



Victimization Estimates from the Redesigned NCVS Instrument, 2024

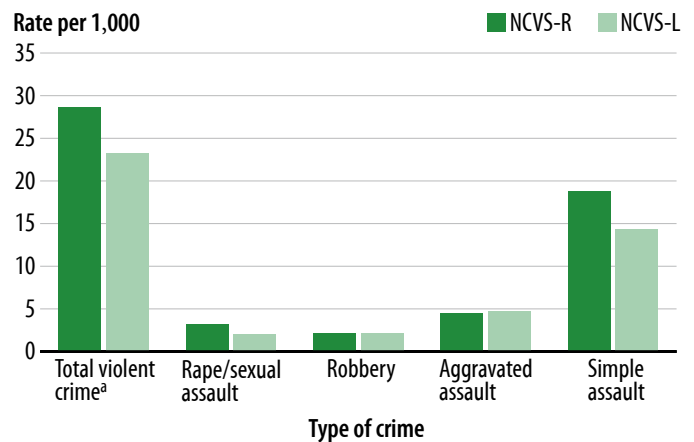
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The Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) redesigned the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) and moved the new instrument into production in 2024 through a split-sample administration.¹ The NCVS is administered to persons age 12 or older from a nationally representative sample of U.S. households. The survey collects information on nonfatal personal and household property crimes, including those that are reported and not reported to police. Following the concurrent administration of the legacy NCVS (NCVS-L) instrument and redesigned NCVS (NCVS-R) instrument in 2024, BJS fully transitioned to the NCVS-R in January 2025.²

This report provides the first estimates from the 2024 NCVS-R instrument and examines differences in victimization estimates between the two instruments from the split-sample administration in 2024. See *Criminal Victimization, 2024* [@](#) (NCJ 310547, BJS, September 2025) and *Split-sample design in 2024 and transition to the new instrument* in the *Methodology* for more information. The NCVS-R instrument incorporates expanded screener probes and more behaviorally specific language to improve measurement, so BJS expected that it would produce larger estimates of victimization.

The rate of violent victimization in the 2024 NCVS-R was 28.7 victimizations per 1,000 persons age 12 or older ([figure 1](#)). This rate was 23% higher than the rate of violent victimization in the 2024 NCVS-L (23.3 per 1,000).³ Violent victimization includes rape or sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, and simple assault.

FIGURE 1
Rate of violent victimization in the NCVS-R and NCVS-L, by type of crime, 2024



Note: NCVS-R denotes the new, or redesigned, National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) instrument. NCVS-L denotes the legacy NCVS instrument that was administered from 1992 to 2024. Rates are per 1,000 persons age 12 or older. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. See table 1 for rates and additional information. See appendix table 1 for standard errors.

^aExcludes homicide because the NCVS is based on interviews with victims. Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, Legacy Version, 2024 and National Crime Victimization Survey, Redesign Version, 2024.

¹For more information about the instrument redesign methodology, see the [NCVS Instrument Redesign page on the BJS website](#).

²Throughout this report, the legacy NCVS instrument that was administered from 1992 to 2024 is referred to as the “NCVS-L” instrument and the new, or redesigned, instrument is referred to as the “NCVS-R” instrument.

³In this report, statistical significance is reported at both the 90% and 95% confidence levels. All comparisons made in text are statistically significant unless otherwise stated. See tables for testing on specific findings.

From January to December 2024, BJS coordinated with the U.S. Census Bureau, the NCVS data collection agent, to administer the NCVS-L and NCVS-R instruments simultaneously. Interviews for half of the sampled households used the NCVS-L, and the other half used the NCVS-R. This design produced two sets of victimization estimates for 2024. This report presents victimization estimates from both the NCVS-R and NCVS-L.

The ratio of the NCVS-R victimization estimates to the NCVS-L estimates is used to examine the effects of the new instrument on crime victimization estimates. The ratio is calculated as NCVS-R/NCVS-L. Using a ratio illustrates the magnitude of the difference in crime victimization estimates. If the ratio estimate is significantly different from 1, it indicates that the NCVS-R estimate is either X% higher (i.e., the amount by which the ratio exceeds 1) or X% lower (i.e., the amount by which the ratio is less than 1) where X is the ratio minus 1 and multiplied by 100.

HIGHLIGHTS

- As expected, the 2024 NCVS-R generally produced larger estimates of violent and property victimizations than the 2024 NCVS-L (tables 1 and 3).
- The rate of violent victimization was 23% higher in the NCVS-R (28.7 victimizations per 1,000 persons age 12 or older) than in the NCVS-L (23.3 per 1,000) (table 1).
- The rate of total property crime without vandalism was 31% higher in the NCVS-R (127.6 per 1,000 households) than in the NCVS-L (97.6 per 1,000) (table 3).
- In the NCVS-R, the rate of vandalism was 10.4 victimizations per 1,000 households (table 3).
- The NCVS-R produced larger estimates of victimizations not reported to police than the NCVS-L (table 6).
- The rate of violent victimization reported to police in the NCVS-R (9.2 per 1,000 persons age 12 or older) was 18% lower than in the NCVS-L (11.2 per 1,000) (table 6).
- While the rate of property crime without vandalism reported to police was similar across instruments, the rate of unreported property crime without vandalism was 39% higher in the NCVS-R (92.5 per 1,000 households) than in the NCVS-L (66.4 per 1,000) (table 6).

Violent victimization and personal theft estimates

As expected, the NCVS-R produced larger estimates of violent crime and personal theft victimization than the NCVS-L. Personal theft includes the unlawful taking or attempted unlawful taking of property or cash directly from the victim without an attack or threat of an attack. In the 2024 NCVS-R, there were 8.2 million violent victimizations of persons age 12 or

older in the United States, significantly more than in the 2024 NCVS-L (6.7 million) (table 1). The higher rate of violent victimization in the NCVS-R (28.7 per 1,000 persons age 12 or older vs. 23.3 per 1,000 in the NCVS-L) was driven primarily by simple assault, which was 30% higher in the NCVS-R (18.8 per 1,000) than in the NCVS-L (14.4 per 1,000). The rate of personal theft in the NCVS-R (1.7 per 1,000) was more than triple the rate in the NCVS-L (0.5 per 1,000).

TABLE 1
Number and rate of violent victimizations and personal theft in the NCVS-R and NCVS-L, by type of crime, 2024

Type of crime	Number			Rate per 1,000 ^a		
	NCVS-R	NCVS-L	Ratio ^b	NCVS-R	NCVS-L	Ratio ^b
Total violent crime^c	8,206,700	6,671,640	1.23 †	28.7	23.3	1.23 †
Rape/sexual assault ^d	910,530	560,890	1.62	3.2	2.0	1.62
Robbery	626,420	642,150	0.98	2.2	2.2	0.98
Assault	6,669,750	5,468,600	1.22 ‡	23.3	19.1	1.22 ‡
Aggravated assault	1,297,010	1,341,950	0.97	4.5	4.7	0.97
Simple assault	5,372,740	4,126,640	1.30 †	18.8	14.4	1.30 †
Violent crime excluding simple assault^e	2,833,960	2,544,990	1.11	9.9	8.9	1.11
Personal theft^f	494,230	130,350	3.79 †	1.7	0.5	3.79 †

Note: NCVS-R denotes the new, or redesigned, National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) instrument. NCVS-L denotes the legacy NCVS instrument that was administered from 1992 to 2024. Includes threatened, attempted, and completed occurrences of crimes. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. See appendix table 1 for standard errors.

†The ratio of the NCVS-R to the NCVS-L estimate is significantly different from 1 at the 95% confidence level.

‡The ratio of the NCVS-R to the NCVS-L estimate is significantly different from 1 at the 90% confidence level.

^aRate is per 1,000 persons age 12 or older. See appendix table 8 for person populations.

^bThe ratio is calculated as NCVS-R/NCVS-L. If the ratio estimate is significantly different from 1, it indicates that the NCVS-R estimate is either X% higher (i.e., the amount by which the ratio exceeds 1) or X% lower (i.e., the amount by which the ratio is less than 1) where X is the ratio minus 1 and multiplied by 100.

^cIncludes rape or sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, and simple assault. Excludes homicide because the NCVS is based on interviews with victims.

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

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

^fIncludes the unlawful taking or attempted unlawful taking of property or cash directly from the victim without an attack or threat of an attack.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, Legacy Version, 2024 and National Crime Victimization Survey, Redesign Version, 2024.

