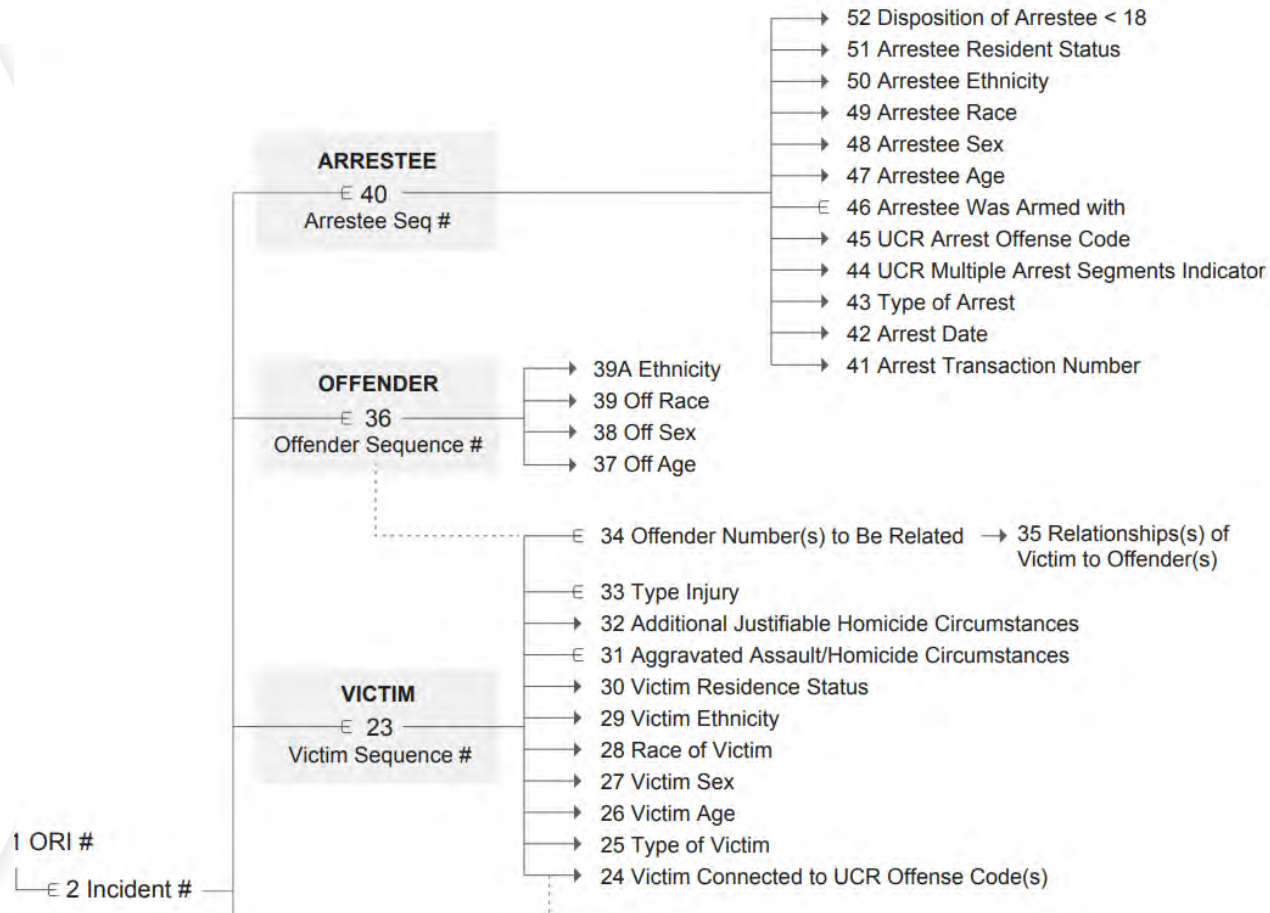
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US Population covered in 2023

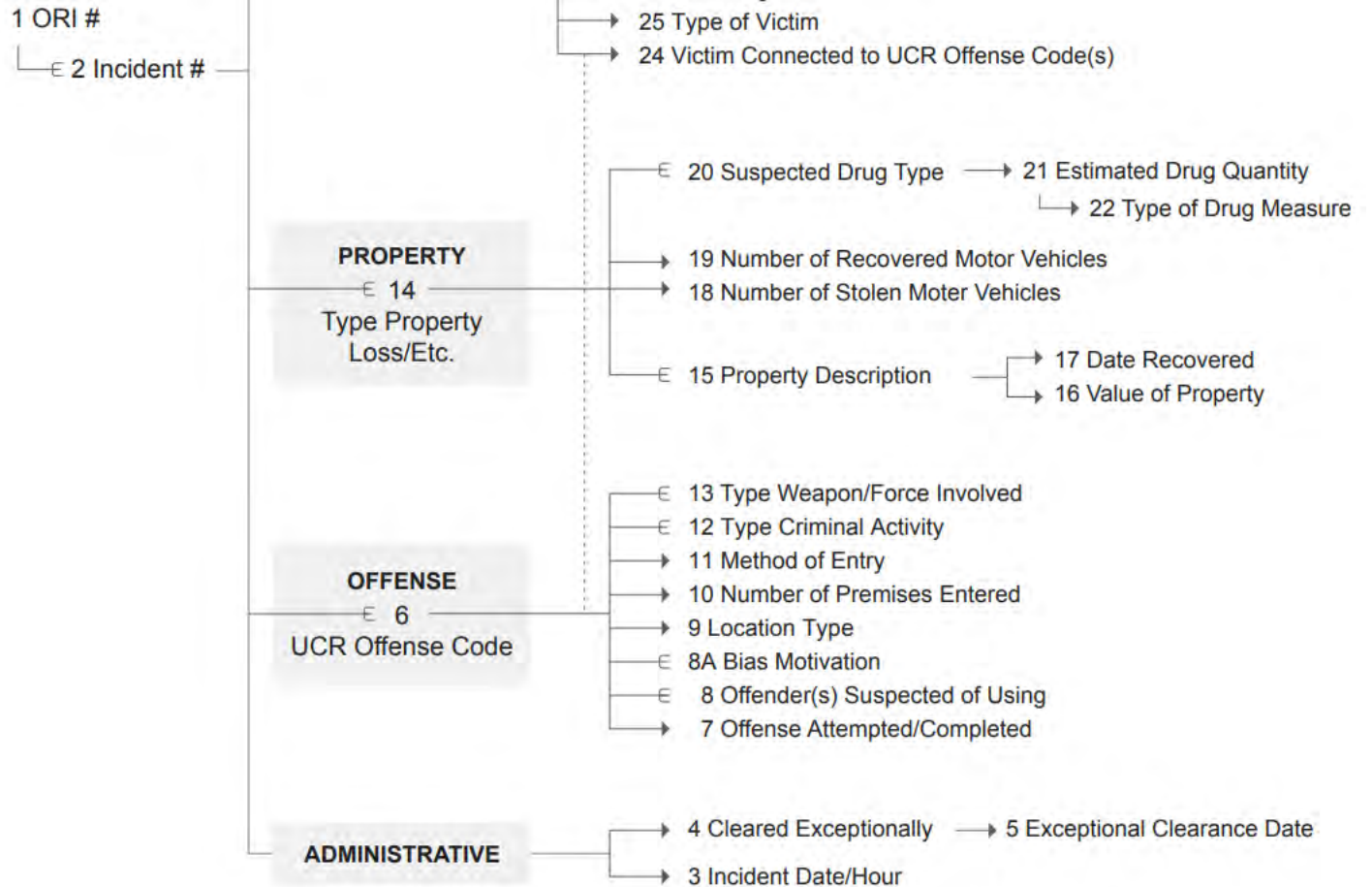
84%



NIBRS Data Structure



NIBRS Data Structure





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Crimes captured in NIBRS



- Police administrative records detailing all recorded criminal incidents, clearance, and arrest outcomes for '**Group A**' crimes.
- **71 Group A offenses:** Information on criminal incidents includes victim, perpetrator and arrestee age/race/sex; incident characteristics such as time of day, location type, weapons present, victim injury, and the city, county and state in which the incident occurred.
- **10 Group B offenses** = arrest information only; no incident data.
 - DUI, liquor law violations, vagrancy/loitering/curfew violations.

Crimes Against Persons

- Murder/non-negligent manslaughter
- Negligent manslaughter
- Rape
- Aggravated assault
- Robbery
- Kidnapping/abduction
- Simple assault
- Intimidation (includes stalking)
- Kidnapping/abduction
- Human sex trafficking
- Human labor trafficking
- Fondling
- Statutory rape and incest



Crimes Against Property

- Arson
- Bribery
- Burglary
- Counterfeiting/forgery
- Destruction, damage, and vandalism (except Arson)
- Embezzlement
- Extortion/blackmail
- Fraud offenses (8 types)
 - Includes identity theft, computer hacking/invasion offenses.
- Larceny/theft offenses (8 types)
- Motor vehicle theft
- Robbery
- Stolen property offenses



Crimes Against Society

- Animal cruelty
- Drug/narcotic possession
- Drug/narcotic sale, distribution
- Gambling offenses
- Prostitution offenses
- Pornography/obscene material
- Weapon law violations



Additional indicators

Characteristics of Individuals

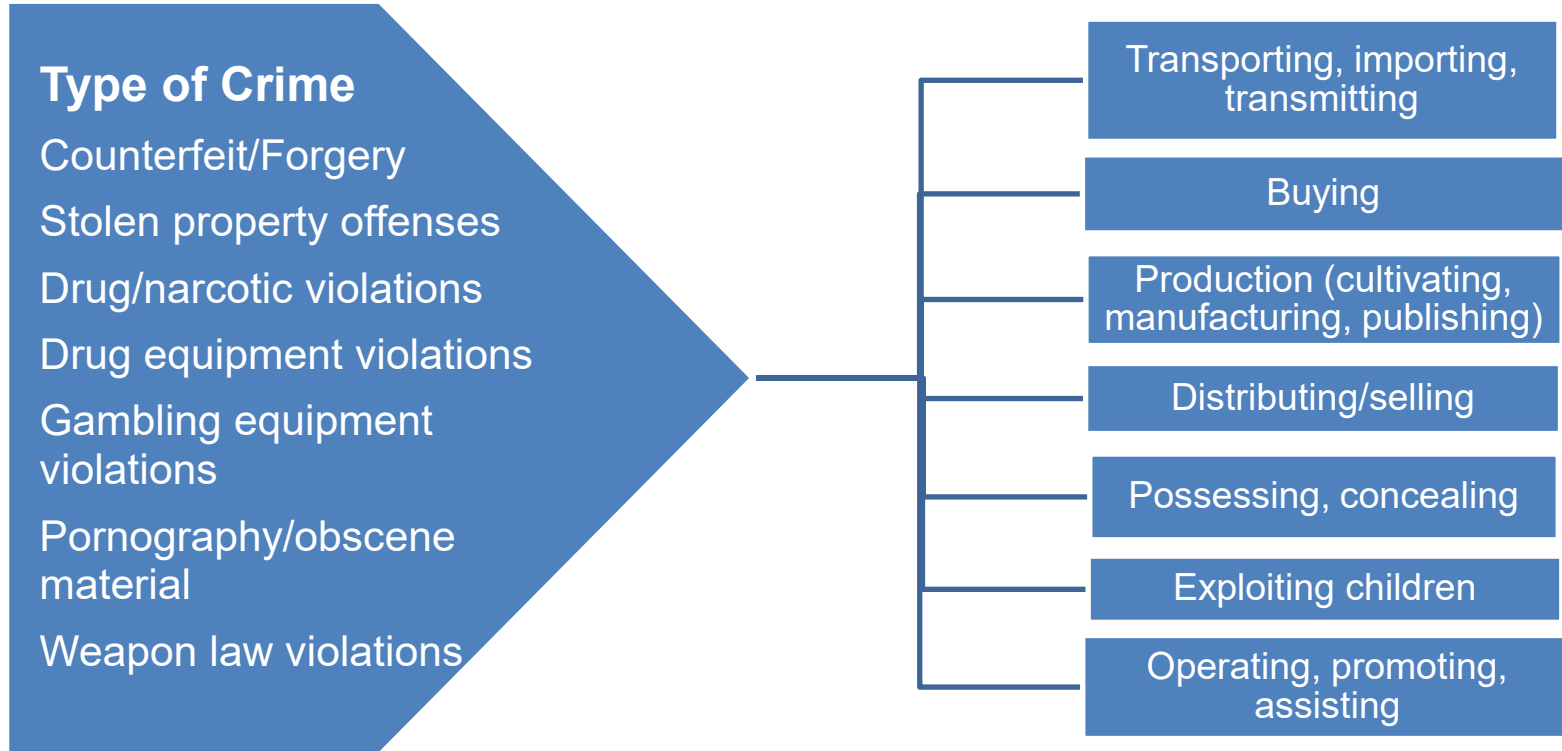
- Victim type
- Victim/offender age, sex, race, ethnicity
- Juvenile disposition
- Multiple arrest indicator
- Arrestee armed (yes/no)
- Victim-offender relationship

Characteristics of Incidents/Offenses

- Multiple offenders, victims, offenses
- Population group (cities, counties by population size)
- Agency indicator
- Property loss type
- Method of entry (forced)
- Bias motivation type
- Location type
- Time of day
- Weapon involved
- Injury to victim
- Cleared through arrest, arrest type
- Exceptional clearance
- Gang involvement
- Officer assault type
- Offender suspected of using (alcohol, drugs, computer equipment/cell phone)
- Cargo-related offense flag*
- Type of criminal activity (sales, manufacture, child exploitation)*



Additional criminal activity information captured in NIBRS



Planned Updates to NIBRS

Enhanced understanding of firearm-related crime

- Addition of firearm discharge indicator
- Addition of stolen firearm
- Addition of gunshot wound as an injury
- Collection of injuries on homicide victims

Updated information on drug crime

- Updated drug types
- Updated policies for drug measurement conversion





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How are NIBRS data collected?



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How are these data collected by DOJ?

- Total number of UCR-enrolled agencies in US (2023) = **~19,000**
- Agencies participating in NIBRS (2023) = **15,071 (78.6%)**
- NIBRS data are sourced from diverse array of agencies
 - Municipal, county, and state police, county sheriff's offices
 - University/campus police departments
 - Tribal law enforcement agencies
 - Federal law enforcement agencies, DOD
- How do detailed crime data flow from local law enforcement to DOJ?



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Recording crime incident data

Incident-based reporting (IBR) is not new. NIBRS reflects the IBR structure of law enforcement records.

Collecting and submitting detailed *standardized* incident-based crime data represents a monumental shift in what agencies provide to the federal government.



Reported crime incident

Source of incident-information – community or officer?

Incident founded?
Report taken?

Data recorded in LE system

Initial incident information

Follow-up investigation findings

TBD at time of incident

Arrest and clearance information

Other changes – add'l offenses, injury status, weapon information, drug type/quantity



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The NIBRS data pipeline

Local Law Enforcement – state police, sheriff departments, municipal and county agencies, tribal agencies, campus/university police.

State Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program

FBI UCR Program

Errors versus Warnings

Errors

- Precludes the submission of an incident record due to a NIBRS data coding problem
- Examples
 - Missing a required data element (e.g., relationship for person crimes)
 - Two offenses are submitted for the same victim that are considered lesser-and-included (e.g., murder and aggravated assault)
 - Coding of rape still hinges on victim/offender demographics

Warnings

- Flags the incident record for various reasons, due to a NIBRS data coding issue
- Examples
 - Optional data elements are blank (e.g., ethnicity of victim or arrestee)
 - Property values are outside established bounds (GT \$1M, etc.)
 - Large percentage of incidents occur at the “0” hour



What are the challenges related to NIBRS warnings?

