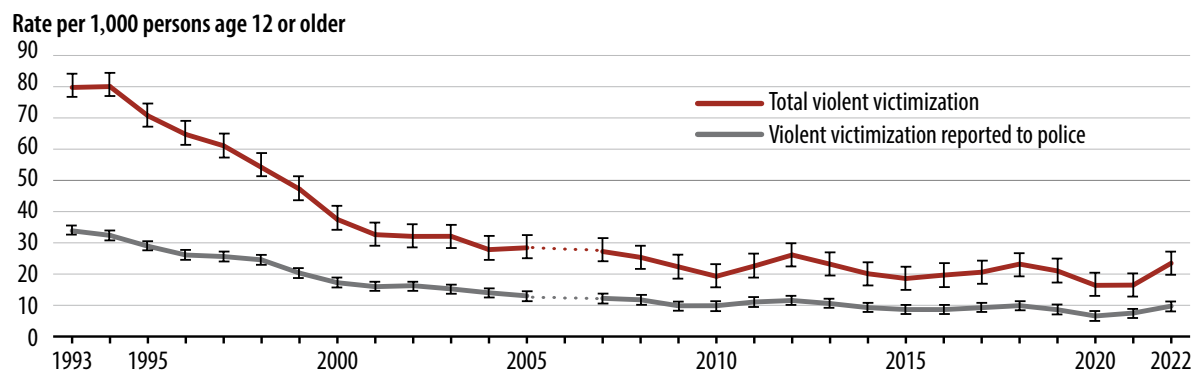# Criminal Victimization, 2022

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The rate of violent victimization in the United States rose to 23.5 victimizations per 1,000 persons age 12 or older in 2022, after reaching a 30-year low of 16.4–16.5 during 2020–2021 **(figure 1)**. Violent victimization includes rape or sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, and simple assault. Despite the recent increase, the last three decades saw an overall decline in the violent victimization rate from 79.8 to 23.5 per 1,000 from 1993 to 2022.

The rate of violent victimization reported to police followed a similar pattern. This rate trended downward during the past 30 years, falling from 33.8 (1993) to 9.7 (2022) reported victimizations per 1,000 persons. However, 2022 (9.7 per 1,000) marked a rise in the rate of reported violent victimization from 2021 (7.5 per 1,000).

FIGURE 1
Rate of violent victimization and violent victimization reported to police, 1993–2022

Rate per 1,000 persons age 12 or older

Note: See table 1 for definitions and appendix table 1 for estimates, standard errors, and 95% confidence intervals. Estimates for 2006 should not be compared to other years. See *Criminal Victimization, 2007* (NCJ 224390, BJS, December 2008) for more information on changes to the 2006 National Crime Victimization Survey.
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 1993–2022.

HIGHLIGHTS

- The violent victimization rate increased from 16.5 victimizations per 1,000 persons in 2021 to 23.5 per 1,000 in 2022.

- From 1993 to 2022, the overall rate of violent victimization declined from 79.8 to 23.5 victimizations per 1,000 persons age 12 or older.

- In 2022, about 2 in 5 (42%) violent victimizations were reported to police.

- Motor vehicle theft victimization increased from a rate of 4.3 victimizations per 1,000 households in 2021 to 5.5 per 1,000 in 2022.

- About 10% of violent victimizations involved a firearm in 2022, an increase from 2021 (7%).

- Victims received assistance from a victim service provider in 9% of violent victimizations in 2022.

- In 2022, about 1.24% (3.5 million) of persons age 12 or older nationwide experienced at least one violent crime.

- The burglary or trespassing rate was lower in 2022 (14.6 victimizations per 1,000 households) than in 2018 (21.1 per 1,000) but has been relatively flat since 2020.

Findings are based on the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), a self-report survey administered annually from January 1 to December 31. Annual NCVS estimates are based on the number and characteristics of crimes that respondents experienced during the prior 6 months, excluding the month in which they were interviewed. Therefore, the 2022 survey covers crimes experienced from July 1, 2021 to November 30, 2022, with March 15, 2022 as the middle of the reference period. Crimes are classified by the year of the survey and not by the year of the crime. To make reliable comparisons over time, this report examines only NCVS data collected since the survey's 1993 redesign.

NCVS data can be used to produce:

- **Victimization estimates**—The total number of times that persons or households were victims of crime. For personal crimes, the number of victimizations is the number of victims of that crime. Each crime against a household is counted as having a single victim: the affected household.

- **Incident estimates**—The number of specific criminal acts involving one or more victims.

- **Prevalence estimates**—The number or percentage of unique persons who were crime victims, or of unique households that experienced crime.

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

Victimization estimates

Victimizations reflect the total number of times that persons or households were victims of crime. There were 6.6 million violent victimizations of persons age 12 or older in the United States in 2022, up from 4.6 million in 2021, but similar to the number in 2018 **(table 1)**.[1]

Victimization rates measure the extent to which violent and property victimizations occur in a specified population during a specified time. After declining from 2018 (23.2 victimizations per 1,000 persons) to 2021 (16.5 per 1,000), the overall violent victimization rate in 2022 rose to 23.5 per 1,000, which was not statistically different from the 2018 rate. The rate was higher for all types of violent crime in 2022 than in 2020 and 2021.

Rates of robbery and simple assault did not differ significantly across the 5-year period from 2018 to 2022. The rate of rape or sexual assault was lower in 2022 than in 2018 (1.9 vs. 2.7 per 1,000), while the rate of aggravated assault was higher (5.5 vs. 3.8 per 1,000). The rate of violent crime involving a weapon was also higher in 2022 (6.4 per 1,000) than in 2018 (4.8 per 1,000).

Although the rate of domestic violence (violent victimizations that were committed by current or former intimate partners or family members) increased from 2021 to 2022, the rate in 2022 was not statistically different from 2018. Rates for intimate partner violence (domestic violence victimizations committed by current or former intimate partners only) and stranger violence followed a similar pattern over this time period.

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[1]In this report, statistical significance is reported at both the 90% and 95% confidence levels. See figures and tables for testing on specific findings.

TABLE 1
Number and rate of violent victimizations, by type of crime, 2018–2022

Type of violent crime	2018 Number	2018 Rate per 1,000[a]	2019 Number	2019 Rate per 1,000[a]	2020 Number	2020 Rate per 1,000[a]	2021 Number	2021 Rate per 1,000[a]	2022* Number	2022* Rate per 1,000[a]
Total violent crime[b]	6,385,520	23.2	5,813,410 †	21.0 ‡	4,558,150 †	16.4 †	4,598,310 †	16.5 †	6,624,950	23.5
Rape/sexual assault[c]	734,630 †	2.7 †	459,310	1.7	319,950 †	1.2 †	324,500 †	1.2 †	531,810	1.9
Robbery	573,100	2.1	534,420 ‡	1.9	437,260 †	1.6 †	464,280 †	1.7 †	694,860	2.5
Assault	5,077,790	18.4	4,819,680 ‡	17.4	3,800,950 †	13.7 †	3,809,530 †	13.6 †	5,398,290	19.1
Aggravated assault	1,058,040 †	3.8 †	1,019,490 †	3.7 †	812,180 †	2.9 †	766,330 †	2.7 †	1,540,110	5.5
Simple assault	4,019,750	14.6	3,800,190	13.7	2,988,770 †	10.7 †	3,043,190 †	10.9 †	3,858,180	13.7
Violent crime excluding simple assault[d]	2,365,770 †	8.6 ‡	2,013,220 †	7.3 †	1,569,390 †	5.6 †	1,555,110 †	5.6 †	2,766,770	9.8
Selected characteristics of violent crime[e]										
Domestic violence[f]	1,333,050	4.8	1,164,540	4.2	856,750 †	3.1 †	910,880 †	3.3 †	1,370,440	4.9
Intimate partner violence[g]	847,230	3.1	695,060 ‡	2.5	484,830 †	1.7 †	473,730 †	1.7 †	951,930	3.4
Stranger violence	2,493,750 ‡	9.1	2,254,740 †	8.1 †	1,973,200 †	7.1 †	2,056,150 †	7.4 †	2,994,270	10.6
Violent crime with an injury	1,449,530	5.3	1,265,680	4.6	1,160,920	4.2	975,340 †	3.5 †	1,412,290	5.0
Violent crime with a weapon	1,329,700 †	4.8 †	1,119,060 †	4.0 †	938,740 †	3.4 †	895,560 †	3.2 †	1,798,150	6.4

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

*Comparison year.

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

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

[a]Rate is per 1,000 persons age 12 or older. See appendix table 19 for person populations.

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

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

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

[e]Violent crime categories such as domestic violence and violent crime with an injury are not mutually exclusive from other violent crime categories or other selected characteristics.

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

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

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2018–2022.

In 2022, there were 13.4 million property victimizations of U.S. households

Households in the United States experienced 13.4 million property victimizations in 2022, up from 11.7 million in 2021 but similar to the number in 2018 (table 2). Property crime includes burglary, trespassing, motor vehicle theft, and other types of household theft.

The rate of property victimization in 2022 was 101.9 victimizations per 1,000 households, higher than the rate in 2021 (90.3 per 1,000) but lower than the rate in 2018 (108.2 per 1,000). The victimization rate for burglary or trespassing was lower in 2022 (14.6 per 1,000) than in 2018 (21.1 per 1,000) but has been relatively flat since 2020. The rate of motor vehicle theft was relatively flat from 2018 to 2021 before increasing from 4.3 to 5.5 per 1,000 from 2021 to 2022. The victimization rate for other household theft was similar in 2018 and 2022.