Rates of intimate partner violence in the NCVS-R were similar to the NCVS-L

In 2024, there were no significant differences between the NCVS-R and the NCVS-L in the rates of domestic violence (violent victimizations committed by current or former intimate partners or family members) or intimate partner violence (violent victimizations committed by current or former spouses, boyfriends,

or girlfriends). The rate of stranger violence in the NCVS-R (6.7 victimizations per 1,000 persons age 12 or older) was 38% lower than in the NCVS-L (10.8 per 1,000) (table 2). Rates of violent crime involving an injury and violent crime involving a weapon in the NCVS-R were not significantly different from those in the NCVS-L.

TABLE 2
Number and rate of violent victimizations in the NCVS-R and NCVS-L, by selected characteristics of violent crime, 2024

Selected characteristics of violent crime	Number			Rate per 1,000 ^a		
	NCVS-R	NCVS-L	Ratio ^b	NCVS-R	NCVS-L	Ratio ^b
Domestic violence^c	1,298,850	1,110,040	1.17	4.5	3.9	1.17
Intimate partner violence ^d	782,470	782,900	1.00	2.7	2.7	1.00
Stranger violence	1,915,870	3,091,500	0.62 †	6.7	10.8	0.62 †
Violent crime with an injury	1,302,260	1,145,260	1.14	4.5	4.0	1.14
Violent crime with a weapon	1,399,990	1,542,210	0.91	4.9	5.4	0.91
Violent crime with a firearm	525,010	658,870	0.80	1.8	2.3	0.80

Note: NCVS-R denotes the new, or redesigned, National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) instrument. NCVS-L denotes the legacy NCVS instrument that was administered from 1992 to 2024. Includes threatened, attempted, and completed occurrences of crimes. Violent crime categories such as domestic violence and violent crime with an injury are not mutually exclusive from other violent crime categories or characteristics. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. See appendix table 2 for standard errors.

†The ratio of the NCVS-R to the NCVS-L estimate is significantly different from 1 at the 95% confidence level.

^aRate is per 1,000 persons age 12 or older. See appendix table 8 for person populations.

^bThe ratio is calculated as NCVS-R/NCVS-L. If the ratio estimate is significantly different from 1, it indicates that the NCVS-R estimate is either X% higher (i.e., the amount by which the ratio exceeds 1) or X% lower (i.e., the amount by which the ratio is less than 1) where X is the ratio minus 1 and multiplied by 100.

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

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

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, Legacy Version, 2024 and National Crime Victimization Survey, Redesign Version, 2024.

Measuring crime in the redesigned NCVS instrument

The redesigned National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS-R) instrument maintains the two-stage measurement approach to screening and classification of criminal victimization used in the legacy NCVS instrument (NCVS-L). For more information on the NCVS-L instrument, see *National Crime Victimization Survey, 2016: Technical Documentation* [🔗](#) (NCJ 251442, BJS, December 2017). Key features of the redesigned instrument include enhanced crime screeners and improvements to the measurement of victimization and incident characteristics, including additional details on victimization incidents. The NCVS-R instrument is more conversational in style and promotes recall by asking respondents to consider each subset of examples or probes separately.

The NCVS-R instrument improves the measurement of criminal victimization by making changes to both the victimization screener and the crime incident report (CIR). Updates to the victimization screener include:

- separating screening probes into shorter examples with yes/no responses in each screener series
- modernizing and revising probe contents (e.g., adds cell phone to list of items that could be stolen)
- using more behaviorally specific language with descriptions of specific behaviors and tactics and expanding probes for rape or sexual assault
- adding vandalism as a crime screener.

To improve classification of nonfatal personal and household victimizations, the CIR increases the amount of information collected about an incident. These updates include:

- using victimization screener responses to drive questions asked in the CIR
- adding follow-up probes to determine whether an incident involved components of other types of crimes that were not initially identified
- revising items to improve measurement of key NCVS concepts (i.e., incident location)

- increasing information collected about rape or sexual assault incidents
- expanding measures of victim experiences, including use of victim services, satisfaction with police response, and consequences of victimization.

Key updates and improvements to the instrument are outlined below. Overall, the changes implemented in the NCVS-R instrument, including asking separate questions within each victimization screener series, produced higher rates of victimization for certain types of crimes. These findings are consistent with findings from the NCVS Instrument Redesign Field Test that the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), in collaboration with Westat, conducted from October 2019 to March 2020. (See *National Crime Victimization Survey Redesign Field Test Topline Report: Comparing Condition 1 and Condition 2 by Interleaving Treatment* [🔗](#) (NCJ 303980, BJS, March 2022) for more information.)

BJS has produced several resources that detail progress on the NCVS instrument redesign efforts. For additional information on the measurement of criminal victimization in the redesigned instrument and the instrument redesign methodology, see:

- *Update on the NCVS Instrument Redesign* [🔗](#) (NCJ 304055, BJS, March 2022)
- *Update on the NCVS Instrument Redesign: Operational Pilot Test and Split Sample* [🔗](#) (NCJ 306051, BJS, June 2023)
- *Update on the NCVS Instrument Redesign: Full Implementation of New Instrument* (NCJ 310991, BJS, October 2026)
- *National Crime Victimization Survey Redesign: Measuring Crime in the NCVS* [🔗](#) (NCJ 306156, BJS, June 2023)
- [NCVS Instrument Redesign page on the BJS website](#) [🔗](#).

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Measuring crime in the redesigned NCVS instrument (continued)

Key changes to the redesigned NCVS instrument

Improvements to rape or sexual assault classification:

- Incorporated expanded screener probes and more behaviorally specific language
- Expanded cues in screeners asking about different types of sexual contact
- Updated and increased information collected in the crime incident report (CIR) about behaviors and tactics

Improvements to attack and theft CIR modules to classify robbery, aggravated assault, and simple assault:

- Added follow-up probes to identify incidents associated with more than one broad crime type like attack and theft
- Added explicit question about whether threats were made face-to-face
- Added details about weapons and how they were used
- Updated to collect details about any injuries for completed, attempted, and threatened attacks
- Updated types of injuries included

Improvements to personal theft classification:

- Expanded definition of personal theft to include any theft of items taken directly from victims that were not classified as robberies

Improvements to property crime classification:

- Requirement removed that location be “at or near home” to ask about break-ins
- New CIR questions about offender’s motivation for attempted motor vehicle theft
- New CIR questions about motor vehicle parts theft
- Vandalism added to screener as a type of crime
- New questions in CIR to collect details about vandalism incidents

Property crime estimates

In the NCVS-L, property crime includes burglary or trespassing, motor vehicle theft, and other types of household theft. The NCVS-R includes an additional property crime: vandalism. Because the NCVS-L did not include this crime, comparisons of property crime in this report exclude vandalism. The redesigned NCVS instrument produced larger estimates of property victimizations, which is consistent with BJS's expectations. In 2024, the number of property crimes without vandalism in the NCVS-R (17.0 million) was significantly larger than the number of property crimes in the NCVS-L (13.1 million) (table 3).

In the 2024 NCVS-R, the rate of property crime without vandalism was 127.6 victimizations per 1,000 households, which was 31% higher than the rate of property crime in the 2024 NCVS-L (97.6 per 1,000). The crime types of motor vehicle theft and other

household theft accounted for the majority of this difference. The rate of motor vehicle theft was 42% higher in the NCVS-R (8.9 per 1,000 households) than in the NCVS-L (6.3 per 1,000). The rate of other household theft was 32% higher in the NCVS-R (104.6 per 1,000) than in the NCVS-L (79.3 per 1,000).

The rate of vandalism in the 2024 NCVS-R was 10.4 victimizations per 1,000 households

The redesigned NCVS instrument added crime screeners to collect information on vandalism victimization that respondents experienced. Vandalism is the deliberate damage to or destruction of something belonging to the victim—which includes breaking windows, slashing tires, or painting graffiti on walls—and it is classified as a type of property crime. There were 1.4 million vandalism victimizations captured in the NCVS-R, and the rate of vandalism was 10.4 victimizations per 1,000 households.

TABLE 3

Number and rate of property victimizations in the NCVS-R and NCVS-L, by type of crime, 2024

Type of property crime	Number			Rate per 1,000 ^a		
	NCVS-R	NCVS-L	Ratio ^b	NCVS-R	NCVS-L	Ratio ^b
Property crime without vandalism	16,988,910	13,069,560	1.30 †	127.6	97.6	1.31 †
Property crime with vandalism	18,372,820	~	~	138.0	~	~
Burglary/trespassing ^c	1,868,170	1,609,650	1.16	14.0	12.0	1.17
Burglary ^d	1,287,180	1,103,790	1.17	9.7	8.2	1.17
Trespassing ^e	580,990	505,860	1.15	4.4	3.8	1.16
Motor vehicle theft	1,190,520	841,120	1.42 †	8.9	6.3	1.42 †
Other theft ^f	13,930,220	10,618,790	1.31 †	104.6	79.3	1.32 †
Vandalism ^g	1,383,900	~	~	10.4	~	~

Note: NCVS-R denotes the new, or redesigned, National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) instrument. NCVS-L denotes the legacy NCVS instrument that was administered from 1992 to 2024. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. See appendix table 3 for standard errors.