- Who sees the warnings and how they're resolved?
- What impact do the warnings have on crime data?
 - Property value loss may be incorrect for the jurisdiction – impacts commercial investment, real estate values, etc.
 - “Unknown” relationship masks the nature of violence – most violence is perpetrated by known offenders, not strangers.
- Bigger issue? Errors/warnings *not flagged* in an IBR system.
 - Key distinction between HH survey and administrative data collections.
 - FBI's Quality Assurance program





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How does BJS use NIBRS?



Statistical vs Operational Purposes

Statistical Collection

- Emphasis on quality and completeness
- Wide range of indicators and data elements
- Often difficult to release “quickly”
- Changes are complex, time-consuming
- Emphasis on standardization
- BJS uses NIBRS for –
 - Statistical reports, develop national estimates
 - Formula grant award calculations
 - Develop the NIBRS Extract files for research
 - To map the jurisdictional boundaries of state, local, and tribal law enforcement agencies.


Surveillance

- Increased periodicity, flexibility
- Concise set of top-line measures
- Based on a subset/sample of the population (typically)

Operational Uses of NIBRS


- Enhanced understanding of rare events – officer shootings, kidnapping-homicides, serial offenders.
- Building ‘profiles’ of select crimes, victims.
- Example from the US Marshalls Service: serial rapist targeting elderly victims.

How NIBRS enhances our understanding of victimization




Community and geography: Does the nature of victimization, and victim characteristics, vary across communities and states? Concentration of crime in relatively few places is masked by national data.

Linking Census and public health data to LE jurisdictions can provide crucial insights into trends.



Equity and patterns in justice system outputs: Patterns in police clearance and arrest for specific incidents. How do these clearance/arrest patterns vary by offense, victim and offender characteristics, and specific jurisdictions?



Variety in offense and victim types: A wider array of victimization types/offenses captured in NIBRS data, including mass shootings, kidnapping, and human trafficking.

Non-person victims of crimes include financial institutions, governments, places of worship, and commercial establishments.





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Strengths of NIBRS

- **Breadth and scope of crimes captured** allow for greater specificity in crime statistics, particularly for property crimes such as theft and fraud.
- **Contextual information available for some crimes**, including if the offender was armed or intoxicated, if the crime involved child exploitation, .
- Captures crimes against **young children (<12yo)**
- Multiple **victim types** recorded, including persons, businesses, banks, and government entities.
- Captures presence of **multiple victims**, offenders, and crime types in a single incident.
- **Clearance and arrest tracked** for each incident.



Limits of NIBRS

- **Police data not a complete picture of crime.**
 - Unfounded and unreported crimes not captured.
 - Some crimes less likely to be reported by police.
- **No indicators of gun discharge; gunshot wound- yet.**
- **Adding new crimes, data elements to NIBRS can require years** to approve and implement.
 - No supplements, surveillance system components.
- **Limited demographics, person characteristics:**
 - Ethnicity
 - Suspected of using – offenders
 - Resident status**
- **Not yet nationally representative** as of 2023.



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Findings Based on NIBRS Data



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NIBRS data are available in different formats

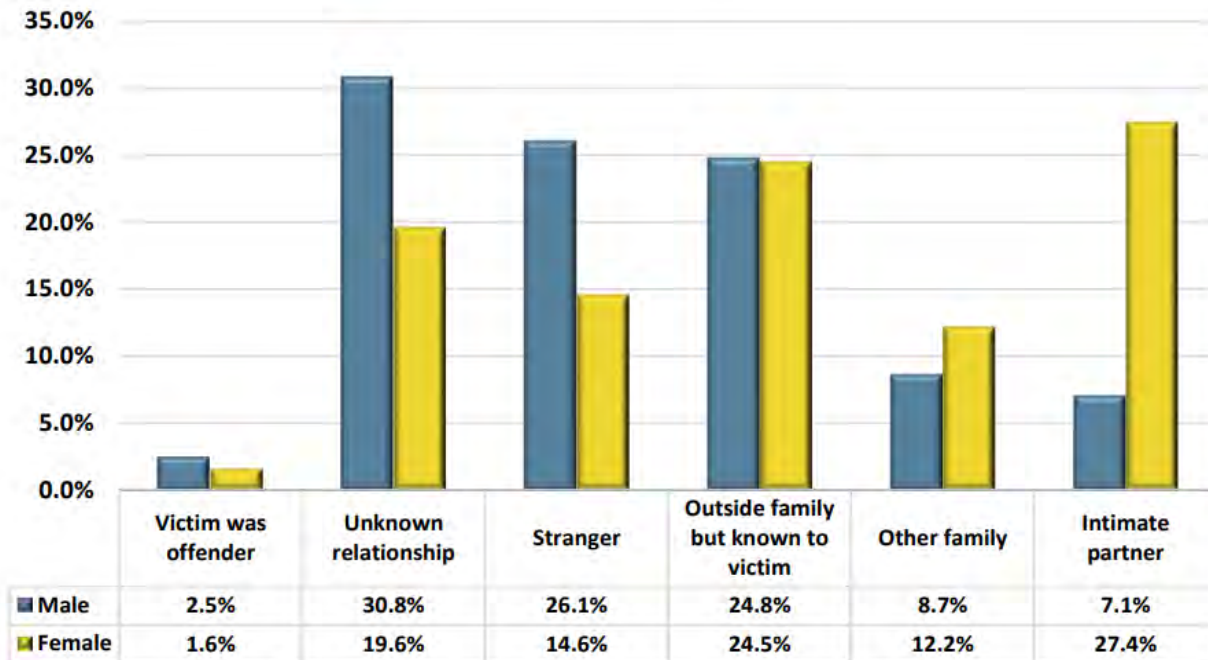
- [National Estimates Program](#)
 - Designed to produce national level estimates.
 - Weighting and imputation procedures used to account for agency/item non-response.
- [LEARCAT](#) – provides access to ‘as reported’ data
 - Designed to show reported subnational crime statistics.
 - No weighting, no imputation applied to the data.
- [NIBRS extracts](#)
 - Concatenated analysis files for researchers.
 - Uses ‘as reported’ data. No weighting, no imputation procedures applied to the data.



2022 National Estimates of Crime

- About **28%** of all violent victimizations of **women** were committed by an **intimate partner**, compared to 7.1% for males.
- Violence committed by **strangers (26%)** and otherwise **unknown offenders (30%)** accounted for more than half of violence against **males**.

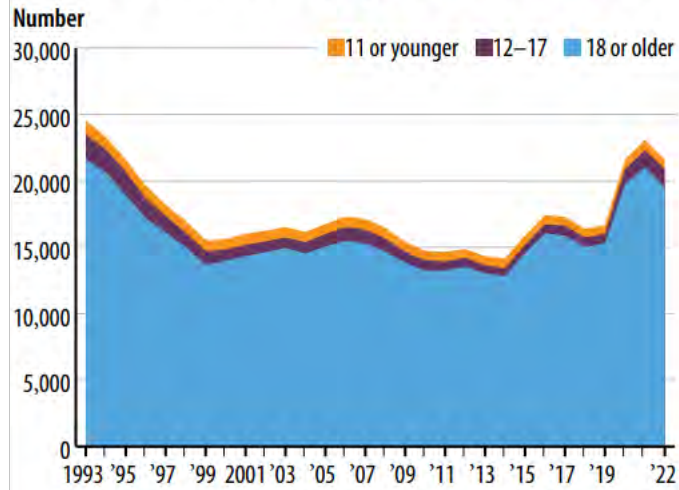
Percent of violent victimization in the US, by victim sex and relationship to offender, NIBRS, 2022





Homicide victimization in the US, 2022

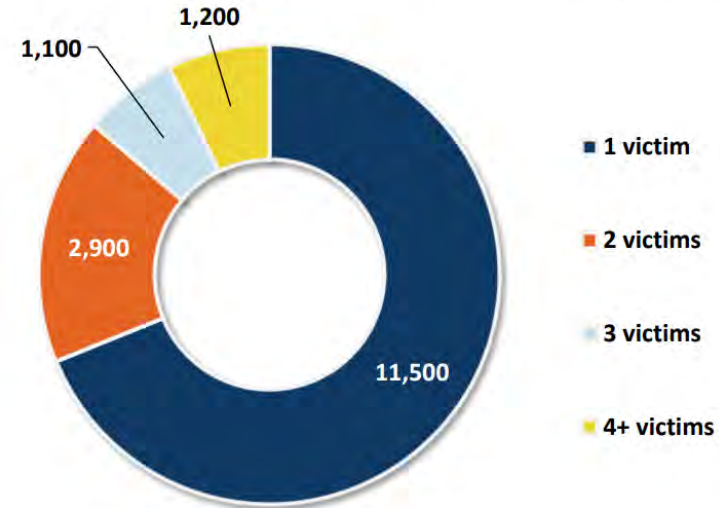
Number of homicides, by age of victim, 1993–2022



Source: Federal Bureau of Investigation, Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program, UCR Supplementary Homicide Reports Program, 1993–2020, and UCR National Incident-Based Reporting System Estimation Program, 2021 and 2022.

Report URL: [Crimes Involving Juveniles, 1993–2022 \(ojp.gov\)](https://www.ojp.gov/ncjrs/pdffiles1/nij/250000.pdf)

Number of Victims per Fatal Gun Violence Incident, 2022



Source: FBI, CIUS, 2022



BJS NIBRS Data Tool: LEARCAT

11,198,162 Incidents
12,642,573 Victimitizations
(matching current filters)

Filters

RESET FILTERS

Data Year
2022

GEOGRAPHY FILTERS

CRIME FILTERS

VICTIM FILTERS

RELATIONSHIP FILTERS

View Results As

- Count
- Percent
- Rate

Rate This Page

Topic > Incidents > Crime

TOPIC ANALYTICS ON DEMAND RATES ON DEMAND

HOME METHODOLOGY

Incidents

CRIME VIEW VICTIM VIEW

Incidents: Crime View

The Crime View visualizes the offense(s) committed during each crime incident, based on data reported by law enforcement agencies to the FBI's National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS). Use Crime View to generate the number, percentage, and rate of incidents by offense type.

The data in LEARCAT are not nationally representative and law enforcement agency participation varies by state. The map displays the percentage of each state's population covered by NIBRS participating agencies. To get started, select an area on the map to view data for states, counties, and metropolitan areas. Use the filter bar or click on the interactive charts for additional data views. Select *Large Agencies* to view crime data reported by police departments in cities with populations of 250,000 or more residents.

Use discretion when examining data from large agencies, as some of those agencies may have submitted less than 12 months of data in a given data year. See [LEARCAT Methodology](#) for more information.

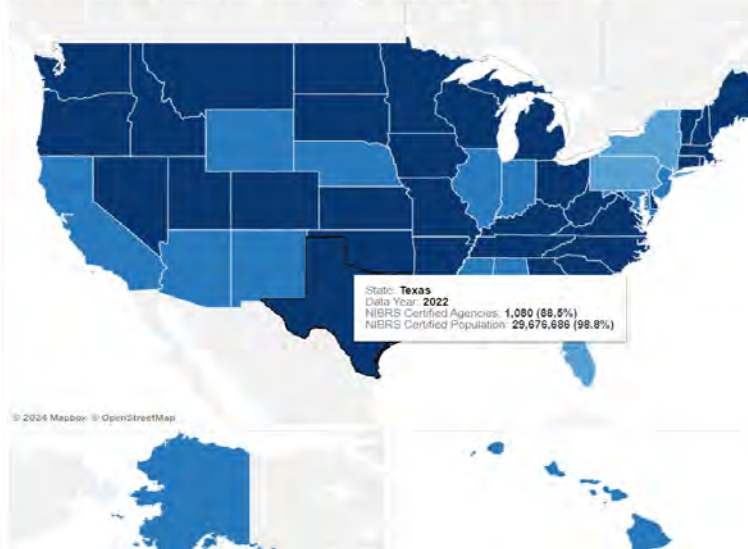
GEOGRAPHY

US States Large Agencies

NIBRS certified agencies and population coverage, by state, 2022

NIBRS Population Coverage

- 21-50%
- 51-89%
- 90%+



© 2024 Mapbox | OpenStreetMap



432,463 Incidents

494,235 Victimization

(matching current filters)

* Applying some filters may result in zero or a small number of visible characteristics.

Filters

RESET FILTERS

Date Year

2022

GEOGRAPHY FILTERS

CRIME FILTERS

VICTIM FILTERS

RELATIONSHIP FILTERS

View Results As

Count

Percent

Rate

Incidents: Crime View

The Crime View visualizes the offense(s) committed during each crime incident, based on data reported by law enforcement agencies to the FBI's National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS). Use Crime View to generate the number, percentage, and rate of incidents by offense type.

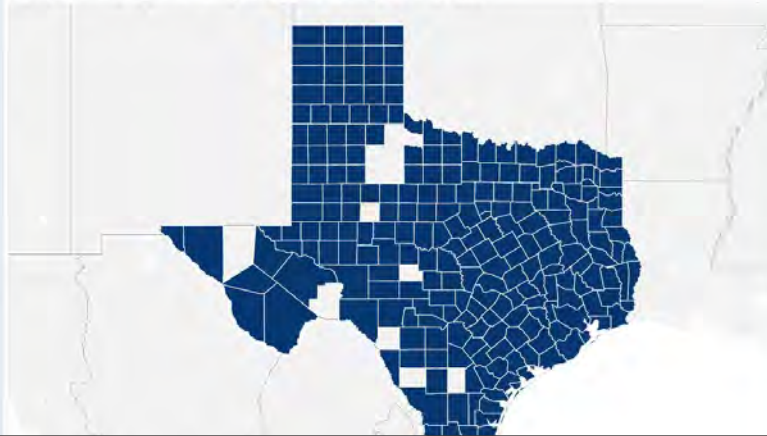
The data in LEARCAT are not nationally representative and law enforcement agency participation varies by state. The map displays the percentage of each state's population covered by NIBRS-participating agencies. To get started, select an area on the map to view data for states, counties, and metropolitan areas. Use the filter bar or click on the interactive charts for additional data views. Select Large Agencies to view crime data reported by police departments in cities with populations of 250,000 or more residents.

Use discretion when examining data from large agencies, as some of those agencies may have submitted less than 12 months of data in a given data year. See LEARCAT Methodology for more information.