TABLE 2
Number and rate of property victimizations, by type of crime, 2018–2022

Type of property crime	2018 Number	2018 Rate per 1,000[a]	2019 Number	2019 Rate per 1,000[a]	2020 Number	2020 Rate per 1,000[a]	2021 Number	2021 Rate per 1,000[a]	2022* Number	2022* Rate per 1,000[a]
Total	13,502,840	108.2 †	12,818,000 ‡	101.4	12,085,170 †	94.5 †	11,682,060 †	90.3 †	13,373,330	101.9
Burglary/trespassing[b]	2,639,620 †	21.1 †	2,178,400 ‡	17.2 †	1,741,250	13.6	1,800,350	13.9	1,919,930	14.6
Burglary[c]	1,867,620 †	15.0 †	1,484,730	11.7 ‡	1,210,640	9.5	1,142,900 ‡	8.8	1,324,030	10.1
Trespassing[d]	772,000 †	6.2 †	693,670	5.5 ‡	530,610	4.1	657,440	5.1	595,910	4.5
Motor vehicle theft	534,010 †	4.3 †	495,670 †	3.9 †	545,810 †	4.3 †	558,670 †	4.3 †	716,650	5.5
Other theft[e]	10,329,210	82.7	10,143,930 †	80.2	9,798,110 †	76.6 †	9,323,040 †	72.1 †	10,736,750	81.8

Note: Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. Includes threatened, attempted, and completed occurrences of crimes. See appendix table 3 for standard errors.
*Comparison year.
†Difference with comparison year is significant at the 95% confidence level.
‡Difference with comparison year is significant at the 90% confidence level.
[a]Rate is per 1,000 households. See appendix table 20 for household populations.
[b]Includes unlawful or forcible entry or attempted entry of places, including a permanent residence, other residence (e.g., a hotel room or vacation residence), or other structure (e.g., a garage or shed). Includes victimizations where the offender stole, attempted to steal, or did not attempt to steal. Excludes trespassing on land.
[c]Includes only crimes where the offender committed or attempted a theft.
[d]Includes crimes where the offender did not commit or attempt a theft. Excludes trespassing on land.
[e]Includes other unlawful taking or attempted unlawful taking of property or cash without personal contact with the victim.
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2018–2022.

From 2021 to 2022, violent victimization rates increased for both males and females

Both males and females experienced an increased rate of violent victimization between 2021 and 2022 (table 3). The rate for white persons increased from 16.1 to 24.0 per 1,000, and the rate for Hispanic persons increased from 15.9 to 22.6 per 1,000. Over the same period, the rate of violent victimization did not change significantly for persons who were black, who were Asian or were Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, or who were another race (American Indian or Alaska Native or two or more races).

Rates of violent victimization increased for all age groups from 2021 to 2022, except persons ages 50 to 64, for whom the rate did not change significantly. From 2021 to 2022, the rate of violent victimization increased for persons who were never married, married, divorced, and separated. The rate did not change significantly for persons who were widowed over this time period. The rate of violent victimization increased from 29.6 to 42.4 per 1,000 persons in households earning $25,000 or less annually. The rate also increased for all other household income groups over this time period.

Patterns of violent victimization excluding simple assault were similar to those for violent victimization overall. From 2021 to 2022, the rate increased for victims of all sex, age, and household income groups. It also rose for victims who were white (5.4 to 9.7 victimizations per 1,000 white persons age 12 or older) and Hispanic (5.4 to 11.0 per 1,000). Further, the rate increased among persons who were never married (8.5 to 13.9 per 1,000), married (2.6 to 5.0 per 1,000), and divorced (8.2 to 17.2 per 1,000).

TABLE 3
Rate of violent victimization, by type of crime and demographic characteristics of victims, 2021 and 2022

Victim demographic characteristic	Total violent crime[a]		Violent crime excluding simple assault[b]	
	2021	2022*	2021	2022*
Total	16.5 †	23.5	5.6 †	9.8
Sex				
Male	17.5 †	23.5	4.9 †	9.5
Female	15.5 †	23.4	6.2 †	10.0
Race/Hispanic origin				
White[c]	16.1 †	24.0	5.4 †	9.7
Black[c]	18.5	21.8	7.7	9.0
Hispanic	15.9 †	22.6	5.4 †	11.0
Asian/Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander[c,d]	9.9	13.6	2.9	4.8
Other[c,e]	45.1	58.9	9.6 ‡	25.6
Age				
12–17	13.2 †	27.4	4.0 †	8.4
18–24	23.1 †	36.8	11.9 †	18.7
25–34	22.0 †	34.2	8.3 †	13.4
35–49	19.4 †	25.8	6.1 †	10.6
50–64	16.9	17.3	3.8 †	8.0
65 or older	6.4 †	10.5	2.2 ‡	4.1
Marital status				
Never married	22.2 †	34.0	8.5 †	13.9
Married	9.5 †	12.1	2.6 †	5.0
Widowed	10.7	13.6	3.3	6.7
Divorced	27.4 ‡	36.4	8.2 †	17.2
Separated	36.8 ‡	58.6	15.5	20.0
Household income				
Less than $25,000	29.6 †	42.4	11.7 †	19.3
$25,000–$49,999	16.9 †	26.6	5.9 †	12.5
$50,000–$99,999	14.6 †	18.5	4.3 †	6.8
$100,000–$199,999	12.2 †	16.4	3.9 †	6.6
$200,000 or more	9.7 †	23.4	2.9 †	7.9

Note: Rates are per 1,000 persons age 12 or older. See appendix table 19 for person populations. See appendix table 4 for standard errors.
*Comparison year.
†Difference with comparison year is significant at the 95% confidence level.
‡Difference with comparison year is significant at the 90% confidence level.
[a]Includes rape or sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, and simple assault. Excludes homicide because the National Crime Victimization Survey is based on interviews with victims.
[b]Includes rape or sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault.
[c]Excludes persons of Hispanic origin (e.g., "white" refers to non-Hispanic white persons and "black" refers to non-Hispanic black persons).
[d]Includes persons who identified as Asian only or Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander only. Categories are not shown separately due to small numbers of sample cases.
[e]Includes persons who identified as American Indian or Alaska Native only or as two or more races. Categories are not shown separately due to small numbers of sample cases.
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2021 and 2022.

About 42% of violent victimizations were reported to police in 2022, not statistically different from 2021

The NCVS collects information on whether crimes were reported or not reported to police and on the reasons why the crime was reported or not reported. Victims may not report a crime for a variety of reasons, including fear of reprisal or getting the offender in trouble, believing that police would not or could not do anything to help, and believing the crime to be a personal issue or too trivial to report. Reporting to police may occur during or immediately following a criminal incident or at a later date. Police may be notified by the victim, 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.

About 42% of violent victimizations were reported to police in 2022, which was not statistically different from 2021 **(table 4)**. A lower percentage of assaults were reported to police in 2022 (41%) than in 2021 (46%), due in part to a decrease in reporting of aggravated assaults (61% to 50%). The percentage of victimizations reported to police did not change for other types of violent crime during this period. About 32% of property victimizations were reported to police in 2022, which was similar to 2021. Reporting to police did not change significantly for burglary or trespassing, motor vehicle theft, and other types of household theft during this period.

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

Note: See appendix table 5 for standard errors.
*Comparison year.
†Difference with comparison year is significant at the 95% confidence level.
‡Difference with comparison year is significant at the 90% confidence level.
[a]Excludes homicide because the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) is based on interviews with victims.
[b]See *Methodology* for details on the measurement of rape or sexual assault in the NCVS.
[c]Includes rape or sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault.
[d]Violent crime categories such as domestic violence and violent crime with an injury are not mutually exclusive from other violent crime categories or other selected characteristics.
[e]Includes the subset of violent victimizations that were committed by current or former intimate partners or family members.
[f]Includes the subset of violent victimizations that were committed by current or former spouses, boyfriends, or girlfriends.
[g]Includes unlawful or forcible entry or attempted entry of places, including a permanent residence, other residence (e.g., a hotel room or vacation residence), or other structure (e.g., a garage or shed). Includes victimizations where the offender stole, attempted to steal, or did not attempt to steal. Excludes trespassing on land.
[h]Includes only crimes where the offender committed or attempted a theft.
[i]Includes crimes where the offender did not commit or attempt a theft. Excludes trespassing on land.
[j]Includes other unlawful taking or attempted unlawful taking of property or cash without personal contact with the victim.
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2021 and 2022.

From 2021 to 2022, there were no statistically significant differences in the percentage of violent victimizations reported to police by victims' sex, race or Hispanic origin, age, or household income (table 5).

The percentage of victimizations reported declined for victims who were never married (42% to 32%) but remained relatively unchanged for victims in other marital status groups.

TABLE 5
Percent and rate of violent victimizations reported to police, by demographic characteristics of victims, 2021 and 2022

Victim demographic characteristic	Percent		Rate per 1,000[a]	
	2021	2022*	2021	2022*
Total	45.6%	41.5%	7.5 †	9.7
Sex				
Male	42.4%	37.5%	7.4	8.8
Female	49.1	45.3	7.6 †	10.6
Race/Hispanic origin				
White[b]	46.6%	41.6%	7.5 †	10.0
Black[b]	48.2	45.9	8.9	10.0
Hispanic	46.2	45.6	7.3 ‡	10.3
Asian/Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander[b,c]	39.8	34.2	3.9	4.7
Other[b,d]	31.3 !	22.1	14.1 !	13.0
Age				
12–17	25.5%	31.2%	3.4 †	8.5
18–24	32.5	27.4	7.5	10.1
25–34	43.6	38.2	9.6 ‡	13.1
35–49	47.7	48.7	9.3 ‡	12.5
50–64	56.6	54.3	9.6	9.4
65 or older	55.3	44.9	3.5	4.7
Marital status				
Never married	42.0% †	31.9%	9.3	10.8
Married	48.5	52.9	4.6 †	6.4
Widowed	36.3	42.5	3.9	5.8
Divorced	51.6	49.6	14.2	18.1
Separated	62.1	66.3	22.9	38.8
Household income				
Less than $25,000	46.6%	43.1%	13.8	18.3
$25,000–$49,999	50.6	45.3	8.6 †	12.1
$50,000–$99,999	45.8	40.4	6.7	7.5
$100,000–$199,999	35.5	37.5	4.3 ‡	6.1
$200,000 or more	49.2	36.9	4.8 †	8.6

Note: See appendix table 6 for standard errors.
*Comparison year.
†Difference with comparison year is significant at the 95% confidence level.
‡Difference with comparison year is significant at the 90% confidence level.
! Interpret with caution. Estimate is based on 10 or fewer sample cases, or coefficient of variation is greater than 50%.
[a]Rate is per 1,000 persons age 12 or older. See appendix table 19 for person populations.
[b]Excludes persons of Hispanic origin (e.g., "white" refers to non-Hispanic white persons and "black" refers to non-Hispanic black persons).
[c]Includes persons who identified as Asian only or Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander only. Categories are not shown separately due to small numbers of sample cases.
[d]Includes persons who identified as American Indian or Alaska Native only or as two or more races. Categories are not shown separately due to small numbers of sample cases.
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2021 and 2022.

Rates of both reported and not reported crime increased from 2021 to 2022

Though the percentage of violent victimizations reported to police remained the same, rates of both reported and not reported violent victimization rose from 2021 to 2022 (table 6). During this period, reported violent crime rose from 7.5 to 9.7 victimizations per 1,000 persons age 12 or older, while violent crime that was not reported grew from 8.7 to 13.2 per 1,000. Rates also increased for reported (2.9 to 4.7 per 1,000) and not reported (2.6 to 5.0 per 1,000) violent crime excluding simple assault.