†The ratio of the NCVS-R to the NCVS-L estimate is significantly different from 1 at the 95% confidence level.

~Not applicable.

^aRate is per 1,000 households. See appendix table 9 for household populations.

^bThe ratio is calculated as NCVS-R/NCVS-L. If the ratio estimate is significantly different from 1, it indicates that the NCVS-R estimate is either X% higher (i.e., the amount by which the ratio exceeds 1) or X% lower (i.e., the amount by which the ratio is less than 1) where X is the ratio minus 1 and multiplied by 100.

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

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

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

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

^gAdditional crime type included in the NCVS-R. Includes deliberate damage or destruction of something belonging to the victim. Examples include breaking windows, slashing tires, or painting graffiti on walls.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, Legacy Version, 2024 and National Crime Victimization Survey, Redesign Version, 2024.

Violent victimization by victim demographics

Most estimates for victim demographic groups calculated using the NCVS-L and NCVS-R were not significantly different. While the rate of violent victimization for males was not significantly different across instruments, the rate for females was 39% higher in the NCVS-R (30.5 per 1,000 persons age 12 or older) than in the NCVS-L (21.9 per 1,000) (table 4).

The rate of violent victimization for white persons was 32% higher in the NCVS-R (29.1 per 1,000) than in the NCVS-L (22.1 per 1,000). The rates of violent victimization for other racial or ethnic groups were not significantly different across the two instruments. The rates of violent victimization and violent victimization excluding simple assault in the NCVS-R were similar to those in the NCVS-L for most age, marital status, and household income groups.

TABLE 4

Rate of violent victimization in the NCVS-R and NCVS-L, by type of crime and demographic characteristics of victims, 2024

Victim demographic characteristic	Total violent crime ^a			Violent crime excluding simple assault ^b		
	NCVS-R	NCVS-L	Ratio ^c	NCVS-R	NCVS-L	Ratio ^c
Total	28.7	23.3	1.23 †	9.9	8.9	1.11
Sex						
Male	26.7	24.7	1.08	8.5	8.2	1.04
Female	30.5	21.9	1.39 †	11.3	9.6	1.18
Race/Hispanic origin						
White ^d	29.1	22.1	1.32 †	8.1	8.6	0.94
Black ^d	27.5	23.4	1.18	12.6	11.2	1.12
Hispanic	22.7	23.5	0.97	10.4	7.9	1.33
Asian/Native Hawaiian/ Other Pacific Islander ^{d,e}	17.2	11.5	1.49	5.6	3.4	1.64
Other ^{d,f}	107.6	90.2	1.19	52.3	31.0	1.69
Age						
12–17	36.2	29.3	1.23	6.3	9.6	0.65
18–24	67.3	34.8	1.93 ‡	27.9	15.5	1.80
25–34	33.5	31.7	1.06	11.8	11.3	1.05
35–49	28.8	27.1	1.06	8.9	9.8	0.91
50–64	22.2	20.4	1.09	10.0	9.1	1.09
65 or older	8.7	7.5	1.17	1.9	2.2	0.83
Marital status						
Never married	43.0	32.5	1.32	16.1	12.8	1.26
Married	16.5	12.5	1.33 ‡	4.7	4.7	0.99
Widowed	8.4	14.8	0.57	4.4	6.8	0.64
Divorced	38.0	33.4	1.14	13.9	13.0	1.07
Separated	50.7	74.7	0.68	22.9	17.7	1.29
Household income						
Less than \$25,000	47.3	38.3	1.24	24.9	23.4	1.06
\$25,000–\$49,999	31.3	22.4	1.40	12.8	6.5	1.97 †
\$50,000–\$99,999	24.3	23.5	1.03	7.3	8.0	0.92
\$100,000–\$199,999	28.8	17.7	1.63 †	6.2	5.7	1.08
\$200,000 or more	17.9	22.1	0.81	5.6	8.0	0.70

Note: NCVS-R denotes the new, or redesigned, National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) instrument. NCVS-L denotes the legacy NCVS instrument that was administered from 1992 to 2024. Includes threatened, attempted, and completed occurrences of crimes. Rates are per 1,000 persons age 12 or older. See appendix table 8 for person populations. See appendix table 4 for standard errors.

†The ratio of the NCVS-R to the NCVS-L estimate is significantly different from 1 at the 95% confidence level.

‡The ratio of the NCVS-R to the NCVS-L estimate is significantly different from 1 at the 90% confidence level.

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

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

^cThe ratio is calculated as NCVS-R/NCVS-L. If the ratio estimate is significantly different from 1, it indicates that the NCVS-R estimate is either X% higher (i.e., the amount by which the ratio exceeds 1) or X% lower (i.e., the amount by which the ratio is less than 1) where X is the ratio minus 1 and multiplied by 100.

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

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

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

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, Legacy Version, 2024 and National Crime Victimization Survey, Redesign Version, 2024.

Reporting to police

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

The percentage of violent victimizations reported to police was smaller in the NCVS-R than in the NCVS-L

The share of victimizations reported to police was smaller in the NCVS-R than in the NCVS-L across various types of victimizations, which is consistent with BJS's expectations. Overall, it appears that updates to the NCVS-R crime screening probes had the largest impact on victimizations that were less likely to be reported to police. In 2024, the percentage of violent victimizations reported to police in the NCVS-R (34%) was smaller than the percentage in the NCVS-L (49%) ([table 5](#)).⁴ Similarly, the percentage of violent victimizations excluding simple assault that were reported to police was smaller in the NCVS-R (42%) than in the NCVS-L (62%). This pattern was consistent for domestic violence victimizations, intimate partner violence victimizations, stranger violence victimizations, and violent victimizations involving a weapon.

In 2024, the percentage of property crimes without vandalism reported to police in the NCVS-R was 19% smaller than in the NCVS-L, driven primarily by other household theft. The percentage of other household thefts reported to police was 19% in the NCVS-R, compared to 26% in the NCVS-L. In the NCVS-R, 30% of vandalism victimizations were reported to police.

⁴The NCVS-L percentages of victimizations reported to police do not match previously published estimates (See *Criminal Victimization, 2024* [DOI](#) (NCJ 310547, BJS, September 2025)). See *Methodology*.

TABLE 5**Percent of victimizations reported to police in the NCVS-R and NCVS-L, by type of crime, 2024**

Type of crime	NCVS-R	NCVS-L	Ratio ^a
Total violent crime^b	33.8%	49.1%	0.69 †
Rape/sexual assault ^c	17.1	24.8	0.69
Robbery	48.5	74.5	0.65 †
Assault	34.7	48.5	0.72 †
Aggravated assault	56.3	70.7	0.80 †
Simple assault	29.6	41.3	0.72 †
Violent crime excluding simple assault^d	42.0%	61.8%	0.68 †
Personal theft^e	18.6%	49.7%	0.37 †
Selected characteristics of violent crime^f			
Domestic violence ^g	39.3%	64.5%	0.61 †
Intimate partner violence ^h	40.3	60.8	0.66 †
Stranger violence	33.3	51.1	0.65 †
Violent crime with an injury	53.2	62.9	0.85
Violent crime with a weapon	57.2	71.0	0.81 †
Violent crime with a firearm	70.8	75.6	0.94
Property crime without vandalism	25.0%	31.0%	0.81 †
Property crime with vandalism	25.4%	~	~
Burglary/trespassing ⁱ	42.6	41.0%	1.04
Burglary ^j	41.3	41.2	1.00
Trespassing ^k	45.5	40.7	1.12
Motor vehicle theft	72.1	75.4	0.96
Other theft ^l	18.5	25.9	0.72 †
Vandalism ^m	30.5	~	~

Note: NCVS-R denotes the new, or redesigned, National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) instrument. NCVS-L denotes the legacy NCVS instrument that was administered from 1992 to 2024. Includes threatened, attempted, and completed occurrences of violent crimes. Denominators exclude victimizations where reporting to police was missing or unknown. NCVS-L estimates differ from previously published statistics. See *Methodology*. See appendix table 5 for standard errors.

†The ratio of the NCVS-R to the NCVS-L estimate is significantly different from 1 at the 95% confidence level.

~Not applicable.

^aThe ratio is calculated as NCVS-R/NCVS-L. If the ratio estimate is significantly different from 1, it indicates that the NCVS-R estimate is either X% higher (i.e., the amount by which the ratio exceeds 1) or X% lower (i.e., the amount by which the ratio is less than 1) where X is the ratio minus 1 and multiplied by 100.