GEOGRAPHY

US States County MSA

NIBRS certified agencies and population coverage, Texas, 2022



CRIME TYPE

Bar Lollipop

Incident rate by crime type, state: Texas, agency: All, 2022

Crime type: Violent crime, Data year: 2022, State: Texas, Unit of analysis: Rate
Rate per 100,000 People with Reported Victim Age (All), Victim Sex (All), and Victim Race (All)



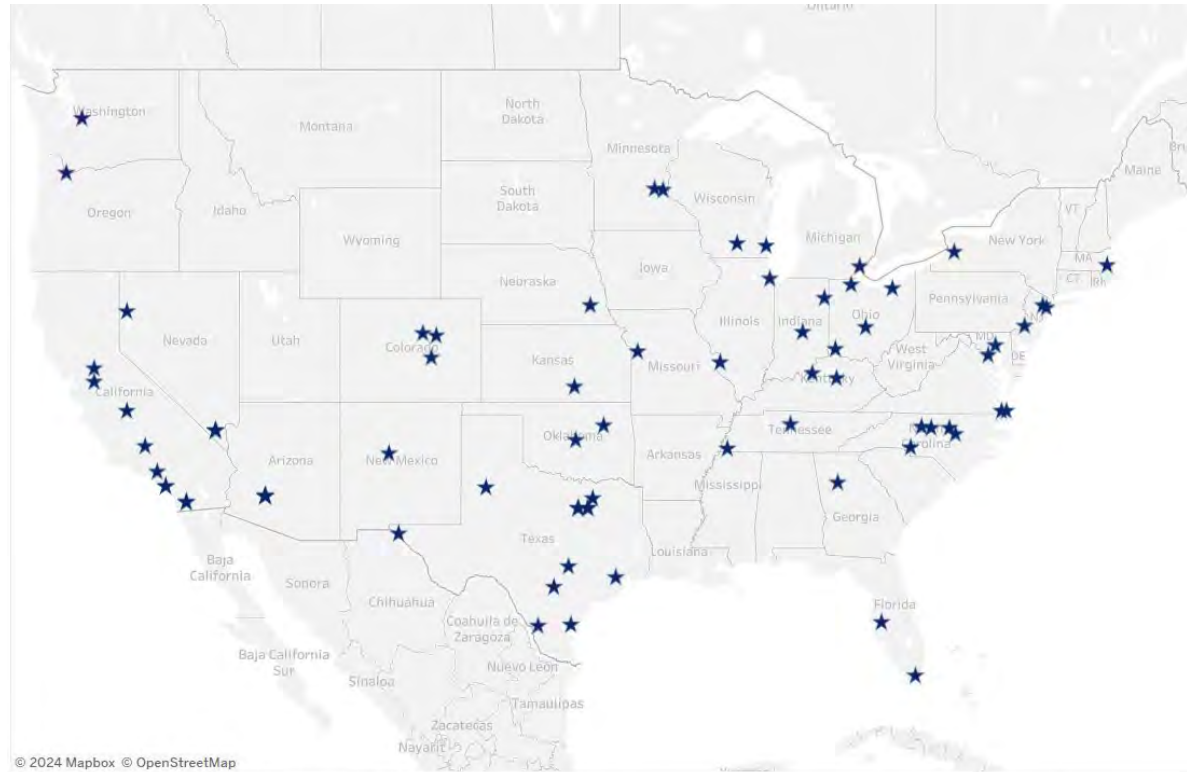
Bureau of Justice Statistics, based on data from the Federal Bureau of Investigation, National Incident-Based Reporting System

- In 2022, property offenses accounted for 55% of all crimes recorded by Texas police.
- Police recorded 88,431 violent crime incidents that accounted for 105,484 victimizations - a rate of 1,141 violent victimizations per 100,000 persons.



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View data
for large
police
depts.



Filter Summary: Data Year (2022), Population (Cities 250,000 people or over)

Bureau of Justice Statistics, based on data from the Federal Bureau of Investigation, National Incident-Based Reporting System. Data last refresh date: 1/26/2024 5:12:44 PM

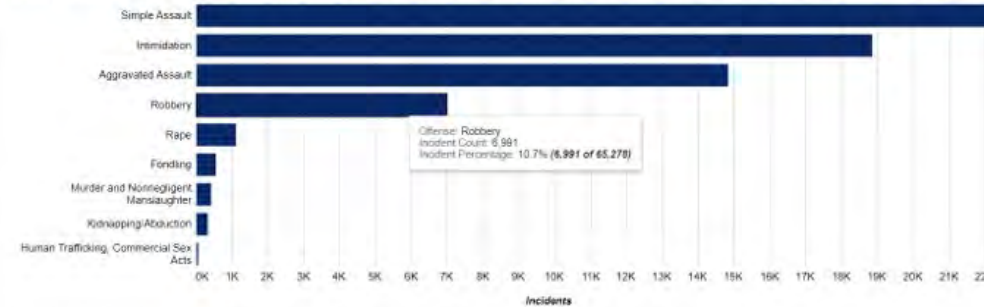


Robbery Incidents, Houston, TX (2022)



Incident count by offense, state: Texas, agency: HOUSTON POLICE DEPARTMENT, 2022

Agency: houston police department, Crime type: Violent crime, Data year: 2022, Population permanent: cities from 250,000 thru 499,999, Unit of analysis: Count



Bureau of Justice Statistics, based on data from the Federal Bureau of Investigation, National Incident-Based Reporting System. Data last refresh date: 1/26/2024 5:12:44 PM

65,278 Incidents

77,202 Victimizations

(matching current filters)

Filters

RESET FILTERS

Data Year
2022

GEOGRAPHY FILTERS

CRIME FILTERS

Crime Type
Violent Cri...

Offense Category
All

Offense
All

VICTIM FILTERS

RELATIONSHIP FILTERS

Incident count by victim type, state: Texas, agency: HOUSTON POLICE DEPARTMENT, 2022

Agency: houston police department, Data year: 2022, Offense: Robbery, Population permanent: cities from 250,000 thru 499,999, Unit of analysis: Count



Bureau of Justice Statistics, based on data from the Federal Bureau of Investigation, National Incident-Based Reporting System. Data last refresh date: 1/26/2024 5:12:44 PM



Construct crosstabulation tables

Unit of Analysis
Victimizations

Row Selection 1
State Selected States
Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, and 22 others Filter Only

Data Filter
Data Year Selected Data Year
2022 Filter Only

Column Selection 1
Offense Selected Offense
Kidnapping/Abduction Filter Only

Row Selection 2
Victim Age Selected Victim Ages
Age 1-4, Age 5-14, Age 15-17, Age 18-24, and 4 others Filter Only

Column Selection 2
Relationship Status Selected Relationship Statuses
Intimate Partner, Stranger, Friend or Acquaintance Relationship, Other Family Filter Only



Kidnapping victimization, by victim age and relationship to offender, 2022

State	Victim Age		Kidnapping/Abduction			
			Friend or Acquaintance Relationship	Intimate Partner	Other Family	Stranger
			Arkansas	Age 1-4	5.0	0.0
	Age 5-14	10.0	1.0	14.0	4.0	
	Age 15-17	1.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	
	Age 18-24	25.0	81.0	2.0	3.0	
	Age 25-34	16.0	107.0	2.0	7.0	
	Age 35-64	32.0	90.0	12.0	5.0	
	Age 65 and Older	0.0	2.0	5.0	0.0	
	Colorado	Age 1-4	8.0	0.0	44.0	13.0
	Age 5-14	30.0	3.0	52.0	42.0	
	Age 15-17	19.0	27.0	5.0	13.0	
	Age 18-24	60.0	384.0	11.0	29.0	
	Age 25-34	63.0	565.0	9.0	38.0	
	Age 35-64	81.0	462.0	32.0	43.0	
	Age 65 and Older	4.0	10.0	21.0	3.0	
	Connecticut	Age 1-4	0.0	0.0	8.0	1.0
	Age 5-14	3.0	0.0	6.0	1.0	
	Age 15-17	1.0	2.0	6.0	1.0	
	Age 18-24	5.0	69.0	6.0	11.0	
	Age 25-34	10.0	82.0	6.0	7.0	
	Age 35-64	10.0	63.0	7.0	5.0	
	Age 65 and Older	2.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	
	Delaware	Age 1-4	4.0	0.0	4.0	3.0
	Age 5-14	5.0	0.0	7.0	2.0	
	Age 15-17	3.0	0.0	4.0	2.0	
	Age 18-24	8.0	25.0	0.0	7.0	



Calculate
incident-
based crime
rates

Rates On Demand

TOPIC ANALYTICS ON DEMAND RATES ON DEMAND

INCIDENT RATES ON DEMAND

Required Selections

State: Colorado Data Year: 2022

State and Data Year are required to determine the underlying population used for calculating incident rates.

Demographic Selections

Victim Race: Asian, Black, and 3 others Victim Sex: Male Victim Age: Age 5-14, Age 15-17, and 2 others

Additional Selections

Offense: Aggravated Assault

Firearm Type: Firearm Type: Unknown, Handgun, Rifle, Shotgun

Filter Only



Rates of firearm-involved violence by victim demographics

User tips -

- Download csv files with customized counts and rates.
- Develop and download tables in pdf.
- Rates only available for states with sufficient NIBRS population coverage.

RESET REPORT

DOWNLOAD PDF

DOWNLOAD CSV

Incident Rate per 100,000 people

Data Year	Victim Sex	Firearm Weapon	Victim Demographics							
			Asian				Black			
			Age 15-17	Age 18-24	Age 25-34	Age 5-14	Age 15-17	Age 18-24	Age 25-34	Age 5-14
2022	Male	Firearm Type Unknown	49.5	43.8	31.8	67.5	350.5	217.3	178.0	0.0
		Handgun	49.5	37.5	43.8	121.5	316.6	470.9	420.0	63.0
		Rifle	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.7	11.3	13.6	22.2	0.0
		Shotgun	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	0.0	4.5	8.3	0.0

Null/unknown values for victim: race, sex, and age are excluded to calculate a rate for those demographics. Please use the analytics on demand tool to see the relative impact of null/missing values for those fields.

Total Incident Counts: 8,142

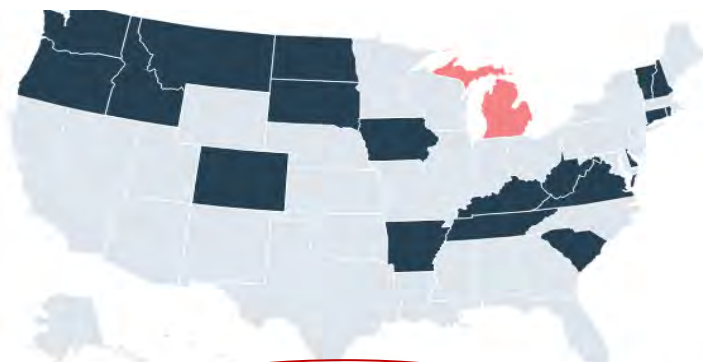
Unknown Incident Values Summary: Victim Race (415), Victim Sex (66), Firearm Weapon (0), Victim Age (124)



Statistics on very young victims



In 2019 in Tennessee—



In 2019 in Michigan—

- 12% of all violent victimizations involved a sexual assault; the percentage was higher for female (10%) than for male (2%) victims of violence.

- There were **78.9 sexual assault victimizations per 100,000** persons; the rate was **4 times** higher for juveniles (**195.6**) than for adults (**45.6**).

- The average age of sexual assault victims was **15 years** for males and **21 years** for females.

- 88%** of sexual assault victimizations were committed by someone the victim knew.

- 25% of all violent victimizations involved a sexual assault; the percentage was higher for female (21%) than for male (4%) victims of violence.

- There were **125.1 sexual assault victimizations per 100,000** persons; the rate was **7 times** higher for juveniles (**371.7**) than for adults (**56.8**).

- The average age of sexual assault victims was **14 years** for males and **19 years** for females.

- 94%** of sexual assault victimizations were committed by someone the victim knew.

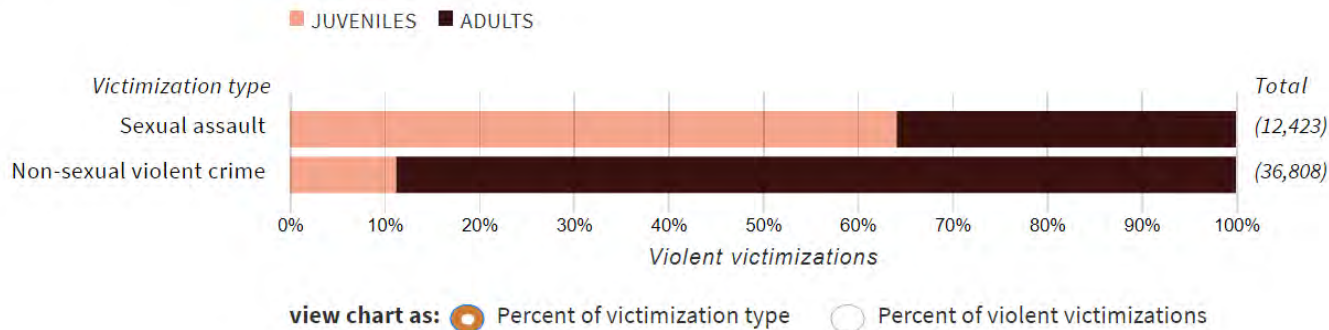


Sexual assault victims, by age

Violent victimizations that involved a sexual assault, by victim age, Michigan, 2019

Hover over bars for more detail.

Hover over a category in legend to isolate that category.



Note: Excludes 1,183 violent victimizations for which victim age is unknown. See [Methodology](#) for description of [sexual assault victimizations](#), [non-sexual violent crime victimizations](#), and [juvenile and adult age categories](#).

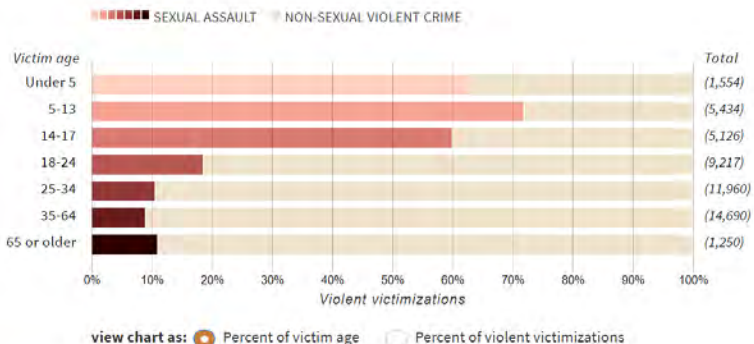
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, based on data from the Federal Bureau of Investigation, National Incident-Based Reporting System, 2019.



Violent victimizations that involved a sexual assault, by victim age, Michigan, 2019

Hover over bars for more detail.

Hover over a category in legend to isolate that category.



Note: Excludes 1,183 violent victimizations for which victim age is unknown. See [Methodology](#) for description of [sexual assault victimizations](#) and [non-sexual violent crime victimizations](#).
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, based on data from the Federal Bureau of Investigation, National Incident-Based Reporting System, 2019.

Sexual assaults against victims ages 5 to 13 made up about 8% of all violent victimization recorded by Michigan law enforcement.



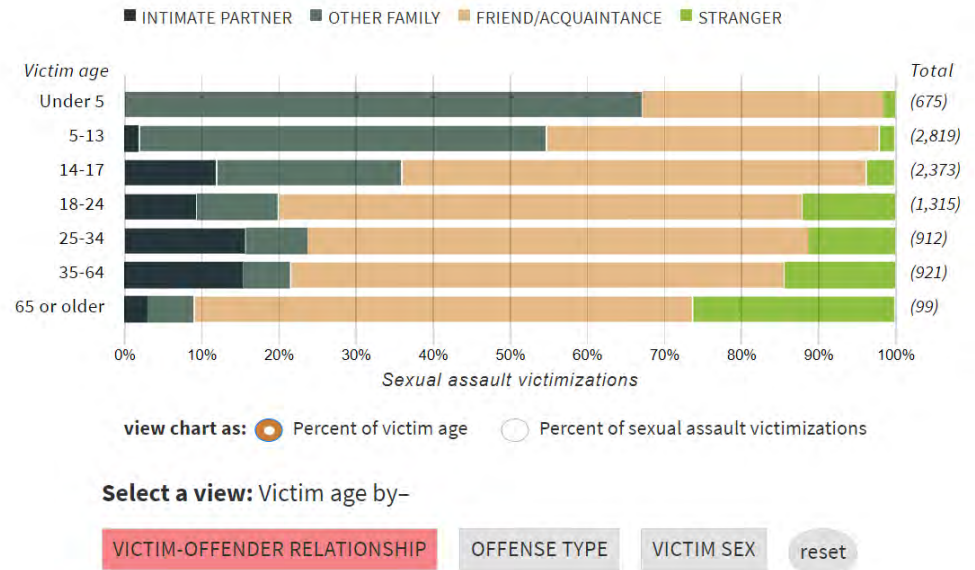


- Most rape and sexual assaults are committed by someone the victim knows.
- Sexual assaults of young children were most frequently committed by a relative.
- Most sexual assaults against victims aged 14 or older were committed by a friend or acquaintance.