The rate of domestic violence reported to police increased from 1.6 per 1,000 in 2021 to 2.6 per 1,000 in 2022. In contrast, the rate of domestic violence not reported to police in 2022 was not significantly different from the rate in 2021. Rates of both reported and not reported victimizations increased for intimate partner violence and violent crime involving a weapon over the same period.

Rates of both reported and not reported property crime were higher in 2022 than in 2021. Over the same period, the rate of other household theft reported to police increased from 18.8 to 21.6 per 1,000 households, and the rate not reported increased from 52.2 to 59.0 per 1,000. The rate of motor vehicle theft reported to police increased from 3.3 per 1,000 in 2021 to 4.4 per 1,000 in 2022, while the rate of victimization not reported to police did not change significantly over this time period.

TABLE 6
Rate of victimizations reported and not reported to police, by type of crime, 2021 and 2022

	Reported to police		Not reported to police	
Type of crime	2021	2022*	2021	2022*
Total violent crime[a]	7.5 †	9.7	8.7 †	13.2
Rape/sexual assault[b]	0.3 ‡	0.4	0.9 †	1.5
Robbery	1.0 †	1.6	0.7	0.9
Assault	6.3 †	7.8	7.2 †	10.9
Aggravated assault	1.7 †	2.7	1.0 †	2.7
Simple assault	4.6	5.0	6.1 †	8.2
Violent crime excluding simple assault[c]	2.9 †	4.7	2.6 †	5.0
Selected characteristics of violent crime[d]				
Domestic violence[e]	1.6 †	2.6	1.6	2.2
Intimate partner violence[f]	0.9 †	1.7	0.8 †	1.6
Stranger violence	3.6	3.8	3.7 †	6.5
Violent crime with an injury	2.0	2.4	1.5 †	2.5
Violent crime with a weapon	1.9 †	3.3	1.2 †	3.0
Total property crime	27.8 †	32.4	61.3 †	68.0
Burglary/trespassing[g]	5.7	6.4	8.1	8.1
Burglary[h]	3.7	4.5	5.1	5.5
Trespassing[i]	2.0	1.9	3.0	2.6
Motor vehicle theft	3.3 †	4.4	1.0	0.9
Other theft[j]	18.8 †	21.6	52.2 †	59.0

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

*Comparison year.

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

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

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

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

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

[d]Violent crime categories such as domestic violence and violent crime with an injury are not mutually exclusive from other violent crime categories or other selected characteristics.

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

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

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

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

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

[j]Includes other unlawful taking or attempted unlawful taking of property or cash without personal contact with the victim.

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

In 2022, veterans experienced 328,400 violent victimizations

Veterans experienced 328,400 violent victimizations (19.7 per 1,000 veterans) in 2022, which was not statistically different from the 247,290 victimizations (14.4 per 1,000) in 2021 (table 7).[2] In 2022, the violent victimization rate for U.S. citizens (23.7 per 1,000 U.S. citizens) was higher than in 2021 (16.9 per 1,000). Similarly, the rate for non-U.S. citizens in 2022 (19.9 per 1,000 non-U.S. citizens) was higher than in 2021 (9.8 per 1,000).

From 2021 to 2022, the rate of violent victimization increased across all types of geographic areas (table 8). In urban areas, it rose from 24.5 to 33.4 violent victimizations per 1,000 persons age 12 or older. The rate grew from 16.5 to 23.9 per 1,000 in suburban areas and from 11.1 to 15.4 per 1,000 in rural areas. Property crime also increased in urban areas (157.5 to 176.1 victimizations per 1,000 households) and suburban areas (86.8 to 98.9 per 1,000) during this period.

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

TABLE 7
Number and rate of violent victimizations, by veteran and citizenship status of victims, 2021 and 2022

Victim veteran/ citizenship status	2021		2022*	
	Number	Rate per 1,000[a]	Number	Rate per 1,000[a]
Total violent victimizations[b]	4,598,310 †	16.5 †	6,624,950	23.5
Veteran status[c]				
Veteran[d]	247,290	14.4	328,400	19.7
Nonveteran[e]	4,007,820 †	17.0 †	5,552,730	23.3
Citizenship status				
U.S. citizen	4,438,670 †	16.9 †	6,296,890	23.7
U.S.-born citizen[f]	4,174,680 †	17.5 †	6,040,930	25.0
Naturalized U.S. citizen	263,990	11.1	255,960	10.7
Non-U.S. citizen	144,670 †	9.8 †	304,540	19.9

Note: Details may not sum to totals due to rounding and missing data. See appendix table 8 for standard errors.
*Comparison year.
†Difference with comparison year is significant at the 95% confidence level.
[a]Rate is per 1,000 persons age 12 or older. See appendix table 19 for person populations.
[b]Includes rape or sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, and simple assault. Excludes homicide because the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) is based on interviews with victims.
[c]Includes persons age 18 or older.
[d]Veterans include persons currently or previously on active duty. Because the NCVS is a household-based survey and active-duty military personnel are more likely to be out of the household at the time of data collection, most veterans in the sample are former active-duty military personnel.
[e]Nonveterans include persons who never served in the U.S. Armed Forces or who completed training in the Reserves or National Guard only.
[f]Includes persons born in the United States, in a U.S. territory, or abroad to U.S. parents.
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2021 and 2022.

TABLE 8
Rate of victimization, by type of crime and location of residence, 2021 and 2022

Location of residence[d]	Total violent crime[a]		Violent crime excluding simple assault[b]		Total property crime[c]	
	2021	2022*	2021	2022*	2021	2022*
Urban[e]	24.5 †	33.4	9.7 †	13.8	157.5 ‡	176.1
Suburban[f]	16.5 †	23.9	5.2 †	10.1	86.8 †	98.9
Rural[g]	11.1 ‡	15.4	4.4	6.0	57.7	61.7

Note: Rates are per 1,000 persons age 12 or older for violent crime and per 1,000 households for property crime. See appendix table 19 for person populations and appendix table 20 for household populations. See appendix table 9 for standard errors.
*Comparison year.
†Difference with comparison year is significant at the 95% confidence level.
‡Difference with comparison year is significant at the 90% confidence level.
[a]Includes rape or sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, and simple assault. Excludes homicide because the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) is based on interviews with victims.
[b]Includes rape or sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault.
[c]Includes burglary, trespassing, motor vehicle theft, and other theft.
[d]See *Methodology* in *Criminal Victimization, 2019* (NCJ 255113, BJS, September 2020) for details on the revised measurement of location of residence in the NCVS.
[e]All census blocks within cities or U.S. Census Bureau-designated places that meet certain criteria based on their population and density. See *Methodology* in *Criminal Victimization, 2019* (NCJ 255113, BJS, September 2020).
[f]All other census blocks not classified as urban or rural.
[g]All census blocks not in U.S. Census Bureau-defined urbanized areas or urban clusters.
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2021 and 2022.

The share of violent victimizations for which victims received assistance from a victim service provider did not change from 2021 to 2022

Victim service providers (VSPs) are public or private organizations that assist crime victims. Victims received VSP assistance in 9% of violent victimizations in 2022, similar to the percentage in 2021 **(table 9)**. From 2021 to 2022, the share of violent victimizations where VSP assistance was received did not change significantly by crime type or other characteristics of violent crime.

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

Of the more than 6.6 million violent victimizations in 2022, about 10% involved a firearm, an increase from 7% in 2021 **(table 10)**. Firearm victimizations are violent victimizations where the offender possessed, showed, or used a firearm. About 61% of firearm victimizations were reported to police in 2022, which was not significantly different from 2021. The number of firearm victimizations that were reported to police increased from 237,980 in 2021 to 389,590 in 2022.

TABLE 9
Percent of violent victimizations for which victims received assistance from a victim service provider, by type of crime, 2021 and 2022

Type of violent crime	2021	2022*
Total violent crime[a]	8.8%	9.3%
Simple assault	8.9	7.0
Violent crime excluding simple assault[b]	8.5%	12.5%
Selected characteristics of violent crime[c]		
Intimate partner violence[d]	20.2%	29.4%
Violent crime with an injury	13.3	17.1
Violent crime with a weapon	9.6	8.6

Note: See appendix table 10 for standard errors.

*Comparison year.

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

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

[c]Violent crime categories such as domestic violence and violent crime with an injury are not mutually exclusive from other violent crime categories or other selected characteristics.

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

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

TABLE 10
Firearm violence, 2021 and 2022

	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%

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

*Comparison year.

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

[a]Rate is per 1,000 persons age 12 or older. See appendix table 19 for person populations.

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

Incident estimates

An incident is a specific criminal act involving one or more victims.[3] In 2022, there were 6.2 million violent incidents involving victims age 12 or older in the United States.

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

Patterns varied in the demographic characteristics of victims and offenders (as perceived by victims) involved in violent incidents. In 2022, the share of violent incidents involving male or female victims did not differ from the share of males or females in the U.S. population (table 11). However, the percentage of violent incidents involving male offenders (79%) was about 1.6 times the percentage of males in the population (49%). The share of violent incidents involving female offenders (17%) was a third of the female percentage of the population (51%).

The shares of violent incidents involving white (62%), black (12%), and Hispanic (17%) victims were similar to the population percentages of white (61%), black (12%),

and Hispanic (18%) persons in 2022. Asian persons and Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander persons were victims in a smaller share of violent incidents (4%) than their representation in the population (7%).

In 2022, the proportion of violent incidents involving white offenders (53%), based on victims' perceptions of the offenders, was lower than the share of white persons in the population (61%). The share of Asian offenders and Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander offenders (2%) was less than the share of Asian persons and Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander persons in the population (7%). The share of violent incidents involving Hispanic offenders (14%) was less than the population percentage of Hispanic persons (18%). The share of violent incidents involving black offenders (25%) was greater than the population percentage of black persons (12%).

The percentage of violent incidents involving victims (29%) or offenders (24%) ages 18 to 29 was higher than this age group's representation in the population (18%). The proportion of violent incidents where victims (61%) or offenders (60%) were age 30 or older was lower than this age group's share of the population (73%).