^bIncludes rape or sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, and simple assault. Excludes homicide because the NCVS is based on interviews with victims.

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

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

^eIncludes the unlawful taking or attempted unlawful taking of property or cash directly from the victim without an attack or threat of an attack.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

^mAdditional crime type included in the NCVS-R. Includes deliberate damage or destruction of something belonging to the victim. Examples include breaking windows, slashing tires, or painting graffiti on walls.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, Legacy Version, 2024 and National Crime Victimization Survey, Redesign Version, 2024.

The NCVS-R produced larger estimates of victimizations not reported to police

Across most crime types, the redesigned NCVS instrument generally produced similar or lower rates of victimization reported to police and higher rates of victimization not reported to police. There were generally higher ratios of unreported rates of victimization in the NCVS-R, which indicates that, as expected, the redesigned instrument collected more unreported crimes than the legacy instrument.

In 2024, the overall rate of violent victimization reported to police in the NCVS-R (9.2 per 1,000 persons age 12 or older) was 18% lower than in the NCVS-L (11.2 per 1,000), while the rate of unreported violent victimization was 54% higher in the NCVS-R (17.9 per 1,000) than in the NCVS-L (11.6 per 1,000) (**table 6**). The rate of violent victimization excluding simple assault reported to police was 27% lower in the NCVS-R (3.9 per 1,000) than in the NCVS-L (5.3 per 1,000).

While the overall rate of property crime victimization without vandalism reported to police was similar in the two instruments in 2024, the rate of motor vehicle theft reported to police was 33% higher in the NCVS-R

(6.3 per 1,000 households) than in the NCVS-L (4.7 per 1,000). The rate of unreported property crime without vandalism in the NCVS-R was 92.5 per 1,000 households, which was 39% higher than the rate in the NCVS-L (66.4 per 1,000). This difference was primarily accounted for by the difference in other types of household theft (82.3 per 1,000 in NCVS-R and 57.8 per 1,000 in NCVS-L).

For male victims, the rate of violent victimization reported to police was 31% lower in the NCVS-R than in the NCVS-L

While the overall percentage of violent victimizations reported to police was higher in the NCVS-L (49%) than in the NCVS-R (34%), the percentages by victim demographic group (sex, race or Hispanic origin, age, marital status, or household income) were not significantly different. In 2024, the rate of violent victimization reported to police for males was 31% lower in the NCVS-R (8.4 per 1,000 persons age 12 or older) than the rate in the NCVS-L (12.3 per 1,000) (**table 7**). For most age, marital status, and household income groups, the rate of violent victimization reported to police in the NCVS-R was not significantly different from the rate in the NCVS-L.

TABLE 6**Rate of victimizations reported and not reported to police in the NCVS-R and NCVS-L, by type of crime, 2024**

Type of crime	Total			Reported to police			Not reported to police		
	NCVS-R	NCVS-L	Ratio ^a	NCVS-R	NCVS-L	Ratio ^a	NCVS-R	NCVS-L	Ratio ^a
Total violent crime^b	28.7	23.3	1.23 †	9.2	11.2	0.82 ‡	17.9	11.6	1.54 †
Rape/sexual assault ^c	3.2	2.0	1.62	0.5	0.5	1.10	2.5	1.4	1.77
Robbery	2.2	2.2	0.98	1.0	1.6	0.61 †	1.1	0.6	1.90
Assault	23.3	19.1	1.22 ‡	7.6	9.1	0.84	14.3	9.6	1.49 †
Aggravated assault	4.5	4.7	0.97	2.4	3.2	0.74	1.9	1.3	1.38
Simple assault	18.8	14.4	1.30 †	5.2	5.8	0.90	12.5	8.3	1.51 †
Violent crime excluding simple assault^d	9.9	8.9	1.11	3.9	5.3	0.73 †	5.4	3.3	1.64 †
Personal theft^e	1.7	0.5	3.79 †	0.3	0.2	1.41	1.4	0.2	6.11 †
Selected characteristics of violent crime^f									
Domestic violence ^g	4.5	3.9	1.17	1.8	2.5	0.71 ‡	2.8	1.4	2.00 ‡
Intimate partner violence ^h	2.7	2.7	1.00	1.1	1.7	0.66 ‡	1.6	1.1	1.52
Stranger violence	6.7	10.8	0.62 †	2.2	5.5	0.41 †	4.5	5.2	0.85
Violent crime with an injury	4.5	4.0	1.14	2.4	2.4	1.00	2.1	1.4	1.49
Violent crime with a weapon	4.9	5.4	0.91	2.6	3.8	0.70 †	2.0	1.5	1.28
Violent crime with a firearm	1.8	2.3	0.80	1.3	1.7	0.76	0.5	0.6	0.97
Property crime without vandalism	127.6	97.6	1.31 †	30.8	29.8	1.03	92.5	66.4	1.39 †
Property crime with vandalism	138.0	~	~	33.8	~	~	99.4	~	~
Burglary/trespassing ⁱ	14.0	12.0	1.17	5.8	4.9	1.19	7.8	7.0	1.12
Burglary ^j	9.7	8.2	1.17	4.0	3.4	1.18	5.6	4.8	1.17
Trespassing ^k	4.4	3.8	1.16	1.9	1.5	1.21	2.2	2.2	0.99
Motor vehicle theft	8.9	6.3	1.42 †	6.3	4.7	1.33 ‡	2.4	1.5	1.57
Other theft ^l	104.6	79.3	1.32 †	18.7	20.2	0.93	82.3	57.8	1.42 †
Vandalism ^m	10.4	~	~	3.0	~	~	6.8	~	~

Note: NCVS-R denotes the new, or redesigned, National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) instrument. NCVS-L denotes the legacy NCVS instrument that was administered from 1992 to 2024. Includes threatened, attempted, and completed occurrences of violent crimes. Rates are per 1,000 persons age 12 or older for violent crime and personal theft and are per 1,000 households for property crime. See appendix table 8 for person populations and appendix table 9 for household populations. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. See appendix table 6 for standard errors.

†The ratio of the NCVS-R to the NCVS-L estimate is significantly different from 1 at the 95% confidence level.

‡The ratio of the NCVS-R to the NCVS-L estimate is significantly different from 1 at the 90% confidence level.

~Not applicable.

^aThe ratio is calculated as NCVS-R/NCVS-L. If the ratio estimate is significantly different from 1, it indicates that the NCVS-R estimate is either X% higher (i.e., the amount by which the ratio exceeds 1) or X% lower (i.e., the amount by which the ratio is less than 1) where X is the ratio minus 1 and multiplied by 100.

^bIncludes rape or sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, and simple assault. Excludes homicide because the NCVS is based on interviews with victims.

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

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

^eIncludes the unlawful taking or attempted unlawful taking of property or cash directly from the victim without an attack or threat of an attack.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

^mAdditional crime type included in the NCVS-R. Includes deliberate damage or destruction of something belonging to the victim. Examples include breaking windows, slashing tires, or painting graffiti on walls.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, Legacy Version, 2024 and National Crime Victimization Survey, Redesign Version, 2024.

TABLE 7

Percent and rate of violent victimizations reported to police in the NCVS-R and NCVS-L, by demographic characteristics of victims, 2024

Victim demographic characteristic	Percent			Rate per 1,000 ^a		
	NCVS-R	NCVS-L	Ratio ^b	NCVS-R	NCVS-L	Ratio ^b
Total	33.8%	49.1%	0.69 †	9.2	11.2	0.82 ‡
Sex						
Male	33.1%	50.8%	0.65	8.4	12.3	0.69 †
Female	34.5	47.2	0.73	9.8	10.1	0.98
Race/Hispanic origin						
White ^c	32.7%	49.0%	0.67	9.3	10.6	0.87
Black ^c	38.5	53.0	0.73	9.8	11.9	0.83
Hispanic	34.5	48.5	0.71	7.6	11.3	0.67 ‡
Asian/Native Hawaiian/ Other Pacific Islander ^{c,d}	46.1	40.1	1.15	7.6	4.6	1.64
Other ^{c,e}	26.4	49.2	0.54	20.3	41.9	0.49
Age						
12–17	23.3%	23.3%	1.00	8.2	6.4	1.27
18–24	15.4	50.5	0.30	9.1	17.3	0.52 †
25–34	35.1	39.8	0.88	10.9	12.6	0.87
35–49	50.5	58.7	0.86	14.3	15.6	0.91
50–64	43.8	56.9	0.77	9.6	11.1	0.87
65 or older	27.6	58.5	0.47	2.3	4.3	0.55 †
Marital status						
Never married	24.9%	41.1%	0.61	9.7	13.0	0.75 ‡
Married	45.7	57.0	0.80	7.5	7.0	1.06
Widowed	30.4	82.5	0.37	2.6	12.2	0.21 †
Divorced	43.1	69.5	0.62	16.1	22.5	0.72
Separated	30.1	19.1 !	1.58 !	15.3	14.0	1.09
Household income						
Less than \$25,000	35.7%	59.0%	0.61	15.9	21.6	0.74
\$25,000–\$49,999	33.8	43.3	0.78	9.7	9.6	1.01
\$50,000–\$99,999	30.6	44.1	0.69	7.1	10.3	0.69 ‡
\$100,000–\$199,999	36.0	51.0	0.71	10.1	9.0	1.13
\$200,000 or more	34.2	52.7	0.65	5.4	10.8	0.50 †