Sexual assault victimizations, by victim age and victim-offender relationship, Michigan, 2019

Hover over bars for more detail.

Hover over a category in legend to isolate that category.





Bureau of Justice Statistics

Analyses using NIBRS data

U.S. Department of Justice
Office of Justice Programs
Bureau of Justice Statistics

—SPECIAL REPORT—

July 2021

NCSX
NATIONAL INCIDENT SYSTEM
Sexual Assaults and Sexual Assaults Enforcement, 2020

This report presents statistics on [sexual assault victimizations](#) that enforcement agencies in 20 states. The National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) provides information on four types of violent sexual assaults recorded by law enforcement with an object, and fondling. This report contains interactive characteristics of sexual assault victims to those of other serious victimizations rates by victim demographic characteristics, and provides information on sexual assaults. Data for this report were submitted to 20 states certified by the FBI to report all of their 2019 criminal justice data.

Click a state to create a map. Click another state to refresh.

U.S. Department of Justice
Office of Justice Programs
Bureau of Justice Statistics

December 2021

STATISTICAL BRIEF

NCJ 301554

Just the Stats

Female Murder Victims and Victim-Offender Relationship, 2021

Erica L. Smith, BJS Statistician

DECEMBER 2021
NCJ 305613

The percentage of females murdered by an intimate partner was five times higher than for males.

Of the estimated 4,970 female victims of murder and nonnegligent manslaughter in 2021, data reported by law enforcement agencies indicate that one-third (34%) were killed by an intimate partner (figure 1). By comparison, about 6% of the 17,970 males murdered that year were victims of intimate partner homicide.

Overall, three-quarters (78%) of female murders and more than half (56%) of male murders were perpetrated by someone known to the victim. About 16% of female murder victims were killed by a nonintimate family member—parent, grandparent, sibling, in-law, and other family member—compared to 10% of male murder victims.

A larger percentage of males (21%) than females (12%) were murdered by a stranger. For 1 out of every 3 male murder victims and 1 out of every 3 female murder victims, the relationship between the victim and the offender was unknown.

FIGURE 1
Percent of murder victims, by victim sex and relationship of victim to alleged offender, 2021

Relationship of victim to offender	Female (%)	Male (%)
Intimate partner	34	6
Nonintimate family	16	10
Friend or other known person	28	21
Stranger	12	21
Relationship unknown	10	40

Note: Bars indicate the confidence interval around each point estimate. For example, the estimated percentage of female murder victims perpetrated by an intimate partner in 2021 was 34%, plus or minus 1.9%. Findings are based on national estimates derived from the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS). See [Data Collection Procedures for Crime in the United States](#) (https://www.ojp.gov/ncj/303108/DCP-FBI-August-2020) for more information.

Source: National crime estimates based on data from the FBI's National Incident-Based Reporting System, 2021.

Hate Crime Recorded by Law Enforcement, 2010–2019

Erica L. Smith, BJS Statistician

From 2010 to 2019, the number of hate crime victims increased 7% from 2010 to 2019. Among the 7,314 hate crime incidents recorded by law enforcement in 2019, 8,812 victims were the targets of those incidents.

Findings in this report are based on data from FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Hate Crime Statistics Program (HCS). The HCS collects hate crime data regarding criminal offenses motivated, in whole or in part, by the offender's bias against a race or ethnicity, religion, disability, sexual orientation, gender, or gender identity. The HCS includes crimes reported to police that, after investigation, reveal sufficient evidence to support being recorded as hate crimes.

FIGURE 2
Number of violent and property crimes recorded by law enforcement, 2010–2019

Note: Includes counts for all incidents determined by law enforcement to be motivated by single or multiple types of bias against race, sex, ethnicity, religion, disability, sexual orientation, gender, or gender identity. For more information on participation rates of law enforcement agencies, see Methodology. See appendix table 4 for estimates.

Source: Federal Bureau of Investigation, Crime in the United States, 2010–2019.

Juvenile Crime in the United States

Violent crime arrests in 2022: 9.9% were for juveniles age 17 or younger

FIGURE 3
Total violent incidents in 2022: 9.3% involved a perceived offender ages 12 to 17

2022*

Age Group	2021 (%)	2022* (%)
11 or younger	1.2	1.2
12 to 17	7.7	9.3
18 to 29	25.0	23.9
30 or older	60.3	59.7
Multiple offenders of various ages	5.8	5.8

*Estimate is based on 10 or fewer sample cases, or coefficient of variation is greater than 50%.
†Parson year. There were no statistically significant differences between 2021 and 2022.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, [Crime Statistics Abstracts, 1995–2022](#) (NCJ 306004, BJS, April 2024). See Figures 3 and 4 for crime type definitions.

For a full list of NIBRS publications, visit the BJS publications library: <https://bjs.ojp.gov/library>.

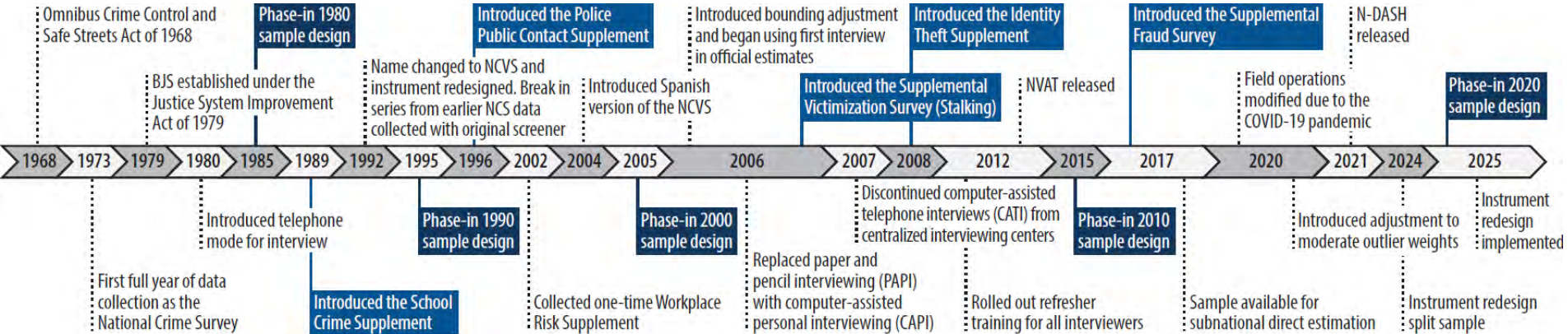


Bureau of Justice Statistics

Introduction to the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS)



The NCVS timeline





What is the National Crime Victimization Survey?

- Nation's primary source of information on **criminal victimization**
- Currently sponsored and directed by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS)
- Started in 1972 as the National Crime Survey
- Redesigned and renamed National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) in 1992
- Developed to complement the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program
- Crimes **reported** and **not reported** to the police

How are the data collected?

- Administered by the **U.S. Census Bureau**
- National **sample** of persons **age 12 or older** living in U.S. households
- **Panel design** – seven interviews over a course of 3.5 years (every 6 months)
- **Self-report survey** – persons asked about criminal victimizations experienced during the prior 6 months
- **Incident based** – collects information about each victimization incident





Violent crime

- Rape/sexual assault
- Robbery
- Aggravated assault
- Simple assault

Personal larceny

- Purse snatching
- Pocket picking

Property crime

- Burglary/trespassing
- Motor vehicle theft
- Other types of household theft

Characteristics of victims and crimes for the population and for subgroups

Source of national data on topics including *intimate partner violence, crimes against persons with disabilities, injury, firearms and crime, cost of crime, and reporting to police*

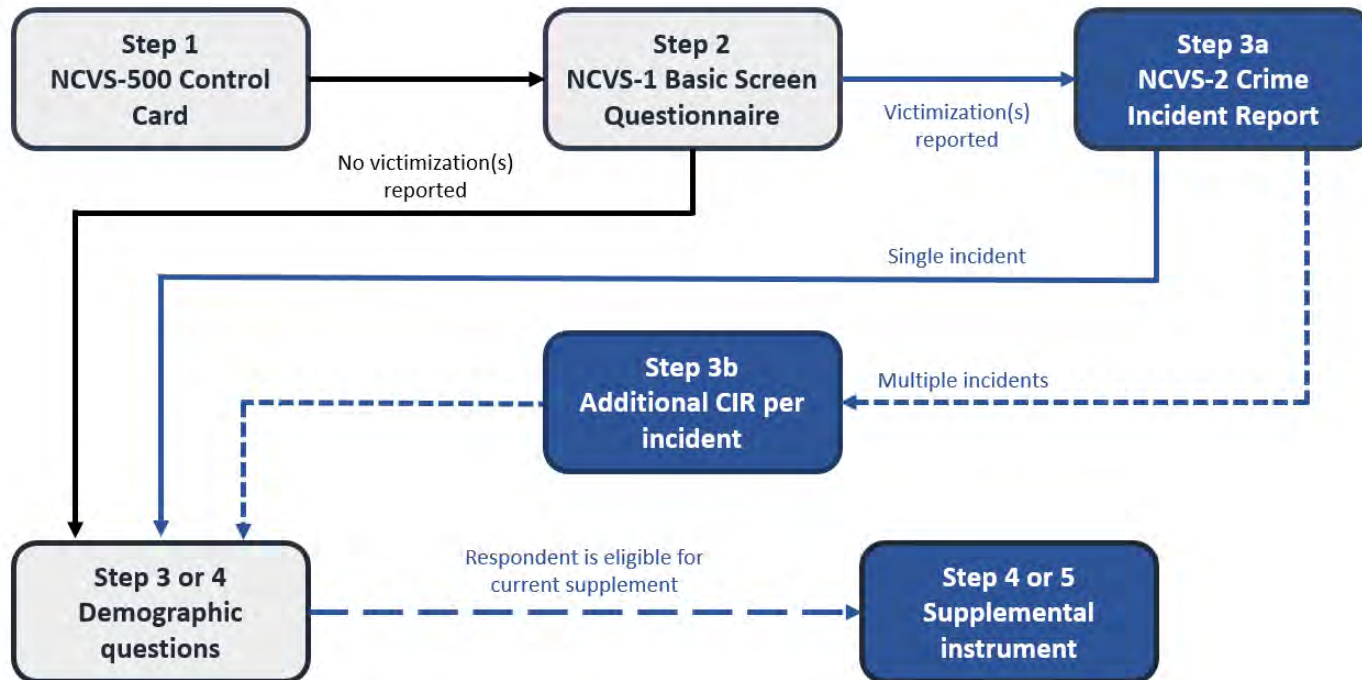


NCVS supplements

- Short topical surveys administered at the end of the NCVS interview to eligible respondents
- In recent years, BJS administered 5 different supplements on a rotating basis:
 - Identity Theft Supplement (ITS)
 - Police-Public Contact Survey (PPCS)
 - School Crime Supplement (SCS)
 - Supplemental Fraud Survey (SFS)
 - Supplemental Victimization Survey (SVS) – stalking



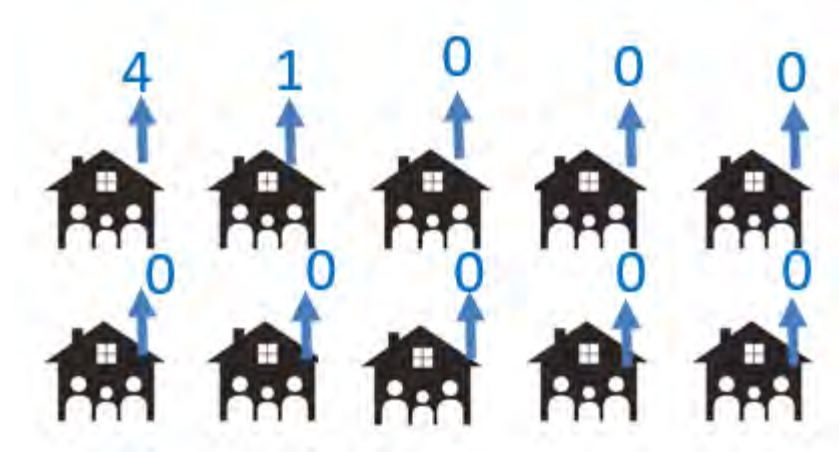
Flow of the NCVS instrument





Unit of analysis

Household estimates: based on counting **households** affected by the crime
→ 5 property crimes among these 10 households

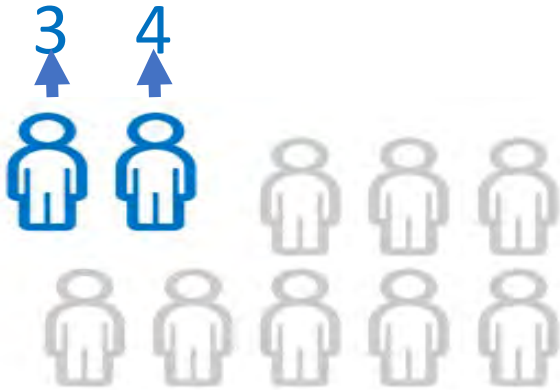




Unit of analysis

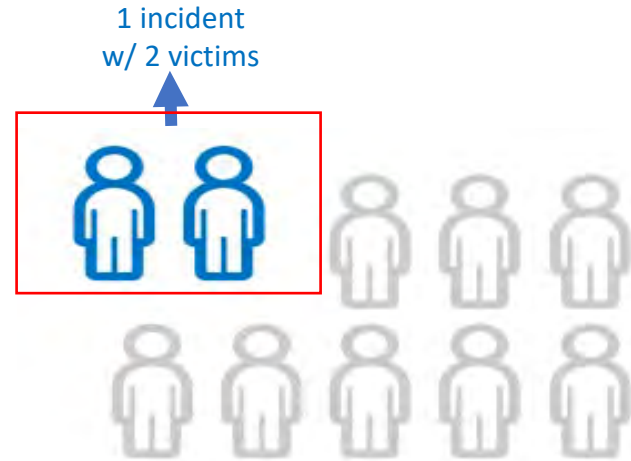
Victimization estimates: based on counting ***victimizations***

→ 7 victimizations among these 10 people



Incident estimates: based on counting ***incidents***

→ 1 incident among these 10 people





Unit of analysis



Prevalence estimates: based on counting ***victims***

→ 2 victims among these 10 people



Calculating victimization rates with NCVS data

- Victimization estimates are often presented as rates
 - Rate per 1,000 persons during a specific time (T)

- Violent victimization rate $_T = \frac{\text{Number of victimizations}_T}{\text{Number of **persons** 12 or older}_T} * 1,000$

- Property victimization rate $_T = \frac{\text{Number of victimizations}_T}{\text{Number of **households**}_T} * 1,000$



Calculating victimization rates with NCVS data:

- Number of violent victimizations (age 12 or older): **6,624,953**
- U.S. population (age 12 or older): **282,304,639**

$$\text{Violent victimization rate}_{2022} = \frac{6,624,953}{282,304,639} \times 1000 = 23.5$$

- In 2022, there were **23.5** violent victimizations per 1,000 people age 12 or older in the U.S.