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

TABLE 11
Number and percent of violent incidents, by demographic characteristics of population, victims, and offenders, 2022

| Demographic characteristic | Population[a] | Number of violent incidents | | Percent of population[a]* | Percent of violent incidents | | Percent ratio | |
		Victim	Offender[b]		Victim	Offender[b]	Victim-to-population	Offender-to-population
Total	282,304,640	6,230,150	6,230,150	100%	100%	100%	1.0	1.0
Sex								
Male	138,308,540	3,028,420	4,470,720	49.0%	48.6%	78.6% †	1.0	1.6
Female	143,996,100	3,201,730	940,220	51.0	51.4	16.5 †	1.0	0.3
Both male and female offenders	~	~	279,660	~	~	4.9	~	~
Race/Hispanic origin								
White[c]	171,625,260	3,858,410	2,687,770	60.8%	61.9%	53.1% †	1.0	0.9
Black[c]	34,448,440	720,900	1,283,300	12.2	11.6	25.4 †	0.9	2.1
Hispanic[d]	50,873,240	1,073,070	694,420	18.0	17.2	13.7 †	1.0	0.8
Asian/Native Hawaiian/ Other Pacific Islander[c,e]	19,681,580	252,060	92,310	7.0	4.0 †	1.8 †	0.6	0.3
Other[c,f]	5,676,110	325,720	130,290	2.0	5.2 †	2.6	2.6	1.3
Multiple offenders of various races[g]	~	~	173,480	~	~	3.4	~	~
Age								
11 or younger[h]	~	~	64,700	~	~	1.2%	~	~
12–17	25,875,630	650,450	483,870	9.2%	10.4%	9.3	1.1	1.0
18–29	51,154,320	1,808,100	1,243,780	18.1	29.0 †	23.9 †	1.6	1.3
30 or older	205,274,680	3,771,600	3,101,890	72.7	60.5 †	59.7 †	0.8	0.8
Multiple offenders of various ages	~	~	303,530	~	~	5.8	~	~

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

*Comparison group.

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

~Not applicable.

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

[b]Includes incidents in which the perceived offender characteristics were reported. Offender sex was unknown in 9% of incidents, race or Hispanic origin in 19%, and age in 17%.

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

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

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

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

[g]Includes multiple-offender groups in which offenders were perceived as two or more races or in which one offender was perceived as Hispanic and one offender was perceived as one or more races.

[h]While the NCVS does not survey victims age 11 or younger, victims may report the offender was age 11 or younger.

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

In 2022, about 4.5 million of the 6.2 million violent incidents in the United States involved male offenders, based on victims' perception of offenders' sex. Of violent incidents with male victims, a greater number involved male offenders (2,252,270 incidents) than female offenders (305,070) or both male and female offenders (132,880) (table 12). Of violent incidents with female victims, a higher number involved male offenders (2,218,450 incidents) than female offenders (635,150) or both male and female offenders (146,780) in 2022.

Based on victims' perceptions of offenders' race or Hispanic origin, more violent incidents involving white victims were committed by white offenders (2,148,030 incidents) than by offenders of another or unknown race or Hispanic origin (table 13). For incidents involving black victims, a greater number were committed by offenders who were black (433,290 incidents) and a lower number were committed by offenders who were Hispanic (46,100) than by offenders who were white (96,550). For incidents involving Hispanic victims, a lower number were committed by offenders who were black (164,250 incidents) and offenders of another race (82,040) than by offenders who were white (245,250).[4] There was no statistically significant difference in the number of incidents involving Hispanic victims that were committed by offenders who were white or Hispanic.

[4]In previous reports, if the victim perceived any of the offenders in a multiple-offender incident to be of Hispanic origin, the offenders were classified as Hispanic. In this report, when at least one offender was perceived as Hispanic and at least one was perceived as one or more races in a multiple-offender incident, the offenders were included in the "other" category.

TABLE 12
Number of violent incidents, by sex of victims and offenders, 2022

Victim sex	Total violent incidents	Offender sex			
		Male*	Female	Both male and female	Unknown[a]
Male	3,028,420	2,252,270	305,070 †	132,880 †	338,200 †
Female	3,201,730	2,218,450	635,150 †	146,780 †	201,350 †

Note: Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. An incident is a specific criminal act involving one or more victims. Offender sex is based on victims' perceptions of offenders. See appendix table 13 for standard errors.
*Comparison group.
†Difference with comparison group is significant at the 95% confidence level.
[a]Includes incidents in which the victim did not know the offender's sex.
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2022.

TABLE 13
Number of violent incidents, by race or Hispanic origin of victims and offenders, 2022

Victim race/Hispanic origin[a]	Total violent incidents	Offender race/Hispanic origin				
		White[b]*	Black[b]	Hispanic[c]	Other[b,d]	Unknown[e]
White[b]	3,858,410	2,148,030	543,480 †	262,060 †	224,610 †	680,230 †
Black[b]	720,900	96,550	433,290 †	46,100 †	25,440 !	119,520
Hispanic	1,073,070	245,250	164,250 ‡	331,930	82,040 †	249,600
Other[b,d]	577,770	197,940	142,280	54,330 !	63,990 †	119,240

Note: Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. An incident is a specific criminal act involving one or more victims. Offender race or Hispanic origin is based on victims' perceptions of offenders. Includes violent incidents in which offender race or Hispanic origin was reported. See appendix table 14 for standard errors.
*Comparison group.
†Difference with comparison group is significant at the 95% confidence level.
‡Difference with comparison group is significant at the 90% confidence level.
! Interpret data with caution. Estimate is based on 10 or fewer sample cases, or coefficient of variation is greater than 50%.
[a]Some victim categories are not shown due to small numbers of sample cases. Of the 6,230,150 violent incidents in 2022, a total of 577,770 involved victims who identified as Asian only, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander only, American Indian or Alaska Native only, or two or more races.
[b]Excludes persons who identified or were perceived as being of Hispanic origin (e.g., "white" refers to non-Hispanic white persons and "black" refers to non-Hispanic black persons).
[c]Includes single offenders perceived to be of Hispanic origin and multiple-offender groups in which all offenders were perceived as Hispanic. In previous publications, if the victim perceived any of the offenders in a multiple-offender incident as Hispanic, the offenders were classified as Hispanic.
[d]Includes persons who identified or were perceived as Asian only, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander only, American Indian or Alaska Native only, or two or more races; and persons in multiple-offender incidents perceived as various races, including incidents in which one or more offenders were perceived as Hispanic and as two or more races. Categories are not shown separately due to small numbers of sample cases.
[e]Includes persons whose race or Hispanic origin was unknown to the victim.
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2022.
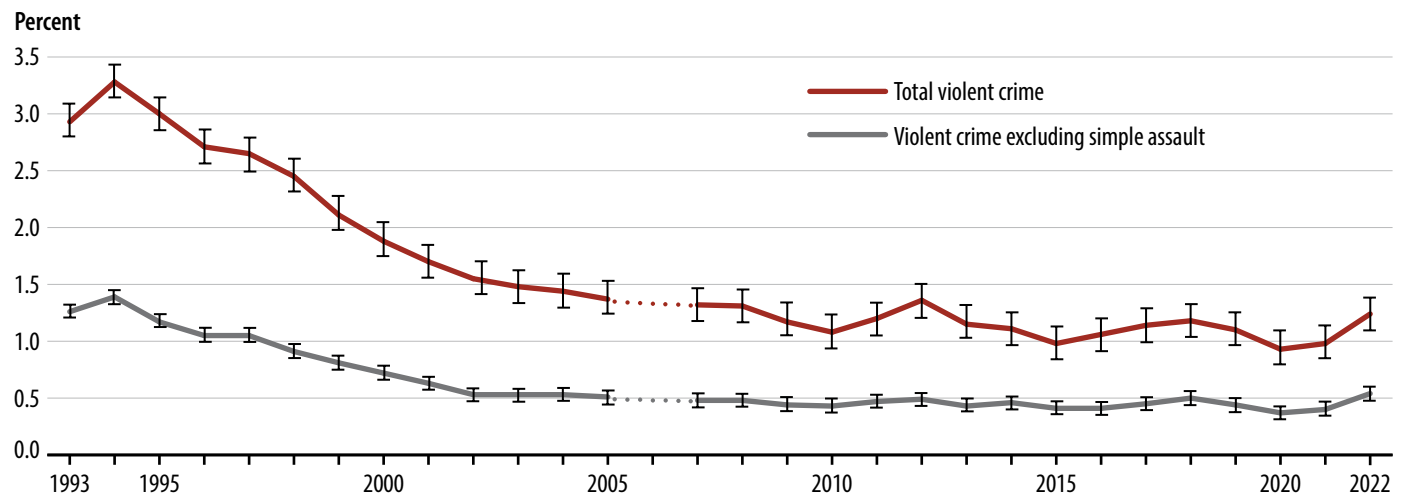
Prevalence estimates

Prevalence reflects the number or percentage of unique persons who were victims of crime, or of unique households that were victimized, at least once during a given period. An estimated 1.24% (3.5 million) of persons age 12 or older experienced one or more violent crimes in 2022 **(figure 2)**. This percentage was higher than it was in 2020 and 2021, but not significantly different from 2018. The long-term trend since 1993 has shown a 58% decrease in the percentage of persons who experienced rape or sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, or simple assault at least once in a given year.

The percentage of persons who experienced at least one violent crime excluding simple assault (includes rape or sexual assault, robbery, or aggravated assault) fell from 1.26% (2.7 million) in 1993 to 0.54% (1.5 million) in 2022, for an overall decline of 57%. The prevalence of violent crime excluding simple assault was higher in 2022 (0.54%) than in 2021 (0.40%).

FIGURE 2
Percent of persons age 12 or older who were victims of violent crime and violent crime excluding simple assault, **1993–2022**

Note: See table 1 for definitions and appendix table 15 for estimates, standard errors, and 95% confidence intervals. Estimates for 2006 should not be compared to other years. See *Criminal Victimization, 2007* (NCJ 224390, BJS, December 2008) for more information on changes to the 2006 National Crime Victimization Survey.
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 1993–2022.

About 3.5 million persons age 12 or older were victims of one or more violent crimes in 2022

From 2018 to 2022, the percentage of persons who experienced at least one violent crime did not change significantly. During the 5-year period, the percentage of persons experiencing violent crime declined from 2018 (1.18%) to 2020 (0.93%) and then increased from 2020 to 2022 (1.24%). During the 5-year period from 2018 to 2022, the percentage of persons age 12 or older who were victims of at least one aggravated assault increased from 0.25% to 0.31% (table 14). The percentage of violent victimizations where the offender was a stranger also increased, from 0.51% to 0.63%. There were no other statistically significant changes in the percentage of persons experiencing other types of crime over this period.