Note: NCVS-R denotes the new, or redesigned, National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) instrument. NCVS-L denotes the legacy NCVS instrument that was administered from 1992 to 2024. Includes rape or sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, and simple assault. Excludes homicide because the NCVS is based on interviews with victims. Includes threatened, attempted, and completed occurrences of crimes. Denominators exclude victimizations where reporting to police was missing or unknown. NCVS-L percentages differ from previously published statistics because the denominators exclude victimizations where reporting to police was missing or unknown. NCVS-L rates align with previously published statistics because the denominators are numbers of persons, not numbers of victimizations. See *Methodology*. See appendix table 7 for standard errors.

†The ratio of the NCVS-R to the NCVS-L estimate is significantly different from 1 at the 95% confidence level.

‡The ratio of the NCVS-R to the NCVS-L estimate is significantly different from 1 at the 90% confidence level.

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

^aRate is per 1,000 persons age 12 or older. See appendix table 8 for person populations.

^bThe ratio is calculated as NCVS-R/NCVS-L. If the ratio estimate is significantly different from 1, it indicates that the NCVS-R estimate is either X% higher (i.e., the amount by which the ratio exceeds 1) or X% lower (i.e., the amount by which the ratio is less than 1) where X is the ratio minus 1 and multiplied by 100.

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

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

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

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, Legacy Version, 2024 and National Crime Victimization Survey, Redesign Version, 2024.

Methodology

Survey coverage

The Bureau of Justice Statistics' (BJS) National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) is an annual data collection carried out by the U.S. Census Bureau. The NCVS is a self-report survey that is administered annually from January 1 to December 31. Annual NCVS estimates are based on the number and characteristics of crimes that respondents experienced during the prior 6 months, excluding the month in which they were interviewed. Therefore, the 2024 survey covers crimes experienced from July 1, 2023 to November 30, 2024, with March 15, 2024, as the middle of the reference period. Crimes are classified by the year of the survey and not by the year of the crime.

The NCVS is administered to persons age 12 or older from a nationally representative sample of U.S. households. The survey collects information on threatened, attempted, and completed crimes. It collects data on both crimes reported and not reported to police. Unless specified otherwise, estimates in this report include threatened, attempted, and completed crimes. In addition to providing annual-level and change estimates on criminal victimization, the NCVS is the nation's primary source of information on the nature of criminal victimization incidents.

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

Household information, including household-level demographics (e.g., income) and property victimizations committed against the household (e.g., burglary or trespassing), is typically collected from the reference person. The reference person is any responsible adult (age 18 or older) member of the household who is unlikely to permanently leave the household. Because an owner or renter of the sampled housing unit is normally the most responsible

and knowledgeable household member, this person is generally designated as the reference person and household respondent. However, a household respondent does not have to be one of the household members who owns or rents the unit.

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

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

Split-sample design in 2024 and transition to the new instrument

BJS coordinated with the U.S. Census Bureau to conduct a split-sample design in 2024 as part of the implementation of the redesigned NCVS (NCVS-R) instrument. This split-sample design concurrently administered the legacy NCVS (NCVS-L) instrument to half of the 2024 sample and the NCVS-R to the other half. This design allowed BJS to report criminal victimization data during the phase-in of the new instrument and produce two sets of victimization estimates for 2024. BJS released the 2024 NCVS-L data and corresponding *Criminal Victimization, 2024* [\(NCJ 310547, BJS, September 2025\)](#) report. The split sample allowed for the continued production of year-to-year comparisons between victimization estimates, which is critical for understanding changes in crime and victimization in the United States, a key strength of the NCVS data collection. For more information about the instrument redesign methodology and split sample, see *Update on the NCVS Instrument Redesign* [\(NCJ 304055, BJS, March 2022\)](#), *Update on the NCVS Instrument Redesign: Operational Pilot Test and Split Sample* [\(NCJ 306051, BJS, June 2023\)](#) and the *NCVS Instrument Redesign* page on the BJS website [\(BJS website\)](#).

BJS fully transitioned to the new NCVS instrument in January 2025, moving the redesigned instrument from a testing to a production environment. BJS and the U.S. Census Bureau are adhering to established data quality standards while processing 2025 NCVS-R data.

Measurement of crime in the NCVS

The NCVS-R maintains the two-stage measurement approach—the use of a victimization screener and crime incident report (CIR)—to screen and classify criminal victimization traditionally used in the NCVS-L. Changes implemented in the NCVS-R instrument improve the measurement of criminal victimization and change how crimes are categorized. The type of crime classification for the NCVS-R and NCVS-L is outlined in the *Nonfatal crime classification in the NCVS-R and NCVS-L* table below. See *NCVS measurement of rape or sexual assault in the redesigned instrument* below for more information on how different types of rape or sexual assault victimization are categorized in the NCVS-R.

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

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

For victimization rates, each victimization represents one person (for personal crimes) or one household (for property crimes) affected by a crime.⁵ Every victimization experienced by a person or household during the year is counted. For example, if one person experiences two violent crimes during the year, both are counted in the violent victimization rate.

⁵In the NCVS, personal crimes are personal theft and violent victimizations (rape or sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, and simple assault). Homicide is not included because the NCVS is based on interviews with victims. Property crimes are burglary or trespassing, motor vehicle theft, and other theft, and in the NCVS-R, vandalism.

If one household experiences two property crimes, both are counted in the property victimization rate. This report only includes victimization estimates. See *Criminal Victimization, 2024* ⁶ (NCJ 310547, BJS, September 2025) for more information on incident and prevalence rates.

Nonresponse and weighting adjustments

The 2024 NCVS redesign data file includes 67,107 household interviews. Overall, 58% of eligible households completed interviews. Within participating households, interviews with 101,895 persons were completed in 2024, representing a 79% unweighted response rate among eligible persons from responding households.

The 2024 NCVS legacy data file includes 69,396 household interviews. Overall, 60% of eligible households completed interviews. Within participating households, interviews with 109,341 persons were completed in 2024, representing an 81% unweighted response rate among eligible persons from responding households. For more information on the NCVS legacy data, see *Criminal Victimization, 2024* ⁶ (NCJ 310547, BJS, September 2025).

Victimizations that occurred outside of the United States were excluded from this report. In 2024, about 0.4% of the unweighted victimizations in the NCVS-R and about 0.7% of the unweighted victimizations in the NCVS-L occurred outside of the United States.

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

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

Nonfatal crime classification in the NCVS-R and NCVS-L

NCVS-R	NCVS-L
Violent victimization and personal theft	Violent victimization and personal theft
Rape or sexual assault Completed rape Attempted rape Completed sexual assault Attempted sexual assault Verbal threat of rape Verbal threat of sexual assault	Rape or sexual assault Completed rape Attempted rape Sexual attack with serious assault Sexual attack with minor assault Sexual assault without injury Unwanted sexual contact without force Verbal threat of rape Verbal threat of sexual assault
Robbery Completed robbery with injury from serious assault Attempted robbery with injury from serious assault Completed robbery with injury from minor assault Attempted robbery with injury from minor assault Completed robbery without injury Attempted robbery without injury	Robbery Completed robbery with injury from serious assault Attempted robbery with injury from serious assault Completed robbery with injury from minor assault Attempted robbery with injury from minor assault Completed robbery without injury Attempted robbery without injury
Aggravated assault Completed aggravated assault with injury Attempted aggravated assault with weapon Threatened assault with weapon	Aggravated assault Completed aggravated assault with injury Attempted aggravated assault with weapon Threatened assault with weapon
Simple assault Simple assault completed with injury Assault without weapon without injury Verbal threat of assault	Simple assault Simple assault completed with injury Assault without weapon without injury Verbal threat of assault
Personal theft Completed personal theft Attempted personal theft	Personal theft Completed purse snatching Attempted purse snatching Pocket picking (completed only)
Household property crimes	Household property crimes
Household burglary and trespassing Completed burglary, forcible entry Completed burglary, unlawful entry without force Attempted forcible entry	Household burglary and trespassing Completed burglary, forcible entry Completed burglary, unlawful entry without force Attempted forcible entry
Motor vehicle theft Completed motor vehicle theft Attempted motor vehicle theft	Motor vehicle theft Completed motor vehicle theft Attempted motor vehicle theft
Other household theft Completed household larceny Attempted household larceny	Other household theft Completed theft less than \$10 Completed theft \$10 to \$49 Completed theft \$50 to \$249 Completed theft \$250 or greater Completed theft value NA Attempted theft
Vandalism	

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

Victimization weights used in this report account for the number of persons victimized during an incident and for high-frequency repeat victimizations (i.e., series victimizations). Series victimizations are similar in type to one another but occur with such frequency that a victim is unable to recall each individual event or describe each event in detail. Survey procedures allow NCVS interviewers to identify and classify these similar victimizations as series victimizations and to collect detailed information on only the most recent incident in the series. For information on how the identification of series crime was updated in the NCVS-R instrument, see *National Crime Victimization Survey Redesign: Measuring Crime in the NCVS* (NCJ 306156, BJS, June 2023).