BJS

Bureau of Justice Statistics

Analysis using ICVVS data

U.S. Department of Justice
Office of Justice Programs
Bureau of Justice Statistics

November 2021, NCJ 304714

Crime Against Persons with Disabilities, 2009–2019 – Statistical Tables

Erika Harrell, Ph.D., BJS Statistician

In 2019, the rate of violent victimization against persons with disabilities was nearly four times the rate for persons without disabilities (41.2 compared to 12.4 per 1,000 age 12 or older) (figure 3). Since July 2016, the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) has added all respondents their disability status, allowing rates by disability status to be generated solely from NCVS data. See *Methodology*. Prior to this, American Community Survey (ACS) population data were used to calculate the rate of violent victimization against persons with disabilities, which was at least twice the rate for persons without disabilities every year from 2009 to 2019.

FIGURE 3
Rate of violent victimization, by disability status, 2009–2019 (2-year rolling average)

Notes: Based on the noninstitutionalized U.S. resident population age 12 or older. The definition of noninstitutionalized population differs by survey methodology. Estimates for the 2-year rolling average for persons with disabilities were calculated using the population with a disability in the standard population, 12 years old and over. Estimates for persons without disabilities were calculated with population data from the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS). Rates were calculated with population data from the American Community Survey (ACS). Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2008–2019, and U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2009–2019.

Highlights

From 2017 to 2019—

- Persons with disabilities were victims of 36% of all nonfatal violent crime, while accounting for about 12% of the population.
- The rate of violent victimization against persons with disabilities (46.2 per 1,000 age 12 or older) was almost four times the rate for persons without disabilities (12.3 per 1,000).
- One in three robbery victims (33%) had at least one disability.
- Persons with cognitive disabilities had the highest rate of violent victimization (81.3 per 1,000 among the disability types measured).
- Nineteen percent of rapes or sexual assaults against persons with disabilities were reported to police, compared to 36% of those against persons without disabilities.

U.S. Department of Justice
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Office of Justice Programs
Bureau of Justice Statistics

MARCH 2021

SPECIAL REPORT

NCJ 304720

Criminal Victimization in the 22 Largest U.S. States, 2017–2019

Grace Keza, MPP, and Rachel E. Morgan, PhD, BJS Statisticians

Among the 22 most populous states, 13 had violent victimization rates that were higher than the rate for the United States (11.6 violent victimizations per 1,000 persons age 12 or older) during the aggregate period of 2017 to 2019 (figure 1). Seven states had rates that were lower. These findings are based on data from the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS).¹ The NCVS is the nation's primary source of data on criminal victimization, including crimes reported and not reported to police. Violent victimization in the NCVS includes rape or sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated and simple assault.

This is the Bureau of Justice Statistics' (BJS) first release of substantial nonfatal violent and property victimization data collected directly through the NCVS. To produce direct substantiated victimization statistics, BJS redesigned the NCVS sample in 2016 to accommodate per-cap estimates with data aggregated over a minimum of 3 years.² This report presents selected state-level estimates of violent and property victimization for the 3-year aggregate period of 2017–19 in the 22 largest U.S. states: Arizona, California, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

FIGURE 1
Rate of violent victimization per 1,000 persons age 12 or older in the 22 largest states, 2017–19

Notes: Violent victimization includes rape or sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, and simple assault. Estimates include 90% confidence intervals. The U.S. Crime Bureau reviewed the data product for methodological soundness, including the use of a 3-year aggregate period for the 22 states and certain nonresponse cases within those states. See *Methodology*. ¹NCVS redesign to use the NCVS sample size and multistage distribution to enable production of state-level to triennial estimates for the 22 states and certain nonresponse cases within those states. See *Methodology*. ²Annual *NCVS*, BJS, October 2020. ³Comparison group with comparison groups significant at the 90% confidence level. Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2017–19.

Highlights

- Wyoming had the lowest rate of violent victimization (7.5 per 1,000 persons age 12 or older).
- New York had the highest rate of violent victimization (21.5 per 1,000 persons age 12 or older).
- 13 of the 22 largest states had rates higher than the national average (11.6 per 1,000 persons age 12 or older).
- 7 of the 22 largest states had rates lower than the national average.

U.S. Department of Justice
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Office of Justice Programs
Bureau of Justice Statistics

October 2022

JUST THE STATS

NCJ 305127

Carjacking Victimization, 1995–2021

Erika Harrell, Ph.D., BJS Statistician

Key findings

- Based on 3-year moving averages, the rate of nonfatal carjacking victimization¹ declined 78%, from 0.53 per 1,000 persons age 16 or older in 1995 to 0.12 per 1,000 in 2021 (figure 1).²
- Over the past 10 years (2012–2021), the rate of nonfatal carjacking victimization has ranged from 0.09 per 1,000 persons to 0.15 per 1,000.
- During 2017–21, nonfatal carjackings were more likely to take place at or near the victim's home (69%) than in other locations (table 1).
- The majority of nonfatal carjackings involved an offender with a weapon (59%). Offenders armed with firearms accounted for 38% of nonfatal carjackings.
- Victims were as likely to resist the offender in a nonfatal carjacking (53%) as to not resist during the crime (47%). About one in four (26%) nonfatal carjackings resulted in victim injury.
- Offenders in nonfatal carjackings were more likely to be strangers to the victim (64%) than known to the victim (36%).
- Males were as likely as females to experience nonfatal carjackings (0.12 per 1,000 each) (table 2).
- Black persons (0.26 per 1,000) were more likely than white persons (0.07 per 1,000) and as likely as Hispanic persons (0.22 per 1,000) to experience nonfatal carjackings.
- The rate of nonfatal carjacking victimization of persons in households with annual incomes of below \$75,000 (0.16 per 1,000) was more than three times that of those in households with incomes of \$75,000 or more (0.05 per 1,000).

Nonfatal carjacking measure

To measure nonfatal carjacking using data from the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), cases were selected that met these criteria: (a) a complete or attempted robbery occurred, (b) the victim was age 16 or older, and (c) a car or other motor vehicle, such as a truck or any other motorized vehicle legal allowed on public roads or highways, was taken or an attempt was made to take such a vehicle. For additional methodological details regarding the NCVS, see *Methodology in Criminal Victimization 20* (NCJ 300151), BJS, September 2020.

Figure 1 features trend estimates of nonfatal carjacking victimization with 3-year moving average Tables 1 and 2 show an aggregate period of multiple years. These approaches increase the reliability and stability of the nonfatal carjacking estimates.

Notes: ¹Because the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) is based on interviews with victims, it does not collect information on fatal carjacking. ²The rate national significance is reported for both the 90% and 95% confidence levels. See figure and tables for testing on specific findings.

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Office of Justice Programs
Bureau of Justice Statistics

JUNE 2022

STATISTICAL BRIEF

NCJ 304277

Violent Victimization by Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity, 2017–2020

Jennifer L. Truman, Ph.D., and Rachel E. Morgan, Ph.D., BJS Statisticians

During the 4-year aggregate period of 2017 to 2020, the rates of violent victimization were significantly higher for persons age 16 or older who self-identified as lesbian, gay, or bisexual than for those who identified as straight, according to the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS).¹ Persons who identified as lesbian or gay experienced 43.3 victimizations per 1,000 persons age 16 or older, more than twice the rate among persons who identified as straight (19.9 per 1,000) (figure 1).² Violent victimization includes rape or sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, and simple assault.

Based on 2017–20 population data from the NCVS, 1.4% of persons age 16 or older self-identified as being lesbian or gay and 0.7% identified as being bisexual. (See appendix table 9.) The rate of violent victimization was significantly higher among bisexual persons.

In the NCVS, categories of sexual orientation include lesbian or gay, bisexual, straight, and something else. See *Terms and Definitions* for more information on these categories. See *Terms and Definitions* for testing on specific findings. See figures and tables for testing on specific findings.

FIGURE 1
Rate of violent victimization, by sexual orientation and gender identity, 2017–20

Notes: ¹Because the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) is based on interviews with victims, it does not collect information on fatal carjacking. ²The rate national significance is reported for both the 90% and 95% confidence levels. See figure and tables for testing on specific findings.

Highlights

During 2017 to 2020—

- The rate of violent victimization of lesbian or gay persons (43.3 victimizations per 1,000 persons age 16 or older) was more than twice the rate for straight persons (19.9 per 1,000).
- The rate of violent victimization against transgender persons (53.5 victimizations per 1,000 persons age 16 or older) was 2.5 times the rate among cisgender persons (20.5 per 1,000).
- About 58% of violent victimizations of lesbian or gay persons were reported to police.
- Domestic violence was eight times as high among bisexual persons (32.3 victimizations per 1,000 persons age 16 or older) and more than twice as high among lesbian or gay persons (19.9 per 1,000) as it was among straight persons (4.2 per 1,000).
- Violent victimizations of bisexual persons (31%) were less likely to be reported to police than violent victimizations of straight persons (45%).
- The violent victimization rate for bisexual females (31.2 victimizations per 1,000 persons age 16 or older) was eight times the rate for straight females (19.9 per 1,000).

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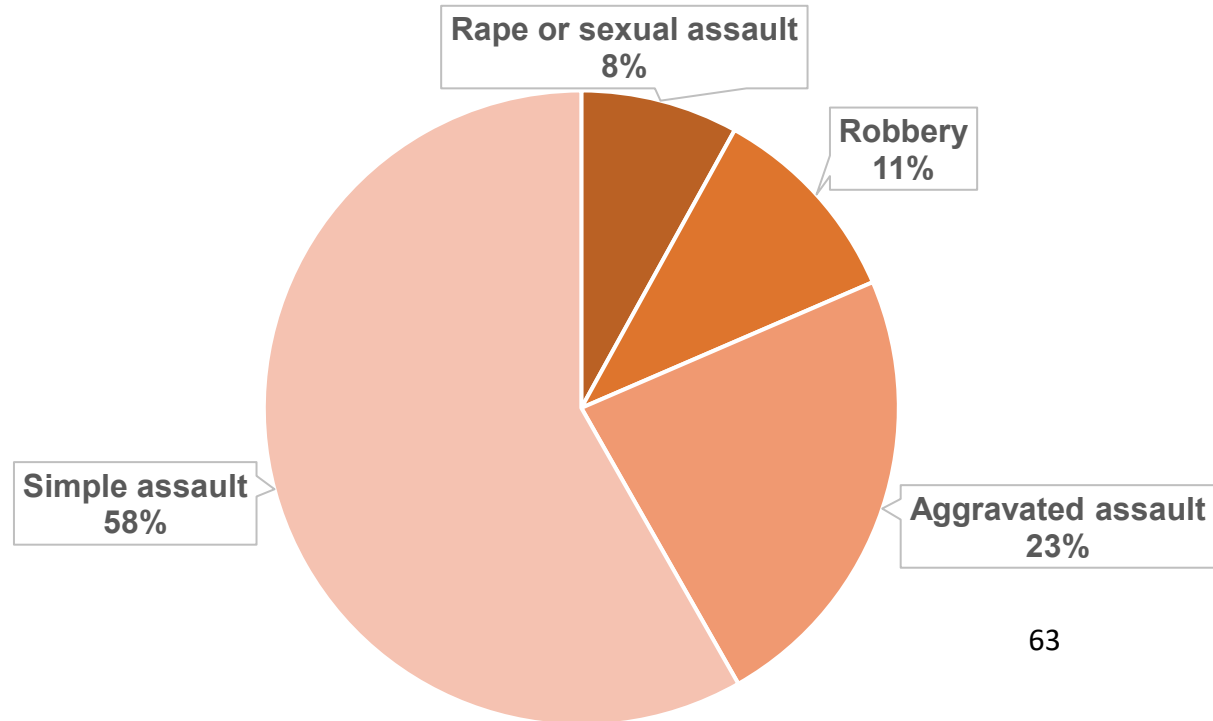
Bureau of Justice Statistics

Recent NCVS Findings from *Criminal Victimization, 2022*



Distribution of violent victimization in 2022

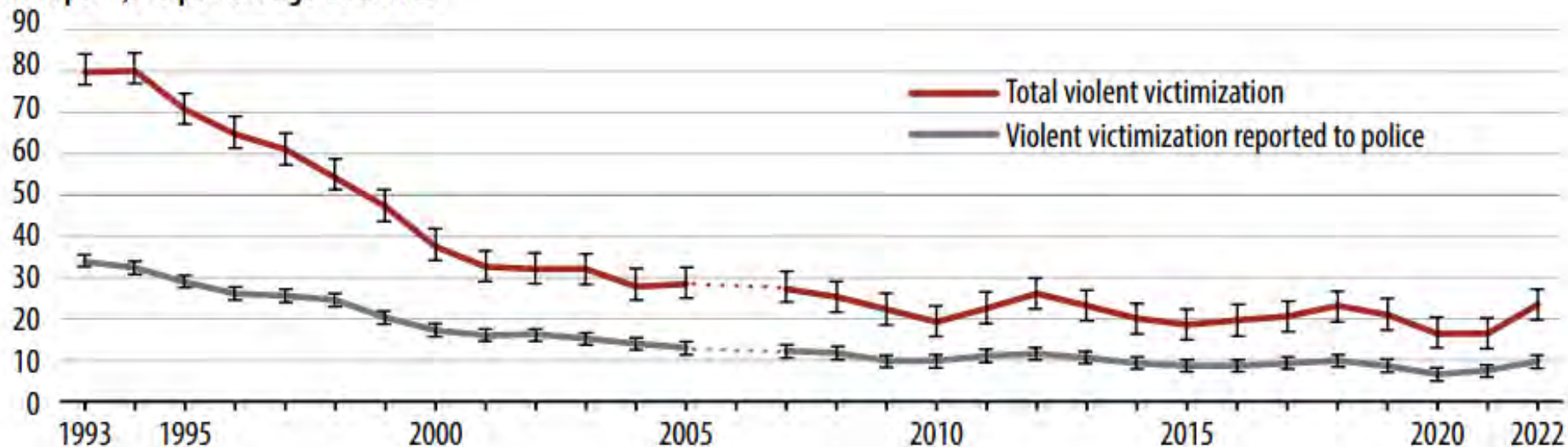
- In 2022, the majority of violent victimizations (58%) were **simple assaults**





The rate of violent victimization **declined** 71% from 1993 (79.8 per 1,000) to 2022 (23.5)

Rate per 1,000 persons age 12 or older



Note: Estimates for 2006 should not be compared to other years.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 1993–2022.



In 2022 —

About **2 in 5** violent victimizations were reported to police.