TABLE 14
Number and percent of persons who were victims of violent crime, by type of crime, 2018–2022

Type of violent crime	Number of victims[a]					Percent of persons[b]				
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022*	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022*
Total violent crime[c]	3,254,250	3,059,060 †	2,599,620 †	2,734,700 †	3,511,870	1.18%	1.10% †	0.93% †	0.98% †	1.24%
Rape/sexual assault[d]	347,090	212,230 †	192,820 †	203,590 †	318,920	0.13	0.08 †	0.07 †	0.07 †	0.11
Robbery	363,210	337,720	306,410	328,320	389,240	0.13	0.12	0.11	0.12	0.14
Assault	2,668,820 ‡	2,586,170 †	2,176,320 †	2,276,090 †	2,909,980	0.97	0.93 ‡	0.78 †	0.82 †	1.03
Aggravated assault	694,260 †	697,190 †	556,010 †	601,450 †	867,350	0.25 †	0.25 †	0.20 †	0.22 †	0.31
Simple assault	2,058,870	1,965,410	1,685,000 †	1,746,930 †	2,130,040	0.75	0.71	0.61 †	0.63 †	0.75
Violent crime excluding simple assault[e]	1,367,270 ‡	1,216,400 †	1,026,020 †	1,113,930 †	1,531,360	0.50%	0.44% †	0.37% †	0.40% †	0.54%
Selected characteristics of violent crime[f]										
Domestic violence[g]	636,540	521,870	454,330 †	480,090 †	598,490	0.23%	0.19%	0.16% †	0.17% †	0.21%
Intimate partner violence[h]	368,980	310,320	253,170 †	257,860 †	348,110	0.13	0.11	0.09 †	0.09 †	0.12
Stranger violence	1,411,500 †	1,393,650 †	1,243,930 †	1,380,450 †	1,778,380	0.51 †	0.50 †	0.45 †	0.49 †	0.63
Violent crime with an injury	841,280	735,430	667,230	636,030 ‡	754,970	0.31	0.27	0.24	0.23 ‡	0.27
Violent crime with a weapon	838,630 ‡	788,920 †	651,000 †	701,820 †	974,030	0.30	0.28 †	0.23 †	0.25 †	0.35

Note: Details may not sum to totals because a person may experience multiple types of crime. See appendix table 16 for standard errors.
*Comparison year.
†Difference with comparison year is significant at the 95% confidence level.
‡Difference with comparison year is significant at the 90% confidence level.
[a]Number of persons age 12 or older who experienced at least one violent victimization during the year.
[b]Percentage of persons age 12 or older who experienced at least one violent victimization during the year. See appendix table 19 for person populations.
[c]Excludes homicide because the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) is based on interviews with victims.
[d]See *Methodology* for details on the measurement of rape or sexual assault in the NCVS.
[e]Includes rape or sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault.
[f]Violent crime categories such as domestic violence and violent crime with an injury are not mutually exclusive from other violent crime categories or other selected characteristics.
[g]Includes the subset of violent victimizations that were committed by current or former intimate partners or family members.
[h]Includes the subset of violent victimizations that were committed by current or former spouses, boyfriends, or girlfriends.
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2018–2022.

A greater percentage of persons ages 12 to 17 experienced violent crime in 2022 than in 2021

Between 2021 and 2022, the prevalence of violent crime increased for all persons by victim sex and household income (table 15). Increases were also observed in the percentage of persons who experienced at least one violent crime among persons who were white (0.94% to 1.23%), persons who were black (1.13% to 1.39%), and persons who were Asian or were Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander (0.53% to 0.82%).

The prevalence of violent crime for persons ages 12 to 17 increased from 0.78% in 2021 to 1.72% in 2022. The percentage of persons who experienced at least one violent crime also increased for those ages 25 to 34 (1.33% to 1.76%) and 65 or older (0.40% to 0.55%).

The percentage of never married persons who were victims of a violent crime increased from 1.36% in 2021 to 1.82% in 2022. The prevalence of violent crime for married persons also increased from 0.58% to 0.69%, as did the percentage for divorced persons (1.51% to 1.78%).

TABLE 15
Number and percent of persons who were victims of violent crime, by demographic characteristics of victims, 2021 and 2022

Victim demographic characteristic	Number of victims[a]		Percent of persons[b]	
	2021	2022*	2021	2022*
Total	2,734,700 †	3,511,870	0.98% †	1.24%
Sex				
Male	1,456,310 †	1,749,030	1.07% †	1.26%
Female	1,278,390 †	1,762,840	0.89 †	1.22
Race/Hispanic origin				
White[c]	1,610,000 †	2,102,610	0.94% †	1.23%
Black[c]	384,210 ‡	480,350	1.13 ‡	1.39
Hispanic	516,860 ‡	622,790	1.05	1.22
Asian/Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander[c,d]	102,650 †	162,070	0.53 †	0.82
Other[c,e]	120,980	144,050	2.24	2.54
Age				
12–17	193,960 †	443,990	0.78% †	1.72%
18–24	461,600	538,720	1.58	1.83
25–34	601,850 †	785,660	1.33 †	1.76
35–49	677,790 ‡	783,510	1.10	1.25
50–64	574,430	647,610	0.92	1.03
65 or older	225,070 †	312,390	0.40 †	0.55
Marital status				
Never married	1,386,590 †	1,894,620	1.36% †	1.82%
Married	734,630 †	883,070	0.58 †	0.69
Widowed	74,100	100,220	0.47	0.66
Divorced	412,960 ‡	490,080	1.51 ‡	1.78
Separated	110,120	135,680	2.31	2.76
Household income				
Less than $25,000	693,750 †	827,920	1.66% †	2.15%
$25,000–$49,999	624,330 †	767,560	0.96 †	1.25
$50,000–$99,999	828,570 †	1,032,440	0.94 †	1.17
$100,000–$199,999	430,970 †	599,240	0.69 †	0.88
$200,000 or more	157,080 †	284,710	0.71 †	1.11

Note: Details may not sum to totals due to rounding and missing data. Violent crime includes rape or sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, and simple assault. It excludes homicide because the National Crime Victimization Survey is based on interviews with victims. See appendix table 17 for standard errors.
*Comparison year.
†Difference with comparison year is significant at the 95% confidence level.
‡Difference with comparison year is significant at the 90% confidence level.
[a]Number of persons age 12 or older who experienced at least one violent victimization during the year.
[b]Percentage of persons age 12 or older who experienced at least one violent victimization during the year. See appendix table 19 for person populations.
[c]Excludes persons of Hispanic origin (e.g., "white" refers to non-Hispanic white persons and "black" refers to non-Hispanic black persons).
[d]Includes persons who identified as Asian only or Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander only. Categories are not shown separately due to small numbers of sample cases.
[e]Includes persons who identified as American Indian or Alaska Native only or as two or more races. Categories are not shown separately due to small numbers of sample cases.
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2021 and 2022.

Around 8.7 million households experienced property victimization in 2022

In 2022, about 6.65% (8.7 million) of households in the country experienced one or more property victimizations (burglary or trespassing, motor vehicle theft, or other household theft), up from 6.25% (8.1 million) in 2021 but down from 7.27% in 2018 (table 16). While the prevalence of burglary and trespassing did not change between 2021 and 2022, it declined over the 5-year period from 1.48% of households in 2018 to 0.97% in 2022. A higher percentage of households experienced motor vehicle theft in 2022 (0.45%) than in 2018 (0.34%). The percentage of households that experienced at least one motor vehicle theft did not change significantly from year to year between 2018 and 2021. The percentage then increased from 0.38% in 2021 to 0.45% in 2022.

TABLE 16
Number and percent of households that experienced property crime, by type of crime, 2018–2022

Type of property crime	Number of households victimized[a]					Percent of households victimized[b]				
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022*	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022*
Total property crime	9,080,490	8,545,770	7,915,500 †	8,087,070 †	8,725,370	7.27% †	6.76%	6.19% †	6.25% †	6.65%
Burglary/trespassing[c]	1,851,420 †	1,537,190 †	1,239,860	1,266,590	1,274,530	1.48% †	1.22% †	0.97%	0.98%	0.97%
Burglary[d]	1,333,600 †	1,040,730 †	860,860	833,280	878,540	1.07 †	0.82 †	0.67	0.64	0.67
Trespassing[e]	585,190 †	530,440 †	404,210	470,130	422,510	0.47 †	0.42 †	0.32	0.36	0.32
Motor vehicle theft	424,360 †	411,140 †	413,880 †	486,440 †	590,320	0.34% †	0.33% †	0.32% †	0.38% †	0.45%
Other theft[f]	7,261,840	6,991,800	6,611,210 †	6,689,220 †	7,258,920	5.82% ‡	5.53%	5.17% †	5.17% †	5.53%

Note: Details may not sum to totals because a household may experience multiple types of crime. See appendix table 18 for standard errors.
*Comparison year.
†Difference with comparison year is significant at the 95% confidence level.
‡Difference with comparison year is significant at the 90% confidence level.
[a]Number of households that experienced at least one property victimization during the year.
[b]Percentage of households that experienced at least one property victimization during the year. See appendix table 20 for household populations.
[c]Includes unlawful or forcible entry or attempted entry of places, including a permanent residence, other residence (e.g., a hotel room or vacation residence), or other structure (e.g., a garage or shed). Includes victimizations where the offender stole, attempted to steal, or did not attempt to steal. Excludes trespassing on land.
[d]Includes only crimes where the offender committed or attempted a theft.
[e]Includes crimes where the offender did not commit or attempt a theft. Excludes trespassing on land.
[f]Includes other unlawful taking or attempted unlawful taking of property or cash without personal contact with the victim.
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2018–2022.

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 2022 survey covers crimes experienced from July 1, 2021 to November 30, 2022, with March 15, 2022 as the middle of the reference period. Crimes are classified by the year of the survey and not by the year of the crime.

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

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

Survey respondents provide information about themselves (including 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 (including age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, and victim-offender relationship), characteristics of the crime (including time and place of occurrence, use of weapons, nature of injury, and economic consequences), whether the crime was reported to police, reasons the crime was or was not reported, and experiences with the criminal justice system.

Household information, including household-level demographics (e.g., income) and property victimizations committed against the household (e.g., burglary or trespassing), is typically collected from the reference person. The reference person is any responsible adult (age 18 or older) member of the household who is unlikely to permanently leave the household. Because an owner or renter of the sampled housing unit is normally the most responsible and knowledgeable household member, this person is generally designated as the reference person and household respondent. However, a household respondent does not have to be one of the household members who owns or rents the unit.