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

According to the 2024 redesign data, series victimizations accounted for 0.9% of all victimizations and 2.0% of all violent victimizations. Additional information on the enumeration and survey procedures for series victimizations is detailed in *Methods for Counting High-Frequency Repeat Victimization in the National Crime Victimization Survey* (NCJ 237308, BJS, April 2012).

Standard error computations

When national estimates are derived from a sample, as with the NCVS, caution must be used when comparing one estimate to another or when comparing estimates over time. Although one estimate may be larger than another, estimates based on a sample have some degree of sampling error. The sampling error of an estimate depends on several factors, including the amount of

variation in the responses and the size of the sample. When the sampling error around an estimate is taken into account, estimates that appear different may not be statistically significant.

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

BJS uses a specialized version of Balanced Repeated Replication (BRR) estimation using Fay's method to generate standard errors around the victimization estimates.⁶ BRR estimation is a type of direct replication variance estimation. Under replicate variance estimation, a set of replicate weights (e.g., the NCVS typically has a set consisting of 160 replicate weights) is used to capture the sampling variance. Fay's method is used for surveys that have rare outcomes in which the entire sample is necessary to properly estimate the variance. The standard errors for victimization estimates and the ratios in this report were estimated using BRR. For more information on direct variance estimation using NCVS data, see *National Crime Victimization Survey, 2016 Technical Documentation* (NCJ 251442, BJS, December 2017).

BJS conducted statistical tests to determine whether the observed ratios of NCVS-R to NCVS-L for estimated numbers, percentages, and rates in this report were statistically significant once sampling error was taken into account.⁷ All comparisons in the text of this report were tested for significance using statistical analysis programs developed specifically for the NCVS. The primary test procedure was a modified Wald t-test of the ratio. The ratio is calculated by taking the NCVS-R estimate of a given type of crime divided by the NCVS-L estimate of that same type of crime. The t-test of the ratio tests whether the observed ratio (NCVS-R estimate/NCVS-L estimate) is significantly different from 1. This is done by taking the difference of the ratio from 1 and dividing by the standard error of the ratio.

$$T = \frac{\hat{R} - 1}{se(\hat{R})}$$

⁶Wolter, K. M. (2007). *Introduction to variance estimation* (2nd ed.). Springer. https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1751-5823.2007.00030_7.x

⁷Lohr, S. L. (2022). *Sampling: Design and Analysis* (3rd ed.). CRC Press. <https://doi.org/10.1201/9780429296284>

If the t-test of the ratio is significant ($T > \text{critical value}$), BJS rejects the null hypothesis that there is no difference between the ratio estimate and 1. If the t-test of the ratio is not significant, then BJS fails to reject the null hypothesis that there is no difference between the ratio estimate and 1.

Tables in this report should be referenced for testing on specific findings.

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

Based on the 2024 NCVS-R, the rate of violent victimization in 2024 was 28.7 victimizations per 1,000 persons age 12 or older. (See table 1.) Using the BRR method of direct variance estimation, BJS determined that the estimated victimization rate has a standard error of 1.89. (See appendix table 1.) A 95% confidence interval around the estimate is generated by multiplying the standard error by ± 1.96 (the critical value for a two-tailed t-distribution with 160 degrees of freedom that excludes 2.5% at either end of the distribution). Therefore, the 95% confidence interval around the 28.7 estimate from 2024 is $28.7 \pm (1.89 \times 1.96)$ or (24.96 to 32.35). In other words, if BJS used the same sampling method to select different samples and computed an interval estimate for each sample, it would expect the true population parameter (rate of violent victimization) to fall within the interval estimates 95% of the time.

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

Estimates for victimizations reported to police in the NCVS-R and NCVS-L

NCVS-L percentages of victimizations reported to police in tables 5 and 7 will not match previously published estimates (See *Criminal Victimization, 2024* (NCJ 310547, BJS, September 2025)). BJS and the U.S. Census Bureau reviewed and updated each data

processing step for the redesigned instrument. These processes included updating the coding of completed interviews and non-interviews. The NCVS-R allows for partial interviews where the respondent completed a certain portion of the instrument. This approach impacts levels of missing data in the CIR, including where the reporting to police question is located. The estimates for victimizations reported to police in the NCVS-R had higher levels of missingness than the NCVS-L. Typically, BJS includes the small portion of missing data, which includes incidents where the respondent did not know if it was reported to police, in the denominator when calculating estimates of the percentage of victimizations reported to police. Due to the higher levels of missingness in the NCVS-R, BJS excluded missing data from the denominator for both NCVS-R and NCVS-L estimates. Therefore, these NCVS-L estimates will not match previously reported estimates.

NCVS measurement of rape or sexual assault in the redesigned instrument

Like the NCVS-L instrument, the NCVS-R instrument uses a two-stage measurement approach in the screening and classification of criminal victimization, including rape or sexual assault. In the first stage of screening, survey respondents are administered a series of short-cue screening questions designed to help them think about different experiences they may have had during the reference period. (See Redesigned NCVS Questionnaire – Victimization Screener section at <https://bjs.ojp.gov/data-collection/ncvs#7-0>.) The NCVS-R instrument uses behaviorally specific language and expands the screening probes for rape or sexual assault.

This design improves respondents' recall of events, particularly for incidents that may not immediately come to mind as crimes, such as those committed by family members and acquaintances. Respondents who answer affirmatively to any of the short-cue screening items are subsequently administered a CIR designed to classify incidents into specific crime types. (See Redesigned NCVS Questionnaire – Crime Incident Report section at <https://bjs.ojp.gov/data-collection/ncvs#7-0>.) The NCVS-R CIR increases the information collected about rape or sexual assault incidents. For information on how rape or sexual assault is measured in the NCVS-L, see NCVS measurement of rape or sexual assault in *Criminal Victimization, 2024* (NCJ 310547, BJS, September 2025).

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

112. SA_UNWANTEDCONTACT

The next questions are about any sexual contact in the past 6 months that YOU DID NOT CONSENT TO and that YOU DID NOT WANT to happen. The information you provide is confidential.

{[Respondents ages 18 or older:]} Sexual contact includes touching of your sexual body parts, or any type of sexual penetration with a body part or object. It also includes making you touch or penetrate someone else. This could have been done by someone you know well, someone you casually know, or a stranger and can happen to both men and women./

[Respondents ages 12 to 17:] Sexual contact includes someone touching your private parts, unwanted sex, or making you do these kinds of things to them. This could have been done by someone you know well, someone you casually know, or a stranger and can happen to both boys and girls.}

In the past 6 months...

Did anyone touch, grab, or kiss your {sexual body parts against your will}/{private parts when you didn't want them to} - or TRY to do this?

113. SA_FORCE

In the past 6 months...

Did anyone force you to have sexual contact by holding you down with his or her body, pinning your arms, hitting or kicking you, or using some other type of force - or TRY or THREATEN to do this?

114. SA_THREATENHURT

In the past 6 months...

Did anyone threaten to physically hurt you or someone close to you if you did not have sexual contact?

115. SA_UNABLETOCONSENT

In the past 6 months...

Did anyone have sexual contact with you - or try to have sexual contact with you - while you were passed out, unconscious, asleep, or unable to consent because you were drunk or high?