42%

Total
violence



21%

Rape/sexual
assault



50%

Aggravated
assault



37%

Simple
assault



In 2022 —

Nearly half of intimate partner violence and domestic violence victimizations were not reported to police



48%

Intimate partner
violence



46%

Domestic
violence

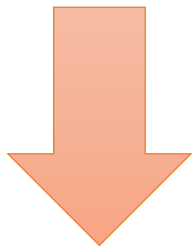


Across the 5-year period from 2018 to 2022 —



The rate of aggravated assault was **higher** in 2022 than 2018

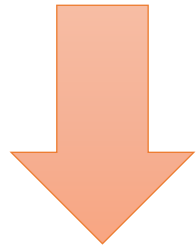
Violent crime involving a weapon was **higher** in 2022 than 2018



The rate of rape or sexual assault was **lower** in 2022 than 2018



Across the 5-year period from 2018 to 2022 —



Overall rate property crime was **lower** in 2022 than 2018

Burglary or trespassing was **lower** in 2022 than 2018



The rate of motor vehicle theft was **higher** in 2022 than 2018



From 2021 to 2022, rates of violent victimization **increased** for —

- Both male and female persons
- White and Hispanic persons
- All age groups, except persons ages 50-64
- All marital statuses, except widowed persons
- All income groups



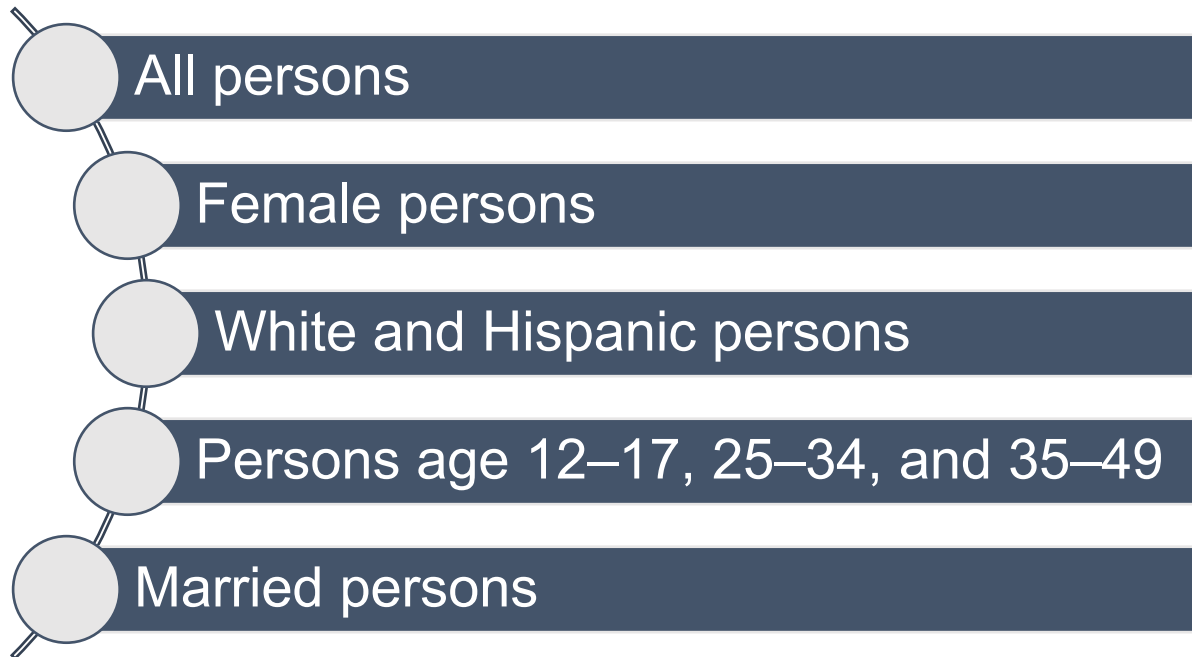
From 2021 to 2022, the rates of —



- Overall property crime **increased**
- Motor vehicle theft **increased**
- Other household theft **increased**



From 2021 to 2022, rates of violent victimization reported to police **increased** for —





About 10% of violent victimization involved a firearm in 2022, up from 2021

	2021	2022*
Total violent victimizations	4,598,310 †	6,624,950
Firearm victimizations		
Number	326,890 †	640,710
Percent	7.1% †	9.7%
Rate ^a	1.2 †	2.3
Firearm victimizations reported to police		
Number	237,980 †	389,590
Percent	72.8%	60.8%

- In 2022, about **61%** of firearm victimizations were reported to police

*Comparison year.

†Significant difference from comparison year at the 95% confidence level.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2021 and 2022.



Bureau of Justice Statistics

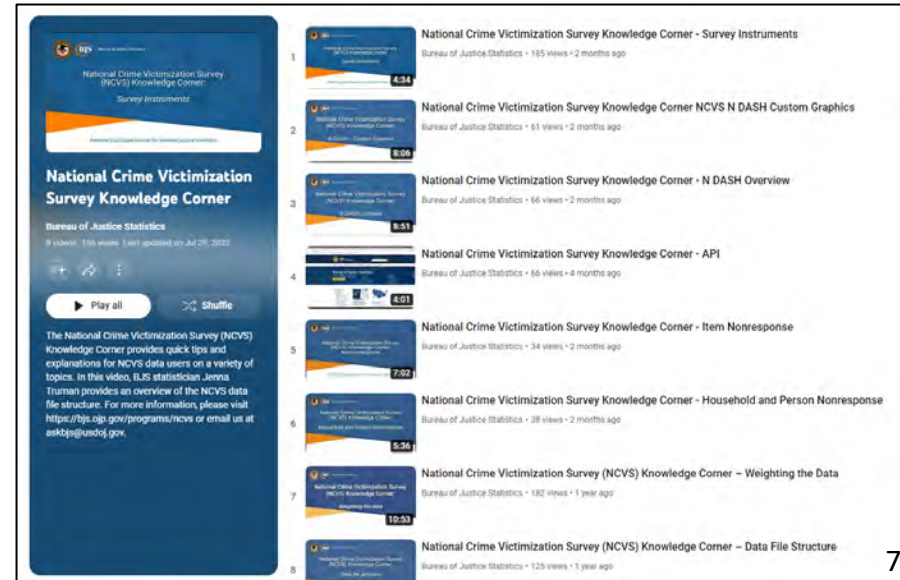
Other topics in *Criminal Victimization, 2022*

- Share of violent victimizations for which victims received assistance from a victim service provider
- Victimization rates by
 - Veteran status
 - Citizenship status
 - Urbanicity (urban, suburban, and rural)
- Prevalence estimates



Want to learn more about the NCVS?

- Check out our new **Knowledge Corner** series
 - The National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) Knowledge Corner provides quick tips and explanations for NCVS data users on a variety of topics
 - [Knowledge Corner playlist](#)
- Check out the website!
 - <https://bjs.ojp.gov/data-collection/ncvs>





Bureau of Justice Statistics

Both collections cover an overlapping, but not identical set of crimes and characteristics



NCVS	Both	NIBRS
Crimes not reported to law enforcement	Crime types: rape/sexual assault*, robbery, assault, burglary, motor vehicle theft, purse-snatching, pocket-picking	Crime types: Homicide/nonnegligent manslaughter, human trafficking, kidnapping
Based on a nationally representative sample	Incident characteristics: Crimes reported to police, victim-offender relationship, weapon involvement, victim injury, location of crime	Based on counts of crimes reported by law enforcement agencies**
Additional demographic characteristics: Sexual orientation/gender identity, disability status, citizenship, veteran status	Victim demographics: race/ Hispanic origin***, sex, ages 12 or older	Crimes against – persons 11 or younger, persons who are institutionalized, persons on military bases, commercial establishments, and society
Consequences of crime: Socio-emotional and financial consequences for victims	Indicator of whether incident/victimization resulted in arrest	Clearance and arrest outcomes for criminal incidents
Use of victim services	Statistics at subnational levels	Arrestees: demographic and weapons possession

*The NCVS's and NIBRS's definitions of rape/sexual assault differ slightly. See the Glossary on the FBI's Crime Data Explorer for the Uniform Crime Reporting Program's definition of rape. See *Criminal Victimization, 2022* (NCJ 307089, BJS, September 2023) for details on the measurement of rape or sexual assault in the NCVS.

**Estimates are weighted to compensate for incomplete reporting.

***For NIBRS, not all law enforcement agencies are required to report Hispanic origin, which can result in a higher degree of missing data compared to other variables.



Rate of crime per 1,000 reported to police in the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) and in the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), 2021 and 2022

Type of crime	Rate per 1,000 persons			
	2021 NIBRS ^a	2022 NIBRS ^{a*}	2021 NCVS	2022 NCVS [*]
Violent crime excluding simple assault	4.00	3.98	2.91 †	4.70
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	0.07	0.06	~	~
Rape/sexual assault ^b	0.46 †	0.42	0.25 †	0.40
Robbery	0.61	0.65	1.00 †	1.58
Aggravated assault	2.85	2.85	1.66 †	2.72
	Rate per 1,000 persons		Rate per 1,000 households	
	2021 NIBRS ^a	2022 NIBRS ^{a*}	2021 NCVS	2022 NCVS [*]
Property crime	19.44	20.65	27.82 †	32.44
Burglary ^c	2.73	2.75	3.66	4.53
Motor vehicle theft	2.73	2.96	3.32 †	4.42

See [The National Crime Victimization Survey and the National Incident-Based Reporting System: A complementary picture of crime in 2022](#) (NCJ 307589, BJS, December 2023) for more information and table notes.



Bureau of Justice Statistics

Which data collection can I use
for my question on crime?



NCVS

See [Criminal Victimization](#) annual bulletin series for more information on reporting to police.

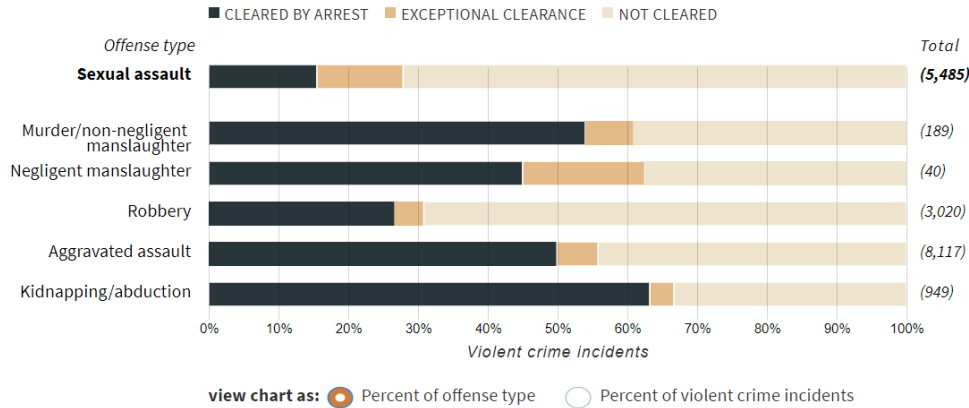
TABLE 4
Percent of victimizations reported to police, by type of crime, 2021 and 2022

Type of crime	2021	2022*
Total violent crime^a	45.6%	41.5%
Rape/sexual assault ^b	21.5	21.4
Robbery	60.0	64.0
Assault	46.0 ‡	40.6
Aggravated assault	60.5 †	49.9
Simple assault	42.3	36.8
Violent crime excluding simple assault^c	52.2%	48.0%
Selected characteristics of violent crime^d		
Domestic violence ^e	48.9%	53.8%
Intimate partner violence ^f	50.7	51.5
Stranger violence	48.4 †	36.0
Violent crime with an injury	55.9	48.8
Violent crime with a weapon	60.5 ‡	51.7
Total property crime	30.8%	31.8%
Burglary/trespassing ^g	40.7	43.8
Burglary ^h	41.5	44.9
Trespassing ⁱ	39.4	41.2
Motor vehicle theft	76.9	80.9
Other theft ^j	26.1	26.4



Bureau of Justice Statistics

Violent crime incidents cleared by arrest, exceptional means, and not cleared, Colorado, 2019



The clearance rate was lower for sexual assault compared to other violent crimes in Colorado.

- **72%** of sexual assault incidents **not cleared**.
- **15.5%** cleared by **arrest**.
- **12.5%** cleared by **exceptional means***

Note: See *Methodology* for descriptions of [cleared, cleared by arrest, and exceptional clearance](#).

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, based on data from the Federal Bureau of Investigation, National Incident-Based Reporting System, 2019.

Source: BJS analysis of the FBI's NIBRS, 2019

URL: [Sexual Assaults Recorded by Law Enforcement, 2019 | Bureau of Justice Statistics \(ojp.gov\)](https://www.ojp.gov/bjs/law-enforcement/sexual-assaults-recorded-by-law-enforcement-2019)



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School Crime Supplement to the NCVS

Table 2.5. Type of bullying by student characteristics: Among all students, percentage who experienced various types of bullying, by selected student characteristics: School year 2021–22

Student characteristics	Bullied in any way	Made fun of, called names, or insulted	Spread rumors	Shared private information, photos, or videos	Threatened with harm	Pushed, shoved, tripped, or spit on	Tried to make do things they did not want to do	Excluded from activities, social media, or communications	Property destroyed on purpose
Total	19.2	11.9	13.0	2.5	3.3	4.9	2.5	3.7	1.4
Sex									
Male	16.7	10.5	9.7	1.8	3.7	6.0	2.6	2.6	2.0
Female	21.8	13.4	16.6	3.2	2.9	3.7	2.5	4.9	0.8

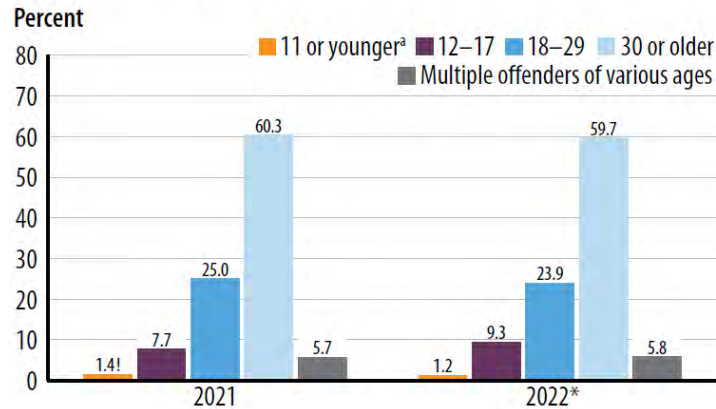
See [Student Reports of Bullying web tables](#) or the [School Crime Supplement data collection](#) page for more information.



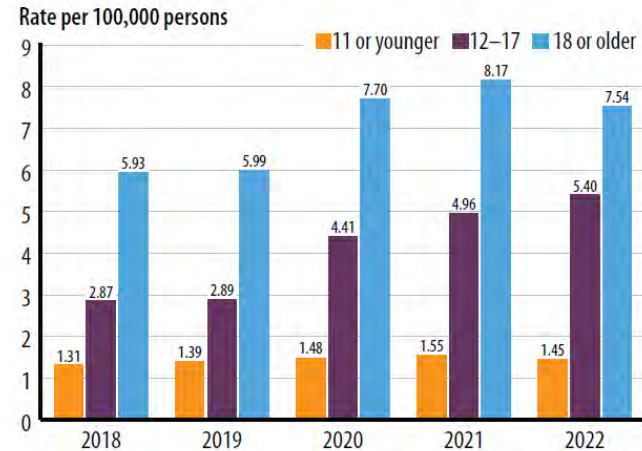
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Both NCVS and NIBRS

Percent of nonfatal violent incidents, by age of offender, 2021 and 2022



Homicide rate per 100,000 persons, by age of victim, 2018-2022



See [Crimes Involving Juveniles, 1993-2022](#) for more information on both figures. Additional data (not pictured) on crimes and bullying at school and other characteristics of school crime, can be analyzed using the [School Crime Supplement \(SCS\)](#) to the NCVS.