In the NCVS, a household is defined as a group of persons who all reside at a sampled address. Persons are considered household members when the sampled address is their usual place of residence at the time of the interview and when they have no primary place of residence elsewhere. Once selected, households remain in the sample for 3.5 years, and all eligible persons in these households are interviewed every 6 months, either in person or over the phone, for a total of seven interviews.

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

Measurement of crime in the National Crime Victimization Survey

NCVS data can be used to produce several types of estimates, including victimization, incident, and prevalence rates. Victimization rates measure the extent to which violent and property victimizations occur in a specified population during a specified time. Victimization numbers show the total number of times that people 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 victimization rate. If one household experiences two property crimes, both are counted in the victimization rate. Victimization estimates are presented in figure 1 and tables 1 through 10 in this report.

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

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

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

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

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

For more information about measuring prevalence in the NCVS, see the most recent version of *Measuring the Prevalence of Crime with the National Crime Victimization Survey* (NCJ 241656, BJS, September 2013).

Nonresponse and weighting adjustments

The 2022 NCVS data file includes 143,794 household interviews. Overall, 64% of eligible households completed interviews. Within participating households, interviews with 226,962 persons were completed in 2022, representing an 82% unweighted response rate among eligible persons from responding households.

Victimizations that occurred outside of the United States were excluded from this report. In 2022, about 0.4% of the unweighted victimizations occurred outside of the United States.

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

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

For personal crimes, the incident weight is derived by dividing the person weight of a victim by the total number of persons victimized during an incident, as reported by the respondent. For property crimes measured at the household level, the incident weight and the household weight are the same, because the victim of a property crime is considered to be the household as a whole. The incident weight is most frequently used to calculate estimates of offenders' and victims' 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.[6]

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 2022 data, series victimizations accounted for 1.5% of all victimizations and 3.3% of all violent victimizations. Additional information on the enumeration and survey procedures of series victimizations is detailed in the up-to-date report *Methods for Counting High-Frequency Repeat Victimizations in the National Crime Victimization Survey* (NCJ 237308, BJS, April 2012).

Revised 2016 data file

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

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

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[6]The report *Methods for Counting High-Frequency Repeat Victimizations in the National Crime Victimization Survey* (NCJ 237308, BJS, April 2012) includes more information on series victimizations in the NCVS.

Changes to the household weighting adjustment in 2017

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

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

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

Weighting adjustments in 2020

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

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

Standard error computations

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

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

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

BJS uses a specialized version of Balanced Repeated Replication (BRR) estimation using Fay's method to generate standard errors around the victimization estimates.[7] BRR estimation is a type of direct replication variance estimation. Under replicate variance estimation, a set of replicate weights (e.g., the NCVS typically has a set consisting of 160 replicate weights) is used to capture the sampling variance. Fay's method is used for surveys that have rare outcomes in which the entire sample is necessary to properly estimate the variance. The standard errors for victimization and incident estimates in this report (see tables 1 through 13) were estimated using

BRR and differ from those reported in prior Criminal Victimization bulletins, which used GVF parameters. Year-to-year statistically significant differences may also vary from previous reports.

For prevalence estimates, BJS uses BRR and Taylor Series Linearization (TSL) methods to generate standard errors around these estimates. The TSL method directly estimates variances through a linearized function by combining variance estimates from the stratum and primary sampling units (PSUs) used to sample households and persons.[8] In the NCVS, the design parameters used for computing TSL variances are PSEUDOSTRATA (stratum) and HALFSAMPLE (PSU). These design parameters are available for all years except the first half of 1993 and all of 2016; therefore, BRR methods were used for 2016 prevalence estimates. The standard errors for prevalence estimates in this report (see figure 2 and tables 14 through 16) were estimated using TSL.

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

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

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

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

[8]Ibid.

[9]Ibid.

BJS conducted statistical tests to determine whether differences in estimated numbers, percentages, and rates in this report were statistically significant once sampling error was taken into account. Using statistical analysis programs developed specifically for the NCVS, all comparisons in the text of this report were tested for significance. The primary test procedure was the Student's t-statistic, which tests the difference between two sample estimates. Findings described in this report as increases or decreases passed a test at either the 0.05 level (95% confidence level) or 0.10 level (90% confidence level) of significance. Figures and tables in this report should be referenced for testing on specific findings.

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

> Based on the 2022 NCVS, the rate of violent victimization in 2022 was 23.5 victimizations per 1,000 persons age 12 or older. (See table 1.) Using the BRR method of direct variance estimation, BJS determined that the estimated victimization rate has a standard error of 0.90. (See appendix table 2.) A confidence interval around the estimate is generated by multiplying the standard error by ± 1.96 (the t-score of a normal, two-tailed distribution that excludes 2.5% at either end of the distribution). Therefore, the 95% confidence interval around the 23.5 estimate from 2022 is 23.5 ± (0.90 × 1.96) or (21.70 to 25.23). In other words, if BJS used the same sampling method to select different samples and computed an interval estimate for each sample, it would expect the true population parameter (rate of violent victimization) to fall within the interval estimates 95% of the time.

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

NCVS measurement of rape or sexual assault

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

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

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

1. Other than any incidents already mentioned, has anyone attacked or threatened you in any of these ways—

    a. with any weapon, such as a gun or knife

    b. with anything like a baseball bat, frying pan, scissors, or stick

    c. by something thrown, such as a rock or bottle

    d. by grabbing, punching, or choking

    e. any rape, attempted rape, or other types of sexual attack

    f. any face-to-face threats

    g. any attack or threat or use of force by anyone at all? Please mention it even if you are not certain it was a crime.

2. Incidents involving forced or unwanted sexual acts are often difficult to talk about. Other than any incidents already mentioned, have you been forced or coerced to engage in unwanted sexual activity by—

    a. someone you did not know

    b. a casual acquaintance

    c. someone you know well?

With regard to sexual victimization, respondents may screen into a CIR if they respond affirmatively to other short-cue screening questions. For instance, a separate screening question cues respondents to think of attacks or threats that took place in specific locations, such as at home, work, or school. Respondents who recall a sexual

victimization that occurred at home, work, or school and answer affirmatively would be administered a CIR even if they did not respond affirmatively to the screening question targeting sexual victimization.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Note: Victim is determined to be present in all measures of rape and sexual assault.
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2022.

APPENDIX TABLE 1
Estimates and standard errors for figure 1: Rate of violent victimization and violent victimization reported to police, 1993–2022

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

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

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

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

APPENDIX TABLE 2
Standard errors for table 1: Number and rate of violent victimizations, by type of crime, 2018–2022

Type of violent crime	2018 Number	2018 Rate per 1,000	2019 Number	2019 Rate per 1,000	2020 Number	2020 Rate per 1,000	2021 Number	2021 Rate per 1,000	2022 Number	2022 Rate per 1,000
Total violent crime	343,744	1.25	295,287	1.07	219,870	0.79	204,884	0.73	253,599	0.90
Rape/sexual assault	76,473	0.28	70,656	0.26	50,445	0.18	38,791	0.14	50,993	0.18
Robbery	61,685	0.22	61,708	0.22	54,778	0.20	55,135	0.20	79,954	0.28
Assault	317,636	1.15	264,712	0.96	198,848	0.72	198,046	0.71	231,387	0.82
Aggravated assault	69,272	0.25	87,553	0.32	73,767	0.27	59,066	0.21	124,588	0.44
Simple assault	316,022	1.15	246,234	0.89	169,905	0.61	182,987	0.66	185,591	0.66
Violent crime excluding simple assault	126,295	0.46	128,935	0.47	105,983	0.38	82,925	0.30	155,866	0.55
Selected characteristics of violent crime										
Domestic violence	105,891	0.39	138,056	0.50	95,903	0.34	93,801	0.34	128,644	0.46
Intimate partner violence	86,437	0.31	100,668	0.36	60,582	0.22	56,820	0.20	108,690	0.39
Stranger violence	235,794	0.86	147,625	0.53	141,274	0.51	117,001	0.42	154,853	0.55
Violent crime with an injury	115,009	0.42	117,551	0.42	148,513	0.53	84,792	0.30	114,574	0.41
Violent crime with a weapon	83,351	0.30	77,411	0.28	79,478	0.29	65,300	0.23	139,386	0.49

Note: Standard errors in this report may vary from previously published standard errors. See *Methodology*.
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2018–2022.

APPENDIX TABLE 3
Standard errors for table 2: Number and rate of property victimizations, by type of crime, 2018–2022

Type of property crime	2018 Number	2018 Rate per 1,000	2019 Number	2019 Rate per 1,000	2020 Number	2020 Rate per 1,000	2021 Number	2021 Rate per 1,000	2022 Number	2022 Rate per 1,000
Total	246,035	1.90	256,412	1.96	269,002	2.12	234,445	1.77	270,771	2.03
Burglary/trespassing	111,336	0.89	96,471	0.76	85,621	0.67	80,585	0.63	100,863	0.78
Burglary	93,132	0.75	86,822	0.68	74,843	0.58	60,851	0.47	86,894	0.67
Trespassing	43,738	0.35	51,388	0.40	42,362	0.33	49,836	0.39	49,088	0.37
Motor vehicle theft	40,105	0.32	42,872	0.34	40,609	0.32	40,093	0.31	48,490	0.37
Other theft	202,949	1.56	221,561	1.70	235,643	1.86	206,654	1.55	229,279	1.71

Note: Standard errors in this report may vary from previously published standard errors. See *Methodology*.
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2018–2022.

