



Criminal Victimization, 2021

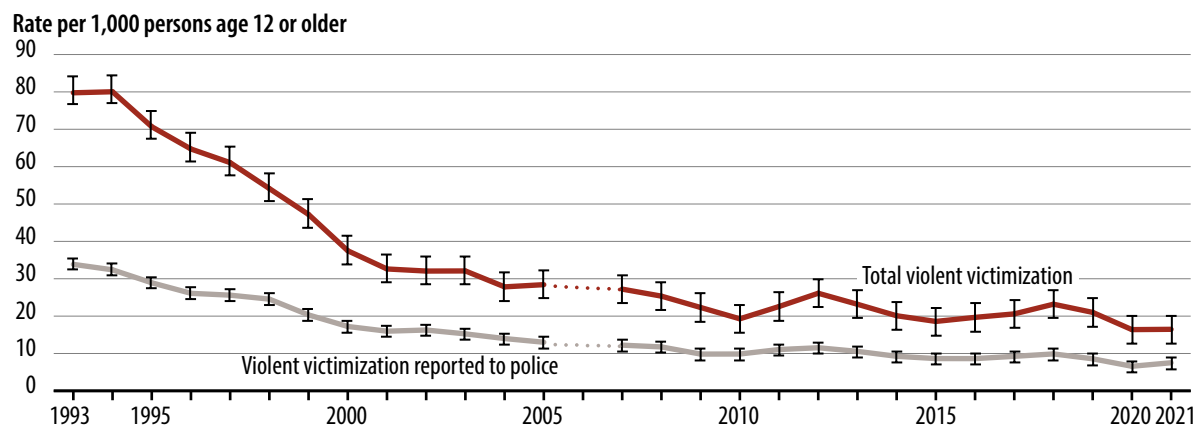
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From 1993 to 2021, the rate of violent victimization declined from 79.8 to 16.5 victimizations per 1,000 persons age 12 or older (figure 1). Violent victimization includes rape or sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, and simple assault. During the most recent 10-year period from 2012 to 2021, the rate of violent victimization declined from 26.1 to 16.5 victimizations per 1,000, despite an increase between 2015 and 2018. The overall

violent victimization rate did not change between 2020 and 2021.

Following a similar pattern, the rate of violent victimization reported to police fell from 1993 (33.8 victimizations per 1,000 persons) to 2021 (7.5 per 1,000). This rate remained relatively stable between 2014 and 2019 before dropping in 2020 to 6.6 per 1,000. In 2021, the rate of violent victimization reported to police, 7.5 per 1,000 persons, was similar to the rate in 2020.

FIGURE 1
Rate of violent victimization and violent victimization reported to police, 1993–2021



Note: See table 1 for definitions and appendix table 1 for estimates and standard errors. 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 more information on changes to the 2006 National Crime Victimization Survey.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 1993–2021.

HIGHLIGHTS

- From 1993 to 2021, the rate of violent victimization declined from 79.8 to 16.5 victimizations per 1,000 persons age 12 or older.
- About 46% of violent victimizations were reported to police in 2021, higher than in 2020 (40%).
- From 2020 to 2021, the violent victimization rate increased from 19.0 to 24.5 victimizations per 1,000 persons in urban areas while remaining unchanged in suburban or rural areas.
- A larger share of violent victimizations in 2021 (9%) than in 2020 (6%) resulted in the victim receiving assistance from a victim service provider.
- In 2021, about 0.98% (2.7 million) of persons age 12 or older nationwide experienced at least one violent crime.
- Veterans experienced 247,290 violent victimizations (14.4 per 1,000) in 2021.

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 2021 survey covers crimes experienced from July 1, 2020 to November 30, 2021, with March 15, 2021 as the middle of the reference period. Crimes are classified by the year of the survey and not by the year of the crime.

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 4.6 million violent victimizations of persons age 12 or older in the United States in 2021 (**table 1**). The overall violent victimization rate did not change significantly from 2020 to 2021.¹