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NIBRS

Human Trafficking (HT) Offenses in NIBRS

- For purposes of involuntary servitude
- For purposes of commercial sex acts

2,223 Incidents

2,680 Victimization

(matching current filters)

Filters ⓘ

RESET FILTERS

Data Year
2022

OFFENSE ⓘ

Bar Pie Donut Lollipop

Victimization count by offense, state: All, agency: All, 2022

Data year: 2022, Offense category: Human trafficking, Unit of analysis: Count



Bureau of Justice Statistics based on data from the Federal Bureau of Investigation, National Incident-Based Reporting System. Data last refresh date: 1/28/2024 5:12:44 PM.



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Victimizations, State and Offense Category by Data Year and Offense

State	Offense Category	Data Year				
		2021		2022		
		Human Trafficking, Commercial Sex Acts	Human Trafficking, Involuntary Servitude	Human Trafficking, Commercial Sex Acts	Human Trafficking, Involuntary Servitude	
	Arkansas	Human Trafficking	6.0	2.0	8.0	2.0
	Colorado	Human Trafficking	74.0	5.0	55.0	9.0
	Connecticut	Human Trafficking	7.0	4.0	6.0	5.0
	Idaho	Human Trafficking	6.0	1.0	32.0	4.0
	Massachusetts	Human Trafficking	31.0	12.0	39.0	6.0
	Michigan	Human Trafficking	36.0	7.0	41.0	8.0
	Minnesota	Human Trafficking	126.0	4.0	95.0	7.0
	Missouri	Human Trafficking	45.0	0.0	30.0	10.0
	Nevada	Human Trafficking	220.0	3.0	196.0	3.0
	North Carolina	Human Trafficking	29.0	34.0	39.0	36.0
	North Dakota	Human Trafficking	7.0	0.0	6.0	0.0
	Tennessee	Human Trafficking	118.0	2.0	82.0	5.0
	Texas	Human Trafficking	374.0	192.0	367.0	229.0
	Washington	Human Trafficking	56.0	7.0	55.0	4.0

Filter Summary: Data Year (2021 & 2022), Reporting State (Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut and 11 more), Reporting County (None), MSA (None), Crime Type (Crimes Against Society, Fraud and Other Financial Crimes, Property Crime and 1 more), Offense Category (& Human Trafficking), Offense (All), Victim Type (Business, Financial Institution, Government and 6 more), Victim Age (Null, Age 1-4, Age 15-17 and 6 more), Victim Race (Null, AIAN, Asian and 5 more), Victim Sex (Null, Female, Male and 1 more), Offender Age (Null, Age 1-4, Age 15-17 and 6 more), Offender Race (Null, AIAN, Asian and 5 more), Offender Sex (Null, Female, Male and 1 more), Relationship Status (Null, Friend or Acquaintance Relationship, Intimate Partner and 4 more)

Bureau of Justice Statistics, based on data from the Federal Bureau of Investigation, National Incident-Based Reporting System. Data last refresh date: 1/26/2024 5:12:44 PM.



NIBRS

Human Trafficking (HT) Offenses in NIBRS

- Involuntary servitude (HT-IS)
- Commercial sex acts (HT-CSA)

In 2022, there were an estimated –

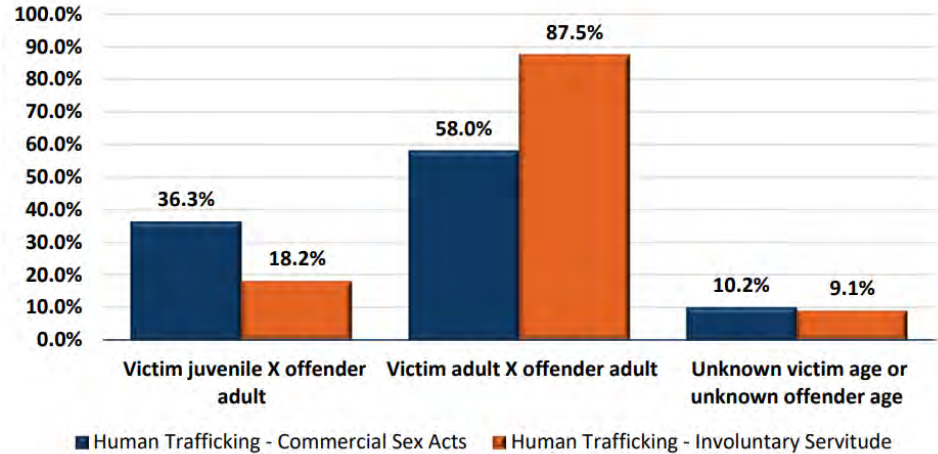
2,400 victims of HT-CSA

- **36.3%** of victims of human trafficking for commercial sex acts were juveniles.

600 victims of HT-IS

- **↑ 21%** from 2021

Human trafficking in the U.S., by victim and offender age, 2022



Source: FBI, Crime in the United States, 2022. Access report at: [CDE \(cjis.gov\)](https://www.cjis.gov)



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Takeaways

- NCVS and NIBRS measure different constructs
 - Neither one is right or wrong
- Both provide a more complete picture of crime
 - Compliment each other
- Answer different questions



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How to access NIBRS data and statistics?

- BJS statistical reports (<https://bjs.ojp.gov/library>)
- [LEARCAT](#) online NIBRS analysis tool, 2016-2022
- Download NIBRS data files
 - Public-use files available through the National Archive of Criminal Justice Data ([NACJD | Home Page \(umich.edu\)](#))
 - FBI Crime Data Explorer (<https://cde.ucr.cjis.gov/LATEST/webapp/#/pages/downloads>)
 - FBI API (<https://cde.ucr.cjis.gov/LATEST/webapp/#/pages/docApi>)



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Federal Bureau of Investigation
Domestic Justice Information Services Director

Indicators for Crime Estimates Using NIBRS Data

SEPTEMBER 2021

Marcus Berzofsky, Kelle Barrick, and Tim Scott (RTI)
Erica L. Smith (BJS)
Cynthia Barnett-Ryan (FBI-CJIS)

Introduction

This document describes the crime indicators that will be estimated based on data from the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). NIBRS offers a robust set of characteristics about crime incidents reported to police, recording up to 58 data elements for each incident. The broad scope of information collected in NIBRS will greatly improve the nation's understanding of crime and public safety. This document details which indicators will be included in estimation and the rationale for their inclusion in the report on crime in the United States.

Overview of the NIBRS transition

The FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program has collected data on crimes known to law enforcement for more than 90 years through the Summary Reporting System (SRS). Data submitted through SRS were aggregated by type of offense and by jurisdiction. The UCR is based on reports from law enforcement agencies throughout the United States. The UCR is based on reports from law enforcement agencies throughout the United States. The UCR is based on reports from law enforcement agencies throughout the United States.

NIBRS captures detailed data about the characteristics of criminal incidents, including information on a broader array of offenses, types and amount of property lost, demographic information about victims, offenders, and persons arrested; and what type of weapon, if any, was used in the incident. Additionally, NIBRS collects information on offenses that were not part of SRS, like animal cruelty and kidnapping. Moreover, these offenses more accurately reflect additional types of crime handled by police agencies, such as destruction of property, intimidation, and identity theft.

NIBRS represented an important step forward in the measurement of crime reported by law enforcement. However, despite providing an improved source of crime data, NIBRS has been hampered by lack of participation among law enforcement agencies. In 2012, BJS, in partnership with the FBI's Criminal Justice Information Services (CJIS) Division, launched the National Crime Statistics Exchange (NCSE-X).



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Domestic Justice Information Services Director

Estimation Procedures for Crimes in the United States Based on NIBRS Data

AUGUST 2022

Marcus Berzofsky, Dan Liao, and G. Lance Couzens (RTI International)
Erica L. Smith (BJS)
Cynthia Barnett-Ryan (FBI-CJIS)

This report describes the estimation process for crime statistics that will be published by the FBI based solely on data submitted by state and local law enforcement agencies to the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS). It provides a basic background on general estimation and the use of confidence intervals around the estimates. Estimation refers to the statistical process that allows inferences to be made about an outcome of interest (e.g., the number of murders in the United States) in a population, even if information about the outcome is only known for part of the population.

Additionally, the report describes why estimation is needed to generate national statistics on reported crime based on NIBRS data, discusses how the new estimation process will differ from the previous

state crime estimates. The aggregate crime counts and estimates from the SRS served data users well over the years, but the growing need for more detailed information on crime known to law enforcement led to the development of NIBRS in the mid-1980s. After NIBRS was established, state crime reporting programs and local agencies could decide if they would report data using SRS or NIBRS. To accommodate that choice, the FBI's UCR Program collected crime and arrest data through both SRS and NIBRS, and annual national estimates of reported crime were based on the aggregation of both sources of data.

In 2016, with support from prominent law enforcement organizations, the FBI announced that the UCR Program would retire the SRS on January 1, 2021. Following that decision, the UCR Program increased BI, working (BJS), also transition support

tion on offers several SRS: en crime fense in an imposed the us offense

issue offense re contributes a incident only counts the highest offense (BJS) (BJS)

NIBRS Estimation Data Elements by Offense Type and Geographical Location

Offense Type

Geographical Location

Year

Size/Agency Type

SEARCH

Access the FBI's Crime Data Explorer (CDE) –

- Download NIBRS estimation tables
- Download unweighted NIBRS data files
- View national estimates
- Primers on –
 - Weighting and imputation procedures
 - Population estimates
 - Interpreting confidence intervals
 - Indicators produced from NIBRS



Additional BJS NIBRS Resources

- [BJS NIBRS Website](#)
- [LEARCAT](#)
- [NIBRS Extract Files](#)



About

The National Archive of Criminal Justice Data (NACJD) is the place to discover, access, and analyze data on crime and justice.

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[3,517 studies](#)

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Name	Size	Preview	Download
DS0 Study-Level Files	437 KB		
DS1 Batch Header File	23 MB		
DS2 Administrative File	4 GB		
DS3 Incident-Level File	54 GB		
DS4 Victim-Level File	48 GB		
DS5 Arrestee-Level File	27 GB		
DS6 Offender-Level File	59 GB		



How to access NCVS data and statistics?

1. BJS statistical reports (<https://bjs.ojp.gov/library>)
2. N-DASH online data tool (<https://ncvs.bjs.ojp.gov/Home>)
3. Data files
 - Public-use files available through the National Archive of Criminal Justice Data (<https://www.icpsr.umich.edu/web/NACJD/series/95>)
 - Apply for restricted-use files through ResearchDataGov (<https://www.researchdatagov.org/>)
4. NCVS API (<https://bjs.ojp.gov/national-crime-victimization-survey-ncvs-api>)



NCVS Resources

- Resources for calculating victimization (and incident) rates, numbers, and percentages
 - [NCVS Resource Guide](#) and [Codebooks](#) (NACJD)
 - [NCVS Technical Documentation](#)
 - Variance estimation
 - User's guides
 - [Generalized variance function \(GVF\) parameters](#)
 - [Direct variance estimation](#)
 - NACJD [Learning Guide](#) for the NCVS
 - Register for the NCVS workshop at ASC 2024 in San Francisco!



Updates from BJS

- Subscribe to [JUSTSTATS](#)
 - Stay up-to-date with data releases, statistical report releases, and data tool updates
- Follow BJS on X (@BJSgov) and Facebook
- Email AskBJS@usdoj.gov with questions – emails are forwarded to BJS statisticians with topical expertise

Thank you!

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bjs.gov



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Additional Slides for reference





The IBR difference -

- Key incident and victimization indicators
- Tracking clearance and arrest of incidents
- Population-based rates
- Place-based rates

Victim age	Victimization rate per 100,000 by offense type						
	Serious violent crime*	Murder	Rape	Aggravated assault	Robbery	Simple assault	Intimidation
11 or younger	143.3	1.4	40.2	97.9	3.7	219.6	47.6
12 to 17	532.2	5.4	164.6	300.0	62.4	1,079.4	244.0
18 to 24	803.2	14.7	88.7	543.0	157.5	1,446.4	342.4
25 to 34	748.0	13.1	47.7	551.5	136.4	1,590.7	410.3
35 to 64	392.8	6.1	19.0	288.9	79.1	848.6	266.5
65 or older	91.6	2.0	3.2	62.7	23.8	203.4	65.1

*Includes murder, rape, aggravated assault, and robbery.





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Strengths of NIBRS

NIBRS is designed to provide local, community-level picture of crime and arrest.

~ The purpose of establishing appropriate jurisdiction is to depict the nature and amount of crime in a particular community.

-FBI NIBRS User Manual, 2023

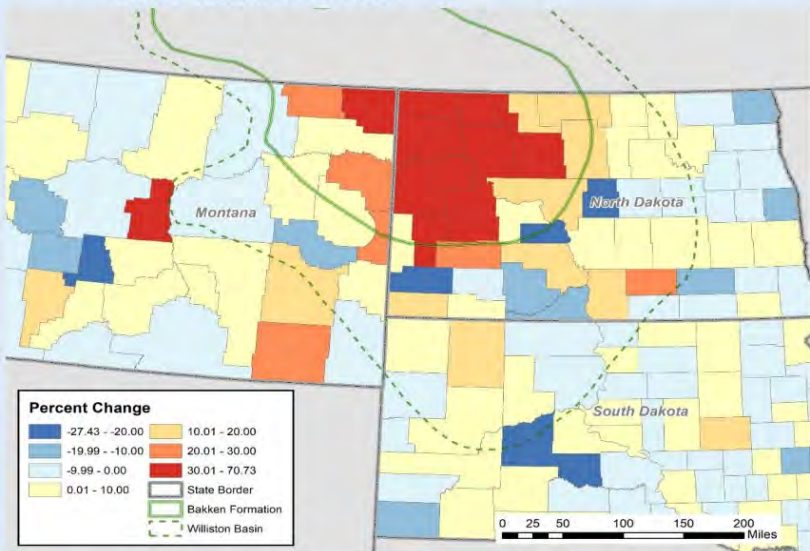


Crime in the Bakken region

Socioeconomic change in the Bakken region

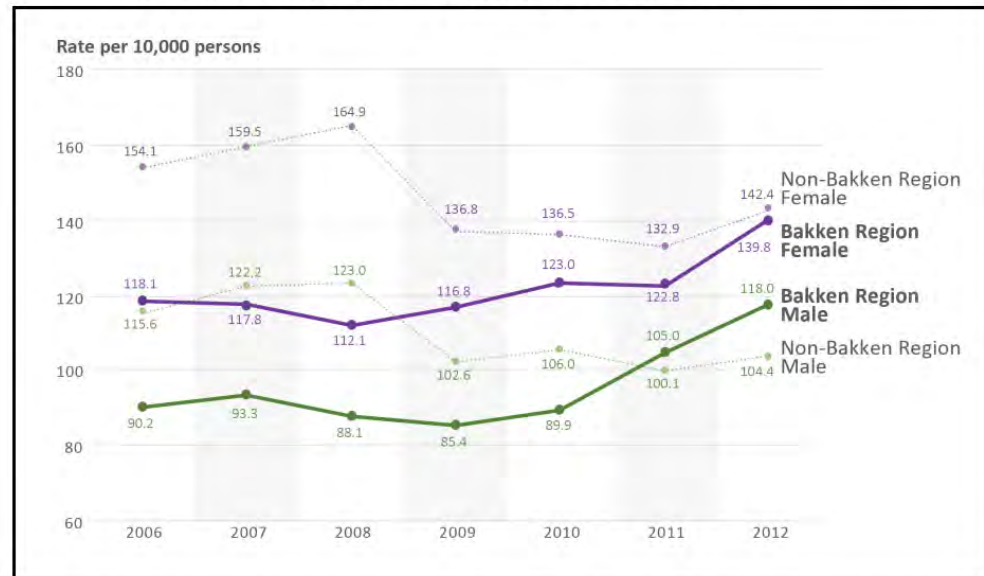
The Bakken shale formation underlies portions of eastern Montana and western North Dakota and provides a rich source of oil and natural gas. Most of the counties that comprise the Bakken region are in western North Dakota, and much of the population growth associated with oil production in the Bakken region from 2006 to 2012 occurred in western North Dakota counties. Referred to as a “man rush,”³ growth in the population of males—particularly young males aged 15 to 29—in the Bakken region was concentrated in eight counties in North Dakota and one county in Montana. The increase in the young male population in those counties ranged from 30% to 70%, far outpacing increases in the young male population in other counties in the states (figure 2).