APPENDIX TABLE 4
Standard errors for table 3: Rate of violent victimization, by type of crime and demographic characteristics of victims, 2021 and 2022

Victim demographic characteristic	Total violent crime		Violent crime excluding simple assault	
	2021	2022	2021	2022
Total	0.73	0.90	0.30	0.55
Sex				
Male	1.13	1.23	0.39	0.82
Female	0.89	1.23	0.48	0.77
Race/Hispanic origin				
White	0.93	1.29	0.44	0.78
Black	1.90	2.08	1.05	1.13
Hispanic	1.64	2.02	0.60	1.27
Asian/Native Hawaiian/ Other Pacific Islander	2.18	2.62	0.87	1.14
Other	14.71	11.30	2.72	7.91
Age				
12–17	2.16	3.32	1.06	1.45
18–24	2.15	3.71	1.53	2.63
25–34	1.89	3.09	0.84	1.67
35–49	1.65	2.17	0.75	1.12
50–64	1.78	1.36	0.60	1.14
65 or older	1.14	1.40	0.37	0.98
Marital status				
Never married	1.25	1.76	0.58	1.10
Married	0.85	1.04	0.34	0.60
Widowed	3.72	3.05	1.00	2.13
Divorced	3.34	3.86	1.37	2.54
Separated	6.74	10.84	4.47	5.53
Household income				
Less than $25,000	2.91	3.56	1.29	2.48
$25,000–$49,999	1.47	1.84	0.59	1.25
$50,000–$99,999	1.31	1.29	0.52	0.69
$100,000–$199,999	1.20	1.69	0.58	1.01
$200,000 or more	1.41	3.06	0.56	1.53

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

APPENDIX TABLE 5
Standard errors for table 4: Percent of victimizations reported to police, by type of crime, 2021 and 2022

Type of crime	2021	2022
Total violent crime	2.06%	1.83%
Rape/sexual assault	4.48	3.46
Robbery	6.09	4.89
Assault	2.19	2.06
Aggravated assault	3.42	3.60
Simple assault	2.68	2.37
Violent crime excluding simple assault	2.90%	2.54%
Selected characteristics of violent crime		
Domestic violence	4.98%	4.30%
Intimate partner violence	5.04	5.29
Stranger violence	2.87	2.87
Violent crime with an injury	4.07	3.56
Violent crime with a weapon	3.12	3.57
Total property crime	0.85%	0.83%
Burglary/trespassing	2.25	2.55
Burglary	2.86	3.08
Trespassing	3.95	4.50
Motor vehicle theft	3.07	2.02
Other theft	0.82	0.84

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

Standard errors for table 5: Percent and rate of violent victimizations reported to police, by demographic characteristics of victims, 2021 and 2022

Victim demographic characteristic	Percent		Rate per 1,000	
	2021	2022	2021	2022
Total	2.06%	1.83%	0.49	0.56
Sex				
Male	2.77%	2.76%	0.65	0.81
Female	2.88	2.45	0.68	0.77
Race/Hispanic origin				
White	2.68%	2.36%	0.65	0.75
Black	5.10	4.32	1.21	1.19
Hispanic	4.14	4.45	0.94	1.31
Asian/Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	11.33	8.38	1.19	1.12
Other	15.79	5.59	8.97	2.77
Age				
12–17	5.29%	4.98%	0.73	1.47
18–24	3.75	3.61	1.05	1.53
25–34	3.70	3.16	1.17	1.50
35–49	3.75	4.14	0.98	1.59
50–64	5.14	3.98	1.57	1.09
65 or older	10.17	6.84	0.54	1.02
Marital status				
Never married	2.89%	2.13%	0.91	0.79
Married	3.96	3.80	0.47	0.81
Widowed	13.91	10.14	0.95	1.50
Divorced	5.06	4.70	2.21	2.91
Separated	8.04	7.29	4.40	9.48
Household income				
Less than $25,000	4.52%	3.88%	1.97	2.15
$25,000–$49,999	3.79	3.85	0.99	1.22
$50,000–$99,999	4.40	3.50	0.87	0.83
$100,000–$199,999	3.99	4.40	0.56	0.92
$200,000 or more	7.15	5.96	0.76	1.50

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

APPENDIX TABLE 7
Standard errors for table 6: Rate of victimizations reported and not reported to police, by type of crime, 2021 and 2022

Type of crime	Reported to police		Not reported to police	
	2021	2022	2021	2022
Total violent crime	0.49	0.56	0.53	0.67
Rape/sexual assault	0.06	0.06	0.12	0.18
Robbery	0.13	0.25	0.14	0.13
Assault	0.44	0.50	0.50	0.63
Aggravated assault	0.16	0.26	0.13	0.32
Simple assault	0.41	0.38	0.48	0.55
Violent crime excluding simple assault	0.22	0.34	0.22	0.39
Selected characteristics of violent crime				
Domestic violence	0.19	0.33	0.27	0.29
Intimate partner violence	0.14	0.27	0.13	0.26
Stranger violence	0.32	0.35	0.27	0.46
Violent crime with an injury	0.20	0.26	0.21	0.28
Violent crime with a weapon	0.18	0.32	0.13	0.34
Total property crime	0.86	1.08	1.58	1.57
Burglary/trespassing	0.40	0.55	0.48	0.51
Burglary	0.32	0.50	0.36	0.39
Trespassing	0.27	0.27	0.28	0.28
Motor vehicle theft	0.28	0.33	0.14	0.12
Other theft	0.66	0.83	1.38	1.38

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

APPENDIX TABLE 8
Standard errors for table 7: Number and rate of violent victimizations, by veteran and citizenship status of victims, 2021 and 2022

Victim veteran/ citizenship status	2021		2022	
	Number	Rate per 1,000	Number	Rate per 1,000
Total violent victimizations	204,884	0.73	253,599	0.90
Veteran status				
Veteran	36,988	2.18	61,384	3.63
Nonveteran	194,098	0.83	245,829	1.04
Citizenship status				
U.S. citizen	203,694	0.78	251,766	0.95
U.S.-born citizen	192,217	0.80	253,463	1.06
Naturalized U.S. citizen	55,296	2.34	45,563	1.90
Non-U.S. citizen	23,300	1.58	47,484	3.09

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

APPENDIX TABLE 9
Standard errors for table 8: Rate of victimization, by type of crime and location of residence, 2021 and 2022

Location of residence	Total violent crime		Violent crime excluding simple assault		Total property crime	
	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022
Urban	2.06	2.79	1.14	1.65	6.59	7.52
Suburban	1.00	1.11	0.38	0.76	1.96	2.25
Rural	1.29	1.80	0.79	1.04	3.81	3.98

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

APPENDIX TABLE 10
Standard errors for table 9: Percent of violent victimizations for which victims received assistance from a victim service provider, by type of crime, 2021 and 2022

Type of violent crime	2021	2022
Total violent crime	1.49%	1.31%
Simple assault	2.11	1.15
Violent crime excluding simple assault	1.38%	2.50%
Selected characteristics of violent crime		
Intimate partner violence	4.17%	5.34%
Violent crime with an injury	2.73	3.25
Violent crime with a weapon	1.93	2.51

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

APPENDIX TABLE 11
Standard errors for table 10: Firearm violence, 2021 and 2022

	2021	2022
Total violent victimizations	204,884	253,599
Firearm victimizations		
Number	40,095	72,031
Percent	0.84%	1.04%
Rate	0.14	0.26
Firearm victimizations reported to police		
Number	33,989	56,779
Percent	4.35%	5.27%

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

APPENDIX TABLE 12
Standard errors for table 11: Number and percent of violent incidents, by demographic characteristics of population, victims, and offenders, 2022

Demographic characteristic	Number of violent incidents Victim	Number of violent incidents Offender	Percent of violent incidents Victim Standard error	Victim 95% confidence interval Lower bound	Victim 95% confidence interval Upper bound	Percent of violent incidents Offender Standard error	Offender 95% confidence interval Lower bound	Offender 95% confidence interval Upper bound
Total	240,942	240,942	~	~	~	~	~	~
Sex								
Male	160,982	187,050	1.84%	45.00%	52.22%	1.50%	75.62%	81.51%
Female	171,608	93,882	1.84	47.78	55.00	1.41	13.76	19.28
Both male and female offenders	~	56,728	~	~	~	0.98	2.99	6.84
Race/Hispanic origin								
White	214,229	171,495	2.21%	57.60%	66.27%	2.15%	48.89%	57.31%
Black	69,184	91,132	1.10	9.42	13.73	1.58	22.25	28.46
Hispanic	98,555	82,379	1.55	14.18	20.27	1.53	10.73	16.71
Asian/Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	50,430	20,781	0.79	2.50	5.59	0.42	1.01	2.64
Other	63,497	35,561	0.97	3.33	7.12	0.70	1.19	3.95
Multiple offenders of various races	~	39,930	~	~	~	0.77	1.91	4.94
Age								
11 or younger	~	23,076	~	~	~	0.44%	0.38%	2.11%
12–17	81,875	71,300	1.29%	7.92%	12.96%	1.35	6.67	11.95
18–29	134,450	105,555	1.84	25.42	32.63	1.70	20.59	27.26
30 or older	192,189	186,441	1.89	56.83	64.25	2.32	55.13	64.22
Multiple offenders of various ages	~	50,952	~	~	~	0.97	3.94	7.74

~Not applicable.
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2022.

APPENDIX TABLE 13
Standard errors for table 12: Number of violent incidents, by sex of victims and offenders, 2022

Victim sex	Total violent incidents	Offender sex Male	Female	Both male and female	Unknown
Male	160,982	137,471	46,089	33,974	64,049
Female	171,608	131,930	77,379	41,726	39,982

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

APPENDIX TABLE 14
Standard errors for table 13: Number of violent incidents, by race or Hispanic origin of victims and offenders, 2022

Victim race/ Hispanic origin	Total violent incidents	Offender race/Hispanic origin White	Black	Hispanic	Other	Unknown
White	214,229	159,555	55,405	50,820	50,721	73,852
Black	69,184	22,208	53,384	14,818	10,715	21,416
Hispanic	98,555	38,555	28,181	56,814	19,810	61,118
Other	84,472	48,436	33,828	30,558	22,222	21,428

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

APPENDIX TABLE 15
Estimates and standard errors for figure 2: Percent of persons age 12 or older who were victims of violent crime and violent crime excluding simple assault, 1993–2022