¹In 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, 2017–2021

Type of violent crime	2017		2018		2019		2020		2021*	
	Number	Rate per 1,000 ^a	Number	Rate per 1,000 ^a	Number	Rate per 1,000 ^a	Number	Rate per 1,000 ^a	Number	Rate per 1,000 ^a
Total violent crime^b	5,612,670†	20.6†	6,385,520†	23.2†	5,813,410†	21.0†	4,558,150	16.4	4,598,310	16.5
Rape/sexual assault ^c	393,980	1.4	734,630†	2.7†	459,310	1.7	319,950	1.2	324,500	1.2
Robbery	613,840	2.3‡	573,100	2.1	534,420	1.9	437,260	1.6	464,280	1.7
Assault	4,604,850†	16.9†	5,077,790†	18.4†	4,819,680†	17.4†	3,800,950	13.7	3,809,530	13.6
Aggravated assault	993,170†	3.6†	1,058,040†	3.8†	1,019,490†	3.7†	812,180	2.9	766,330	2.7
Simple assault	3,611,680†	13.3†	4,019,750†	14.6†	3,800,190†	13.7†	2,988,770	10.7	3,043,190	10.9
Violent crime excluding simple assault^d	2,000,990†	7.3†	2,365,770†	8.6†	2,013,220†	7.3†	1,569,390	5.6	1,555,110	5.6
Selected characteristics of violent crime^e										
Domestic violence ^f	1,237,960†	4.5†	1,333,050†	4.8†	1,164,540	4.2	856,750	3.1	910,880	3.3
Intimate partner violence ^g	666,310‡	2.4†	847,230†	3.1†	695,060‡	2.5‡	484,830	1.7	473,730	1.7
Stranger violence	2,034,100	7.5	2,493,750‡	9.1‡	2,254,740	8.1	1,973,200	7.1	2,056,150	7.4
Violent crime with an injury	1,248,480‡	4.6†	1,449,530†	5.3†	1,265,680‡	4.6‡	1,160,920	4.2	975,340	3.5
Violent crime with a weapon	1,260,810†	4.6†	1,329,700†	4.8†	1,119,060†	4.0†	938,740	3.4	895,560	3.2

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.

^aRate is per 1,000 persons age 12 or older. See appendix table 19 for person populations.

^bExcludes homicide because the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) is based on interviews with victims.

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

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

^eViolent 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.

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

^gIncludes 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, 2017–2021.

Similarly, the rates of rape or sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, simple assault, and violent crime excluding simple assault remained steady during this period.

From 2020 to 2021, there were no statistically significant changes in the rates of domestic violence (violent victimizations that were committed by current or former intimate partners or family members), intimate partner violence (domestic violence victimizations committed by current or former intimate partners only), and stranger violence. Violent crime involving injury or involving a weapon also did not change significantly during this period.

From 2017 to 2021, the rate of violent victimization declined 20%, from 20.6 to 16.5 per 1,000. The rates of robbery, aggravated assault, and simple assault also declined during this 5-year period.

The rate of trespassing victimization increased from 2020 to 2021

Households in the United States experienced 11.7 million property victimizations in 2021 (table 2). Property crime includes burglary, trespassing, motor vehicle theft, and other types of household theft. The rate of property victimization in 2021 was 90.3 victimizations per 1,000 households, which was not statistically different from the 2020 rate. The rate of trespassing increased from 4.1 to 5.1 per 1,000 households. The rate of other household theft declined during this period, from 76.6 to 72.1 per 1,000. From 2020 to 2021, there was no statistically significant change in the rate of burglary or motor vehicle theft.

From 2017 to 2021, the property victimization rate decreased 17%, from 108.4 to 90.3 victimizations per 1,000 households. Victimization rates also declined for burglary, trespassing, and other household theft during this 5-year period.

TABLE 2
Number and rate of property victimizations, by type of crime, 2017–2021

Type of property crime	2017		2018		2019		2020		2021*	
	Number	Rate per 1,000 ^a	Number	Rate per 1,000 ^a	Number	Rate per 1,000 ^a	Number	Rate per 1,000 ^a	Number	Rate per 1,000 ^a
Total	13,340,220†	108.4†	13,502,840†	108.2†	12,818,000†	101.4†	12,085,170	94.5	11,682,060	90.3
Burglary/trespassing^b	2,538,170†	20.6†	2,639,620†	21.1†	2,178,400†	17.2†	1,741,250	13.6	1,800,350	13.9
Burglary ^c	1,688,890†	13.7†	1,867,620†	15.0†	1,484,730†	11.7†	1,210,640	9.5	1,142,900	8.8
Trespassing ^d	849,280†	6.9†	772,000‡	6.2†	693,670	5.5	530,610‡	4.1‡	657,440	5.1
Motor vehicle theft	516,810	4.2	534,010	4.3	495,670	3.9	545,810	4.3	558,670	4.3
Other theft^e	10,285,240†	83.6†	10,329,210†	82.7†	10,143,930†	80.2†	9,798,110	76.6‡	9,323,040	72.1

Note: Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. Includes threatened, attempted, and completed occurrences of crimes. See *Methodology* for details on how the household weighting adjustment changed in the National Crime Victimization Survey. 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.

^aRate is per 1,000 households. See appendix table 20 for household populations.

^bIncludes 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.

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

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

^eIncludes 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, 2017–2021.