With regard to sexual victimization, respondents may screen into a CIR if they respond affirmatively to another short-cue screening question that asks about any other crimes they may have experienced. The NCVS-R instrument also includes follow-up probes at the beginning of the CIR that ask about any other victimizations they may have experienced as part of the reported incident. If a respondent reported an attack in the victimization screener, they are asked whether that incident also involved sexual victimization. The NCVS-R instrument uses information collected in the victimization screener to drive questions asked in the CIR. Respondents who recall a sexual victimization either in the victimization screener or in the follow-up probes at the beginning of the CIR are asked the "What Happened: Module SV – Unwanted Sexual Contact" module in the CIR.

Second stage of measurement. The CIR is used to collect information on the attributes of each incident. The key attributes of sexual violence that are used to classify a victimization as a rape or sexual assault are the behaviors and tactics experienced. Victims are asked about experiencing unwanted sexual contact and the types of sexual contact experienced, including different types of penetration. Those who reported contact are then asked about tactics used by the offender, including physical force; threatening to physically hurt the respondent or someone close to them; being blacked out, unconscious, or asleep; and being drunk or high and unable to consent. If none of these questions about tactics are answered affirmatively, the respondent is asked about whether the offender forcibly touched, kissed, grabbed, fondled, or rubbed sexual body parts. The survey participant is classified as a victim of rape or sexual assault if they reported unwanted sexual contact and any of the tactics.

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

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

Sexual assault—A wide range of victimizations separate from rape, attempted rape, or threatened rape. These crimes involve unwanted sexual contact between the victim and offender and include physical force, threatened harm, or the victim not being able to consent because they were blacked out, unconscious, or too drunk or high. Sexual assaults may or may not involve force and include such things as grabbing or fondling.

The table *Classification of rape and sexual assault in the redesigned NCVS* outlines how different types of sexual violence are categorized in the NCVS-R.

Classification of rape and sexual assault in the redesigned NCVS		
Measure	Behavior	Tactic
Completed rape	Vaginal, oral, anal, or digital penetration or penetration with an object	Physical force, threatened harm, blacked out or unconscious, or unable to consent
Attempted rape	Attempted vaginal, oral, anal, or digital penetration or attempted penetration with an object	Physical force, face-to-face threat of harm, blacked out or unconscious, or unable to consent
Completed sexual assault	Unwanted sexual contact such as touching or kissing sexual body parts, grabbing, fondling, or rubbing in a sexual way	Physical force, threatened harm, blacked out or unconscious, unable to consent, or forcibly groping/ grabbing
Attempted sexual assault	Attempted unwanted sexual contact such as touching or kissing sexual body parts, grabbing, fondling or rubbing in a sexual way	Physical force, face-to-face threatened harm, blacked out or unconscious, unable to consent, or forcibly touch or kiss
Verbal threat of rape	Verbally threatened vaginal, oral, anal, or digital penetration or penetration with an object	Physical force, face-to-face threat of harm that respondent reported was likely to happen, or blacked out or unconscious
Verbal threat of sexual assault	Verbally threaten unwanted sexual contact such as touching or kissing, sexual body parts, grabbing, fondling or rubbing in a sexual way	Physical force, face-to-face threatened harm that respondent reported was likely to happen, or blacked out or unconscious

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

APPENDIX TABLE 1

Standard errors for figure 1 and table 1: Number and rate of violent victimizations and personal theft in the NCVS-R and NCVS-L, by type of crime, 2024

Type of crime	Number			Rate per 1,000		
	NCVS-R	NCVS-L	Ratio	NCVS-R	NCVS-L	Ratio
Total violent crime	539,244	436,800	0.115	1.89	1.52	0.115
Rape/sexual assault	138,359	98,768	0.424	0.48	0.34	0.424
Robbery	116,392	95,748	0.229	0.41	0.33	0.229
Assault	430,959	426,077	0.123	1.51	1.49	0.123
Aggravated assault	153,095	171,932	0.168	0.53	0.60	0.168
Simple assault	358,817	377,333	0.145	1.25	1.32	0.145
Violent crime excluding simple assault	287,259	223,757	0.152	1.00	0.78	0.152
Personal theft	78,702	28,279	1.063	0.27	0.10	1.063

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, Legacy Version, 2024 and National Crime Victimization Survey, Redesign Version, 2024.

APPENDIX TABLE 2

Standard errors for table 2: Number and rate of violent victimizations in the NCVS-R and NCVS-L, by selected characteristics of violent crime, 2024

Selected characteristics of violent crime	Number			Rate per 1,000		
	NCVS-R	NCVS-L	Ratio	NCVS-R	NCVS-L	Ratio
Domestic violence	148,719	159,238	0.206	0.52	0.56	0.206
Intimate partner violence	112,272	131,492	0.217	0.39	0.46	0.217
Stranger violence	181,774	268,213	0.081	0.64	0.94	0.081
Violent crime with an injury	130,360	121,318	0.162	0.46	0.42	0.162
Violent crime with a weapon	158,455	173,674	0.141	0.55	0.61	0.141
Violent crime with a firearm	103,869	122,454	0.214	0.36	0.43	0.214

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, Legacy Version, 2024 and National Crime Victimization Survey, Redesign Version, 2024.

APPENDIX TABLE 3

Standard errors for table 3: Number and rate of property victimizations in the NCVS-R and NCVS-L, by type of crime, 2024

Type of property crime	Number			Rate per 1,000		
	NCVS-R	NCVS-L	Ratio	NCVS-R	NCVS-L	Ratio
Property crime without vandalism	475,611	344,592	0.045	3.51	2.54	0.045
Property crime with vandalism	491,653	~	~	3.63	~	~
Burglary/trespassing	138,227	114,582	0.116	1.04	0.85	0.117
Burglary	123,863	96,563	0.144	0.93	0.72	0.145
Trespassing	64,967	51,722	0.171	0.49	0.38	0.172
Motor vehicle theft	88,352	72,671	0.158	0.67	0.54	0.159
Other theft	408,257	289,351	0.049	3.00	2.13	0.049
Vandalism	90,781	~	~	0.68	~	~

~Not applicable.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, Legacy Version, 2024 and National Crime Victimization Survey, Redesign Version, 2024.

APPENDIX TABLE 4

Standard errors for table 4: Rate of violent victimization in the NCVS-R and NCVS-L, by type of crime and demographic characteristics of victims, 2024

Victim demographic characteristic	Total violent crime			Violent crime excluding simple assault		
	NCVS-R	NCVS-L	Ratio	NCVS-R	NCVS-L	Ratio
Total	1.89	1.52	0.115	1.00	0.78	0.152
Sex						
Male	2.02	2.22	0.132	1.01	1.01	0.185
Female	2.78	1.94	0.179	1.55	1.09	0.209
Race/Hispanic origin						
White	2.17	1.64	0.138	0.85	0.94	0.144
Black	3.92	3.75	0.260	2.19	2.90	0.368
Hispanic	2.57	3.77	0.186	2.08	1.59	0.386
Asian/Native Hawaiian/ Other Pacific Islander	4.20	2.55	0.519	2.06	1.01	0.885
Other	34.61	26.93	0.566	23.97	11.71	1.229
Age						
12–17	8.06	6.00	0.392	1.82	2.71	0.269
18–24	9.66	7.09	0.525	5.26	3.96	0.605
25–34	4.00	3.44	0.172	2.50	2.00	0.293
35–49	2.90	3.25	0.148	1.25	1.65	0.190
50–64	3.09	2.16	0.193	2.25	1.44	0.295
65 or older	1.26	1.50	0.295	0.42	0.62	0.320
Marital status						
Never married	4.72	2.98	0.200	2.43	1.59	0.252
Married	1.57	1.26	0.178	0.81	0.73	0.230
Widowed	1.96	5.89	0.295	1.42	3.36	0.461
Divorced	4.06	4.74	0.204	2.09	2.95	0.310
Separated	13.05	26.46	0.326	10.16	7.23	0.905
Household income						
Less than \$25,000	5.41	4.79	0.227	3.99	4.18	0.281
\$25,000–\$49,999	4.18	3.82	0.315	2.46	1.00	0.479
\$50,000–\$99,999	2.72	3.27	0.180	1.16	1.39	0.227
\$100,000–\$199,999	3.38	2.38	0.279	1.29	0.93	0.304
\$200,000 or more	2.77	3.60	0.172	1.32	2.43	0.274

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, Legacy Version, 2024 and National Crime Victimization Survey, Redesign Version, 2024.