	Total violent crime						Violent crime excluding simple assault					
	Number of persons		Percent of persons				Number of persons		Percent of persons			
					95% confidence interval						95% confidence interval	
Year	Estimate	Standard error	Estimate	Standard error	Lower bound	Upper bound	Estimate	Standard error	Estimate	Standard error	Lower bound	Upper bound
1993	6,179,940	86,686	2.93%	0.038%	2.856%	3.004%	2,654,090	50,781	1.26%	0.023%	1.213%	1.304%
1994	6,990,270	182,244	3.28	0.075	3.133	3.427	2,965,900	90,291	1.39	0.040	1.313	1.470
1995	6,446,770	163,323	3.00	0.064	2.871	3.123	2,514,400	83,061	1.17	0.036	1.099	1.239
1996	5,889,910	150,960	2.71	0.059	2.596	2.827	2,278,270	82,498	1.05	0.035	0.979	1.118
1997	5,820,310	219,722	2.65	0.078	2.494	2.801	2,306,400	100,289	1.05	0.040	0.970	1.128
1998	5,429,610	204,271	2.45	0.082	2.286	2.608	2,022,980	104,805	0.91	0.043	0.827	0.997
1999	4,744,180	161,025	2.11	0.072	1.972	2.253	1,821,830	70,205	0.81	0.032	0.749	0.873
2000	4,263,640	173,859	1.88	0.071	1.741	2.019	1,622,850	82,634	0.72	0.035	0.648	0.783
2001	3,899,760	163,080	1.70	0.060	1.584	1.819	1,448,910	76,785	0.63	0.032	0.569	0.696
2002	3,593,690	145,715	1.55	0.055	1.445	1.659	1,222,940	61,350	0.53	0.025	0.479	0.577
2003	3,537,510	139,425	1.48	0.049	1.382	1.575	1,277,400	67,957	0.53	0.025	0.484	0.583
2004	3,478,620	157,411	1.44	0.057	1.328	1.551	1,276,560	77,171	0.53	0.031	0.468	0.588
2005	3,350,630	153,848	1.37	0.052	1.268	1.473	1,238,410	70,482	0.51	0.027	0.453	0.560
2006	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
2007	3,308,010	128,862	1.32	0.051	1.222	1.420	1,210,660	69,266	0.48	0.028	0.428	0.539
2008	3,298,910	119,940	1.31	0.045	1.219	1.396	1,210,980	64,122	0.48	0.026	0.429	0.531
2009	2,978,170	124,579	1.17	0.046	1.083	1.261	1,107,630	63,144	0.44	0.024	0.389	0.483
2010	2,753,160	128,035	1.08	0.049	0.980	1.172	1,094,280	74,952	0.43	0.029	0.371	0.484
2011	3,089,720	129,545	1.20	0.045	1.112	1.287	1,205,460	60,858	0.47	0.022	0.425	0.511
2012	3,575,900	130,914	1.36	0.047	1.274	1.456	1,271,770	74,512	0.49	0.027	0.432	0.539
2013	3,041,170	109,612	1.15	0.040	1.072	1.229	1,145,350	56,413	0.43	0.021	0.393	0.474
2014	2,948,540	112,590	1.11	0.042	1.024	1.188	1,235,290	66,223	0.46	0.025	0.415	0.512
2015	2,650,670	115,649	0.98	0.041	0.902	1.065	1,099,400	60,817	0.41	0.023	0.363	0.452
2016	2,882,320	98,610	1.06	0.036	0.988	1.130	1,123,190	59,666	0.41	0.022	0.370	0.456
2017	3,106,340	105,403	1.14	0.038	1.065	1.215	1,225,800	57,738	0.45	0.021	0.409	0.491
2018	3,254,250	106,453	1.18	0.037	1.110	1.254	1,367,270	65,626	0.50	0.023	0.451	0.542
2019	3,059,060	101,966	1.10	0.036	1.034	1.175	1,216,400	59,953	0.44	0.021	0.398	0.481
2020	2,599,620	108,881	0.93	0.040	0.856	1.013	1,026,020	66,478	0.37	0.024	0.321	0.416
2021	2,734,700	97,722	0.98	0.035	0.911	1.048	1,113,930	61,018	0.40	0.022	0.356	0.442
2022	3,511,870	127,339	1.24	0.042	1.161	1.327	1,531,360	74,863	0.54	0.026	0.492	0.593

--Estimates for 2006 should not be compared to other years. See *Criminal Victimization, 2007* (NCJ 224390, BJS, December 2008) for information on changes to the 2006 National Crime Victimization Survey.
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 1993–2022.

APPENDIX TABLE 16
Standard errors for table 14: Number and percent of persons who were victims of violent crime, by type of crime, 2018–2022

Type of violent crime	Number of victims					Percent of persons				
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Total violent crime	106,453	101,966	108,881	97,722	127,339	0.037%	0.036%	0.040%	0.035%	0.042%
Rape/sexual assault	33,619	22,482	24,065	25,591	29,789	0.012	0.008	0.009	0.009	0.010
Robbery	30,657	30,947	32,588	31,738	37,973	0.011	0.011	0.012	0.011	0.013
Assault	92,852	94,118	96,250	86,680	109,798	0.033	0.033	0.035	0.031	0.037
Aggravated assault	43,726	46,549	46,890	39,415	51,185	0.016	0.017	0.017	0.014	0.018
Simple assault	89,167	78,655	84,023	72,824	90,943	0.032	0.028	0.031	0.026	0.031
Violent crime excluding simple assault	65,626	59,953	66,478	61,018	74,863	0.023%	0.021%	0.024%	0.022%	0.026%
Selected characteristics of violent crime										
Domestic violence	44,973	36,583	40,970	37,936	44,286	0.016%	0.013%	0.015%	0.014%	0.016%
Intimate partner violence	33,587	28,984	27,659	26,140	31,093	0.012	0.010	0.010	0.009	0.011
Stranger violence	70,402	69,343	76,962	66,889	82,772	0.025	0.025	0.028	0.024	0.029
Violent crime with an injury	47,606	49,955	47,154	42,454	50,560	0.017	0.018	0.017	0.015	0.018
Violent crime with a weapon	46,485	50,036	50,350	44,500	59,020	0.017	0.018	0.018	0.016	0.021

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2018–2022.

APPENDIX TABLE 17
Standard errors for table 15: Number and percent of persons who were victims of violent crime, by demographic characteristics of victims, 2021 and 2022

Victim demographic characteristic	Number of victims		Percent of persons	
	2021	2022	2021	2022
Total	97,722	127,339	0.035%	0.042%
Sex				
Male	75,324	78,501	0.055%	0.055%
Female	59,742	86,960	0.041	0.058
Race/Hispanic origin				
White	70,915	97,508	0.042%	0.051%
Black	35,208	42,023	0.105	0.121
Hispanic	43,181	45,777	0.086	0.086
Asian/Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	17,470	22,103	0.089	0.111
Other	22,667	18,979	0.386	0.327
Age				
12–17	29,818	56,345	0.120%	0.208%
18–24	41,133	45,478	0.136	0.150
25–34	46,828	48,685	0.101	0.108
35–49	37,300	45,952	0.063	0.072
50–64	37,870	37,263	0.062	0.058
65 or older	23,794	26,186	0.042	0.045
Marital status				
Never married	73,926	93,459	0.071%	0.085%
Married	50,672	57,890	0.040	0.043
Widowed	11,189	16,515	0.070	0.106
Divorced	30,422	33,150	0.110	0.119
Separated	16,992	16,517	0.352	0.338
Household income				
Less than $25,000	43,469	52,763	0.100%	0.133%
$25,000–$49,999	36,640	48,828	0.058	0.077
$50,000–$99,999	47,381	58,845	0.054	0.064
$100,000–$199,999	35,300	50,080	0.057	0.071
$200,000 or more	16,812	30,584	0.075	0.114

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

APPENDIX TABLE 18
Standard errors for table 16: Number and percent of households that experienced property crime, by type of crime, 2018–2022

Type of property crime	Number of households victimized					Percent of households victimized				
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Total property crime	169,072	163,275	176,573	153,085	163,929	0.119%	0.118%	0.124%	0.111%	0.113%
Burglary/trespassing	66,270	61,066	53,779	59,376	53,021	0.051%	0.047%	0.041%	0.045%	0.041%
Burglary	58,052	50,120	44,286	46,271	40,542	0.046	0.039	0.034	0.036	0.032
Trespassing	30,960	32,806	28,553	36,326	32,318	0.024	0.026	0.022	0.028	0.025
Motor vehicle theft	29,684	30,870	33,842	30,151	34,705	0.024%	0.024%	0.026%	0.023%	0.026%
Other theft	153,323	147,443	155,184	136,718	143,116	0.113%	0.108%	0.110%	0.101%	0.098%

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2018–2022.

APPENDIX TABLE 19
Population of persons age 12 or older, by demographic characteristics, 2018–2022

Demographic characteristic	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Total	275,325,390	276,872,470	278,082,260	279,188,570	282,304,640
Sex					
Male	133,907,500	134,693,660	135,260,190	135,863,650	138,308,540
Female	141,417,890	142,178,810	142,822,080	143,324,920	143,996,100
Race/Hispanic origin					
White[a]	171,493,180	171,423,480	171,267,760	171,158,580	171,625,260
Black[a]	33,132,390	33,397,100	33,688,820	33,938,330	34,448,440
Hispanic	46,997,610	47,890,870	48,640,170	49,402,220	50,873,240
Asian/Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander[a,b]	18,094,710	18,335,230	18,867,300	19,293,190	19,681,580
Other[a,c]	5,607,500	5,825,790	5,618,230	5,396,250	5,676,110
Age					
12–17	24,917,160	24,941,440	24,992,970	24,905,640	25,875,630
18–24	29,838,720	29,646,500	29,353,220	29,130,230	29,483,540
25–34	44,946,880	45,289,720	45,294,090	45,260,400	44,673,480
35–49	61,429,050	61,483,410	61,393,010	61,448,170	62,718,200
50–64	62,940,810	62,643,880	62,477,170	62,284,210	62,912,810
65 or older	51,252,780	52,867,520	54,571,810	56,159,930	56,640,980
Marital status[d]					
Never married	97,152,920	97,943,560	99,468,100	101,747,930	104,122,530
Married	128,744,200	129,699,090	129,399,370	127,458,620	128,793,660
Widowed	15,166,010	15,160,640	15,350,940	15,760,770	15,255,090
Divorced	27,360,570	27,184,390	27,280,860	27,374,380	27,523,050
Separated	5,129,600	4,970,250	4,810,270	4,770,190	4,909,160
Household income					
Less than $25,000	50,629,410	47,213,950	41,849,120	41,846,630	38,445,470
$25,000–$49,999	70,739,680	68,598,330	66,271,710	64,861,660	61,575,030
$50,000–$99,999	90,829,470	91,124,780	88,752,540	88,155,100	88,540,080
$100,000–$199,999	47,677,720	52,113,470	60,852,220	62,121,610	68,027,520
$200,000 or more	15,449,110	17,821,930	20,356,680	22,203,560	25,716,540

[a]Excludes persons of Hispanic origin (e.g., "white" refers to non-Hispanic white persons and "black" refers to non-Hispanic black persons).
[b]Includes persons who identified as Asian only or Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander only.
[c]Includes persons who identified as American Indian or Alaska Native only or as two or more races.
[d]Estimates do not sum to totals due to missing data on marital status.
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2018–2022.

APPENDIX TABLE 20
Population of households, 2018–2022

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Total	124,824,660	126,433,890	127,945,770	129,319,230	131,259,550

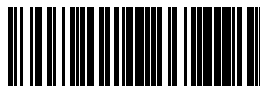Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2018–2022.

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