Figure 2. Percent change in male population aged 15 to 29, by county and Bakken region, 2006–2012



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Annual Population Estimates Program, 2006–2012.

Figure 1. Rate of violent victimization known to law enforcement in the Bakken and non-Bakken regions, by victim sex, 2006–2012



Sources: Bureau of Justice Statistics analysis of data from the Federal Bureau of Investigation’s National Incident-Based Reporting System, 2006–2012; and U.S. Census Bureau, Annual Population

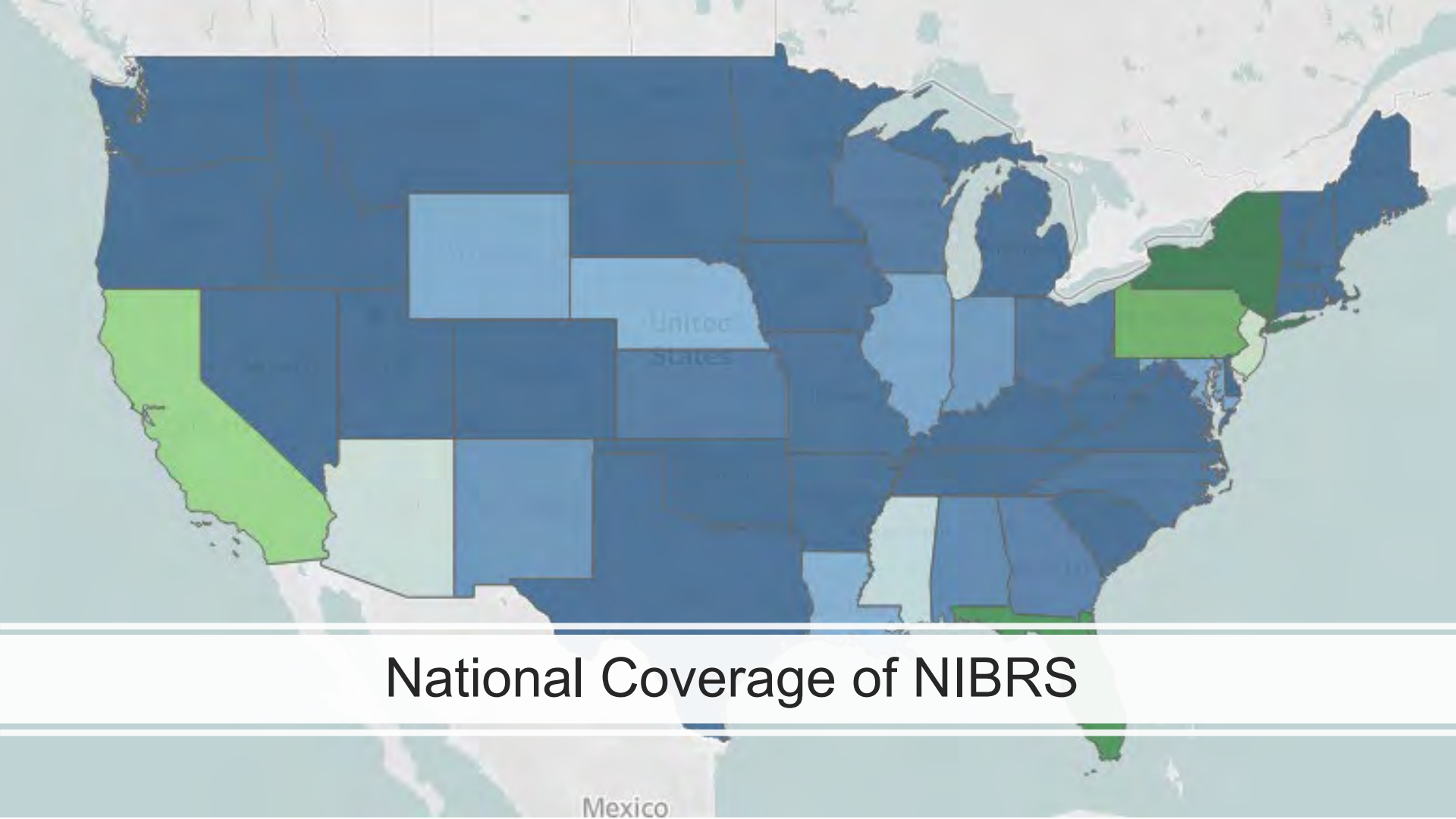


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Local vs national view of gun violence

I have been trying to paste my map here today, but OJP is blocking the staging site where I created it, saying the words 'weapons' and 'explosives' that appear in NIBRS data make the website unsecure.

I've alerted OCIO. As soon as I get access to a non-OJP machine tonight, I'll grab a screenshot and paste it in here, or we can scrap it 😞

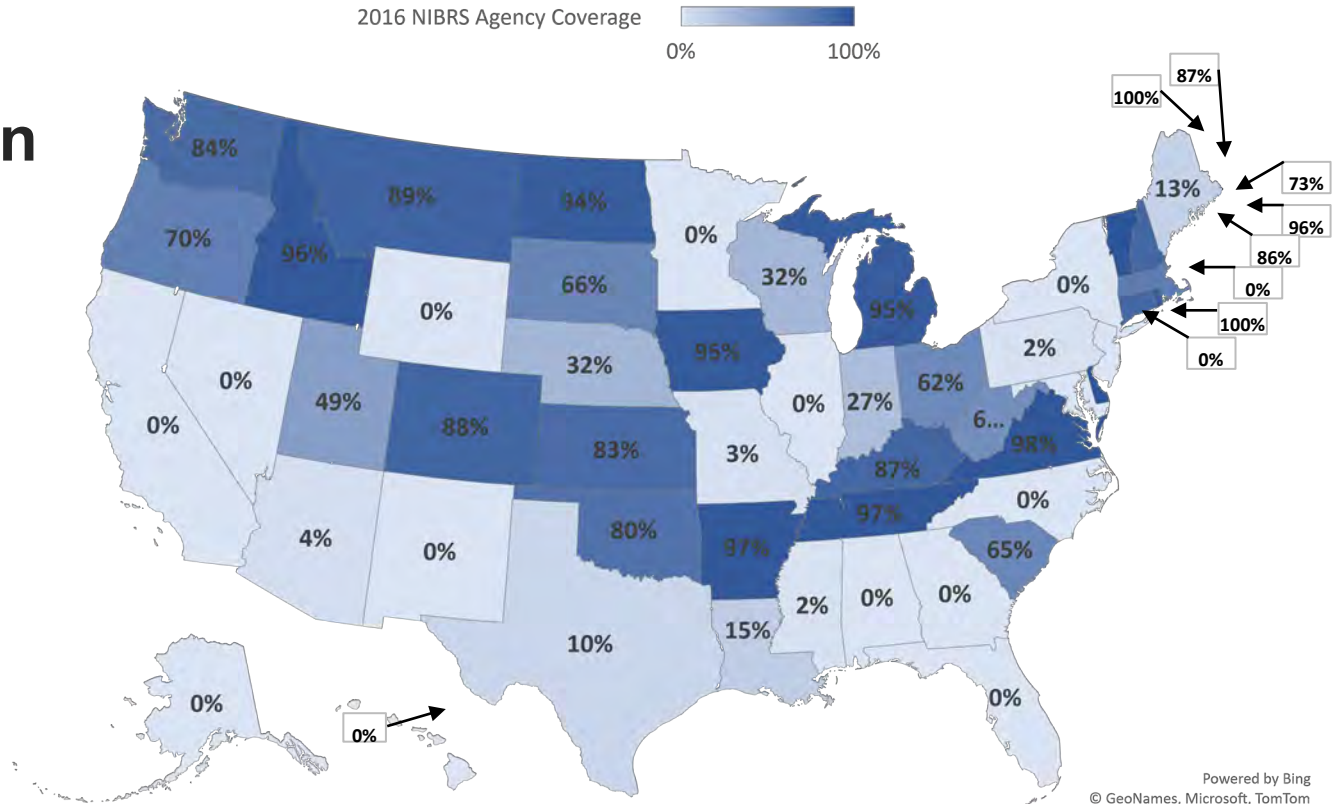


National Coverage of NIBRS



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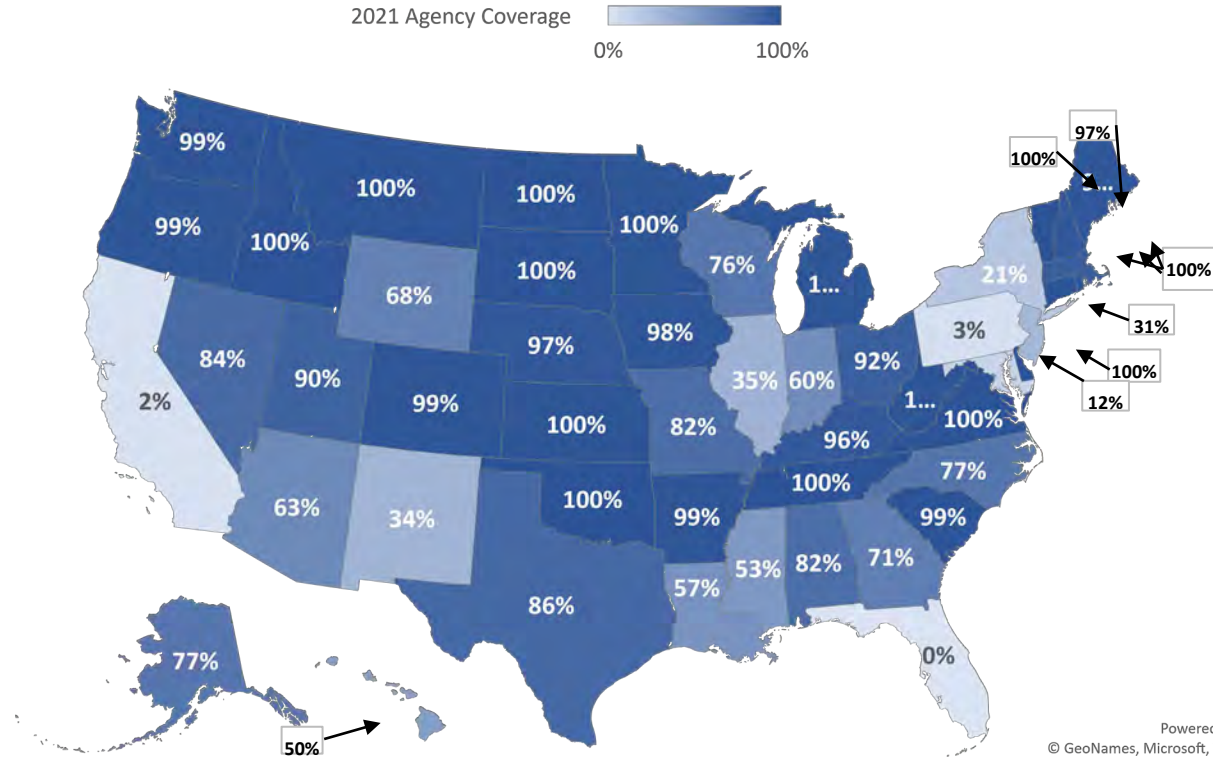
Agencies reporting in 2016





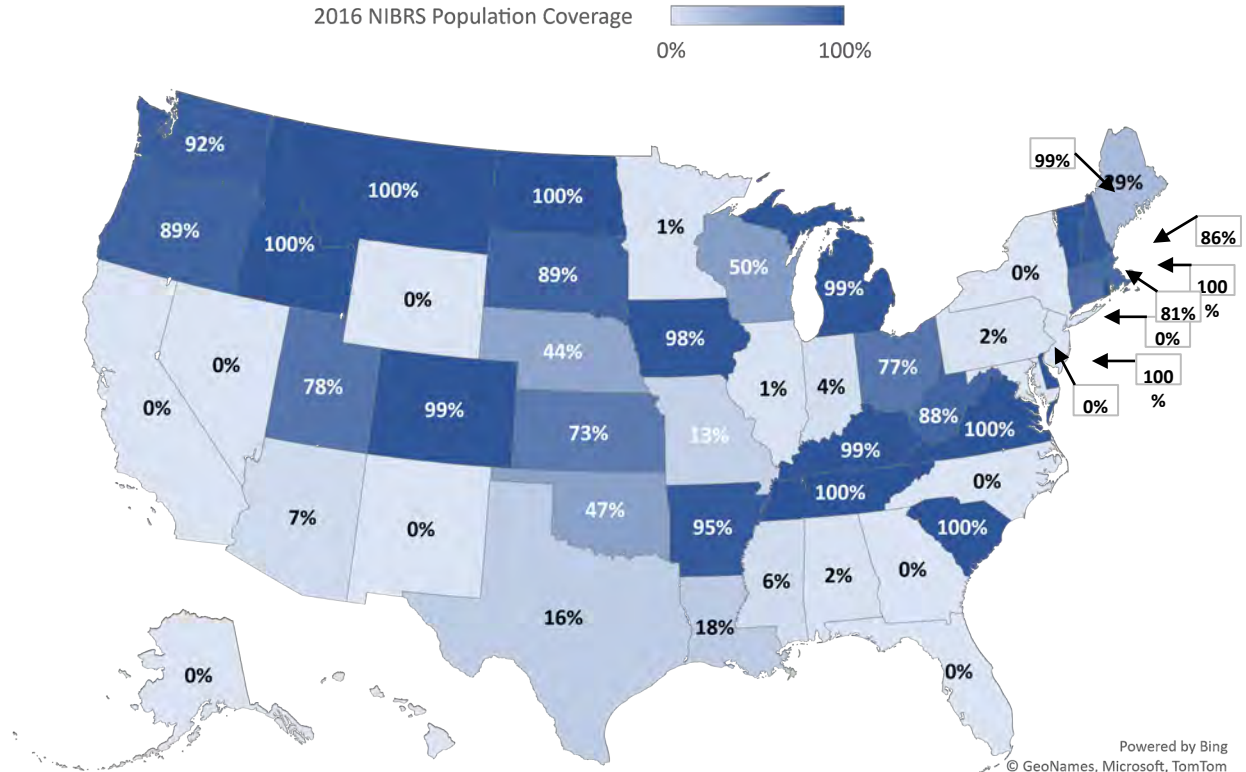
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Agencies reporting in 2021





Population covered in 2016





Population covered in 2021