Rates of violent victimization did not change significantly from 2020 to 2021 by any victim demographic

From 2020 to 2021, the rate of violent victimization did not change when examined by the victim's sex, race or Hispanic origin, age, marital status, or household income (table 3). In 2021, the rate of violent victimization for males was not statistically different from the rate for females.

Persons age 65 or older experienced the lowest rate of violent victimization (6.4 per 1,000) of any age group in 2021. In 2021, the rate of violent victimization for persons living in households earning less than \$25,000 annually (29.6 per 1,000) was higher than the rate for all other household income groups.

From 2020 to 2021, rates of violent crime excluding simple assault also did not change significantly by victim demographic characteristics. In 2021, persons who were Asian or were Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander experienced the lowest rate of violent crime excluding simple assault (2.9 per 1,000) compared to persons of other races or Hispanic origin. Persons age 65 or older experienced the lowest rate of violent crime excluding simple assault (2.2 per 1,000) of any age group. Separated persons experienced the highest rate (15.5 per 1,000) of violent crime excluding simple assault in 2021. Among household income groups, persons living in households earning less than \$25,000 a year experienced the highest rate of violent crime excluding simple assault (11.7 per 1,000).

TABLE 3
Rate of violent victimization, by type of crime and demographic characteristics of victims, 2020 and 2021

Victim demographic characteristic	Total violent crime ^a		Violent crime excluding simple assault ^b	
	2020	2021*	2020	2021*
Total	16.4	16.5	5.6	5.6
Sex				
Male	16.6	17.5	5.1	4.9
Female	16.2	15.5	6.2	6.2
Race/Hispanic origin				
White ^c	16.2	16.1	5.3	5.4
Black ^c	17.5	18.5	7.5	7.7
Hispanic	15.9	15.9	5.5	5.4
Asian/Native Hawaiian/ Other Pacific Islander ^{c,d}	7.5	9.9	1.8	2.9
Other ^{c,e}	49.0	45.1	18.7	9.6
Age				
12–17	17.4	13.2	5.7	4.0
18–24	29.6	23.1	11.8	11.9
25–34	21.4	22.0	9.0	8.3
35–49	18.3	19.4	5.5	6.1
50–64	14.6	16.9	4.0	3.8
65 or older	4.5	6.4	1.6	2.2
Marital status				
Never married	23.9	22.2	9.4	8.5
Married	9.3	9.5	2.2	2.6
Widowed	6.8	10.7	2.8	3.3
Divorced	24.1	27.4	7.7	8.2
Separated	42.1	36.8	18.9	15.5
Household income				
Less than \$25,000	27.4	29.6	11.4	11.7
\$25,000–\$49,999	17.2	16.9	5.8	5.9
\$50,000–\$99,999	14.4	14.6	5.0	4.3
\$100,000–\$199,999	11.8	12.2	3.4	3.9
\$200,000 or more	13.3	9.7	2.8	2.9

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.

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

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

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

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

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

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2020 and 2021.

Victims reported a greater percentage of violent victimizations to police in 2021 than in 2020

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 46% of violent victimizations were reported to police in 2021, more than the 40% reported in 2020 (table 4). This increase coincided with a rise in police reporting of simple assaults from 35% of victimizations in 2020 to 42% in 2021. Reporting did not change for other types of violent crime during this period. About 31% of property victimizations were reported to police in 2021, a decrease from the 33% in 2020, in part due to a decline in police reporting of other household theft from 29% of victimizations in 2020 to 26% in 2021.

TABLE 4
Percent of victimizations reported to police, by type of crime, 2020 and 2021

Type of crime	2020	2021*
Total violent crime^a	40.2% ‡	45.6%
Rape/sexual assault ^b	22.9	21.5
Robbery	54.3	60.0
Assault	40.0 ‡	46.0
Aggravated assault	57.0	60.5
Simple assault	35.4 ‡	42.3
Violent crime excluding simple assault^c	49.3%	52.2%
Selected characteristics of violent crime^d		
Domestic violence ^e	41.1%	48.9%
Intimate partner violence ^f	41.4	50.7
Stranger violence	43.9	48.4
Violent crime with an injury	46.9	55.9
Violent crime with a weapon	55.4	60.5
Total property crime	33.0% †	30.8%
Burglary/trespassing ^g	43.4	40.7
Burglary ^h	44.2	41.5
Trespassing ⁱ	41.5	39.4
Motor vehicle theft	74.6	76.9
Other theft ^j	28.9 †	26.1

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.

^aExcludes homicide because the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) is based on interviews with victims.

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

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

^dViolent 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.

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

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

^gIncludes 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.

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

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

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

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2020 and 2021.