APPENDIX TABLE 5

Standard errors for table 5: Percent of victimizations reported to police in the NCVS-R and NCVS-L, by type of crime, 2024

Type of crime	NCVS-R	NCVS-L	Ratio
Total violent crime	2.61%	2.84%	0.063
Rape/sexual assault	4.89	7.70	0.293
Robbery	8.35	5.21	0.115
Assault	2.88	3.20	0.073
Aggravated assault	5.53	5.59	0.101
Simple assault	2.99	4.14	0.105
Violent crime excluding simple assault	4.17%	4.12%	0.079
Personal theft	4.56%	10.91%	0.127
Selected characteristics of violent crime			
Domestic violence	5.92%	5.97%	0.110
Intimate partner violence	6.99	7.81	0.141
Stranger violence	4.91	4.00	0.113
Violent crime with an injury	5.03	5.07	0.106
Violent crime with a weapon	5.05	4.71	0.087
Violent crime with a firearm	7.30	6.83	0.124
Property crime without vandalism	0.98%	1.12%	0.042
Property crime with vandalism	0.94%	~	~
Burglary/trespassing	3.55	3.00%	0.118
Burglary	4.42	3.89	0.152
Trespassing	5.86	4.37	0.186
Motor vehicle theft	3.36	3.77	0.071
Other theft	0.95	1.24	0.049
Vandalism	3.15	~	~

Note: NCVS-L standard errors of percentages differ from previously published statistics because the denominators exclude victimizations where reporting to police was missing or unknown.

~Not applicable.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, Legacy Version, 2024 and National Crime Victimization Survey, Redesign Version, 2024.

APPENDIX TABLE 6

Standard errors for table 6: Rate of victimizations reported and not reported to police in the NCVS-R and NCVS-L, by type of crime, 2024

Type of crime	Total			Reported to police			Not reported to police		
	NCVS-R	NCVS-L	Ratio	NCVS-R	NCVS-L	Ratio	NCVS-R	NCVS-L	Ratio
Total violent crime	1.89	1.52	0.115	0.84	0.95	0.095	1.36	1.02	0.187
Rape/sexual assault	0.48	0.34	0.424	0.14	0.16	0.529	0.40	0.29	0.495
Robbery	0.41	0.33	0.229	0.21	0.31	0.170	0.30	0.11	0.632
Assault	1.51	1.49	0.123	0.74	0.93	0.109	1.14	0.96	0.200
Aggravated assault	0.53	0.60	0.168	0.39	0.55	0.175	0.28	0.26	0.350
Simple assault	1.25	1.32	0.145	0.57	0.81	0.157	1.06	0.94	0.223
Violent crime excluding simple assault	1.00	0.78	0.152	0.52	0.61	0.126	0.63	0.44	0.302
Personal theft	0.27	0.10	1.063	0.10	0.08	0.701	0.23	0.06	1.914
Selected characteristics of violent crime									
Domestic violence	0.52	0.56	0.206	0.26	0.49	0.170	0.49	0.24	0.520
Intimate partner violence	0.39	0.46	0.217	0.21	0.42	0.200	0.34	0.20	0.464
Stranger violence	0.64	0.94	0.081	0.42	0.72	0.095	0.50	0.54	0.135
Violent crime with an injury	0.46	0.42	0.162	0.27	0.33	0.174	0.35	0.23	0.345
Violent crime with a weapon	0.55	0.61	0.141	0.39	0.54	0.138	0.28	0.27	0.294
Violent crime with a firearm	0.36	0.43	0.214	0.33	0.40	0.265	0.14	0.15	0.360
Property crime without vandalism	3.51	2.54	0.045	1.41	1.26	0.062	2.92	2.13	0.059
Property crime with vandalism	3.63	~	~	1.49	~	~	2.99	~	~
Burglary/trespassing	1.04	0.85	0.117	0.71	0.46	0.178	0.68	0.65	0.146
Burglary	0.93	0.72	0.145	0.65	0.40	0.246	0.58	0.55	0.183
Trespassing	0.49	0.38	0.172	0.36	0.21	0.287	0.30	0.30	0.185
Motor vehicle theft	0.67	0.54	0.159	0.56	0.46	0.176	0.34	0.28	0.388
Other theft	3.00	2.13	0.049	0.99	1.09	0.070	2.77	1.88	0.063
Vandalism	0.68	~	~	0.37	~	~	0.55	~	~

~Not applicable.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, Legacy Version, 2024 and National Crime Victimization Survey, Redesign Version, 2024.

APPENDIX TABLE 7

Standard errors for table 7: Percent and rate of violent victimizations reported to police in the NCVS-R and NCVS-L, by demographic characteristics of victims, 2024

Victim demographic characteristic	Percent			Rate per 1,000		
	NCVS-R	NCVS-L	Ratio	NCVS-R	NCVS-L	Ratio
Total	2.61%	2.84%	1.226	0.84	0.95	0.095
Sex						
Male	3.51%	4.54%	1.429	1.06	1.59	0.123
Female	3.63	3.84	1.033	1.25	1.04	0.151
Race/Hispanic origin						
White	3.01%	3.47%	1.308	0.99	0.93	0.119
Black	7.45	7.41	1.205	2.19	2.62	0.274
Hispanic	5.17	7.24	1.147	1.16	2.70	0.171
Asian/Native Hawaiian/ Other Pacific Islander	13.41	11.34	0.547	3.47	1.88	1.145
Other	9.19	15.72	1.985	8.40	18.91	0.316
Age						
12–17	7.07%	5.63%	0.122	2.20	1.61	0.508
18–24	3.06	10.04	2.874	1.68	5.25	0.185
25–34	6.09	5.21	0.417	2.66	1.87	0.252
35–49	5.21	6.04	0.722	2.17	2.73	0.201
50–64	6.11	5.11	1.104	2.09	1.48	0.216
65 or older	5.43	9.03	2.574	0.47	1.38	0.210
Marital status						
Never married	3.16%	4.18%	1.349	1.29	1.79	0.136
Married	4.65	4.61	0.942	1.07	0.98	0.215
Widowed	8.20	9.68	7.737	0.82	5.78	0.147
Divorced	5.09	5.45	2.549	2.61	4.02	0.173
Separated	10.34	9.80	1.435	5.36	5.91	0.671
Household income						
Less than \$25,000	5.22%	5.48%	1.949	2.34	3.60	0.166
\$25,000–\$49,999	4.63	7.42	0.810	1.47	1.98	0.257
\$50,000–\$99,999	4.46	5.06	1.110	1.12	1.82	0.159
\$100,000–\$199,999	5.66	6.04	1.225	2.15	1.80	0.313
\$200,000 or more	6.60	7.90	1.530	1.25	2.70	0.180

Note: NCVS-L standard errors of percentages differ from previously published statistics because the denominators exclude victimizations where reporting to police was missing or unknown.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, Legacy Version, 2024 and National Crime Victimization Survey, Redesign Version, 2024.

APPENDIX TABLE 8

Population of persons age 12 or older in the NCVS-R and NCVS-L, by demographic characteristics, 2024

Demographic characteristic	NCVS-R	NCVS-L
Total	286,415,910	286,373,220
Sex		
Male	140,427,830	140,346,260
Female	145,988,080	146,026,960
Race/Hispanic origin		
White ^a	170,853,950	170,855,150
Black ^a	35,022,740	35,012,630
Hispanic	53,577,400	53,539,670
Asian/Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander ^{a,b}	20,494,770	20,569,310
Other ^{a,c}	6,467,050	6,396,460
Age		
12–17	25,655,670	25,687,710
18–24	30,212,770	30,280,480
25–34	44,950,530	44,879,550
35–49	64,410,310	64,368,460
50–64	61,489,730	61,460,740
65 or older	59,696,910	59,696,280
Marital status^d		
Never married	97,729,550	107,140,320
Married	130,051,580	129,728,030
Widowed	15,654,420	15,142,370
Divorced	28,387,130	27,672,400
Separated	4,714,440	5,109,670
Household income		
Less than \$25,000	30,208,140	33,401,030
\$25,000–\$49,999	61,677,550	54,519,490
\$50,000–\$99,999	91,171,490	88,435,240
\$100,000–\$199,999	71,910,420	76,661,880
\$200,000 or more	31,448,318	33,355,570

Note: NCVS-R denotes the new, or redesigned, National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) instrument. NCVS-L denotes the legacy NCVS instrument that was administered from 1992 to 2024. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding.

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

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

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

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

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, Legacy Version, 2024 and National Crime Victimization Survey, Redesign Version, 2024.

APPENDIX TABLE 9

Population of households in the NCVS-R and NCVS-L, 2024

	NCVS-R	NCVS-L
Total	133,119,480	133,888,000

Note: NCVS-R denotes the new, or redesigned, National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) instrument. NCVS-L denotes the legacy NCVS instrument that was administered from 1992 to 2024.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, Legacy Version, 2024 and National Crime Victimization Survey, Redesign Version, 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.

This report was written by Jennifer L. Truman, PhD, and Susannah N. Tapp, PhD. Rebecca Bielamowicz, PhD, and Alexandra Thompson verified the report.

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