The rate of property crime reported to police declined from 2020 to 2021

Approximately 7.5 violent victimizations per 1,000 persons age 12 or older were reported to police in 2021, which was not significantly different from the rate in 2020 (table 5). The rate of violent crimes that went unreported was statistically similar between 2020 and 2021. Rates of crime reported and not reported to police did not change significantly for any type of violent crime during this period.

The rate of property crimes reported to police declined in 2021 to 27.8 victimizations per 1,000 households, from 31.2 per 1,000 in 2020. The rate of unreported property crimes did not change significantly. The rate of trespassing not reported to police rose from 2.4 to 3.0 per 1,000 from 2020 to 2021, while the rate of other household theft reported to police fell from 22.1 to 18.8 per 1,000. During this period, there was no statistically significant change in the rate at which burglary or motor vehicle theft was reported or not reported.

TABLE 5
Rate of victimizations reported and not reported to police, by type of crime, 2020 and 2021

Type of crime	Reported to police		Not reported to police	
	2020	2021*	2020	2021*
Total violent crime^a	6.6	7.5	9.5	8.7
Rape/sexual assault ^b	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.9
Robbery	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.7
Assault	5.5	6.3	7.9	7.2
Aggravated assault	1.7	1.7	1.2	1.0
Simple assault	3.8	4.6	6.7	6.1
Violent crime excluding simple assault^c	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.6
Selected characteristics of violent crime^d				
Domestic violence ^e	1.3	1.6	1.8	1.6
Intimate partner violence ^f	0.7	0.9	1.0	0.8
Stranger violence	3.1	3.6	3.8	3.7
Violent crime with an injury	2.0	2.0	2.2	1.5
Violent crime with a weapon	1.9	1.9	1.4	1.2
Total property crime	31.2†	27.8	62.0	61.3
Burglary/trespassing ^g	5.9	5.7	7.6	8.1
Burglary ^h	4.2	3.7	5.3	5.1
Trespassing ⁱ	1.7	2.0	2.4‡	3.0
Motor vehicle theft	3.2	3.3	1.0	1.0
Other theft ^j	22.1†	18.8	53.3	52.2

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 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.

^aExcludes homicide because the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) is based on interviews with victims.

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

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

^dViolent 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.

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

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

^gIncludes 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.

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

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

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

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2020 and 2021.

Hispanic persons reported a larger share of violent victimizations to police in 2021 than in 2020

From 2020 to 2021, there were no statistically significant changes in the percentage of violent victimizations that males or females reported to police (table 6). During this period, the share of violent victimizations reported to police by Hispanic persons rose from 34% to 46%, while

the share reported by white persons rose from 40% to 47%. Reporting of violent victimizations also increased among persons ages 50 to 64, from 41% to 57%. Never married persons reported a larger proportion of violent victimizations to police in 2021 (42%) than in 2020 (34%), as did persons living in households earning more than \$200,000 annually (49% in 2021 and 30% in 2020).

TABLE 6
Percent and rate of violent victimizations reported to police, by demographic characteristics of victims, 2020 and 2021

Victim demographic characteristic	Percent		Rate per 1,000 ^a	
	2020	2021*	2020	2021*
Total	40.2% ‡	45.6%	6.6	7.5
Sex				
Male	37.1%	42.4%	6.2	7.4
Female	43.1	49.1	7.0	7.6
Race/Hispanic origin				
White ^b	39.9% ‡	46.6%	6.5	7.5
Black ^b	50.4	48.2	8.8	8.9
Hispanic	33.8 †	46.2	5.4 ‡	7.3
Asian/Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander ^{b,c}	63.2	39.8	4.7	3.9
Other ^{b,d}	26.7	31.3 †	13.1	14.1 †
Age				
12–17	24.6%	25.5%	4.3	3.4
18–24	36.6	32.5	10.8	7.5
25–34	44.5	43.6	9.5	9.6
35–49	42.6	47.7	7.8	9.3
50–64	41.0 †	56.6	6.0 †	9.6
65 or older	48.5	55.3	2.2 †	3.5
Marital status				
Never married	34.3% ‡	42.0%	8.2	9.3
Married	46.9	48.5	4.3	4.6
Widowed	61.5	36.3	4.2	3.9
Divorced	42.8	51.6	10.3	14.2
Separated	51.1	62.1	21.5	22.9
Household income				
Less than \$25,000	41.1%	46.6%	11.3	13.8
\$25,000–\$49,999	44.0	50.6	7.6	8.6
\$50,000–\$99,999	36.6	45.8	5.3	6.7
\$100,000–\$199,999	42.9	35.5	5.1	4.3
\$200,000 or more	29.6 ‡	49.2	3.9	4.8

Note: 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.

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

^aRate is per 1,000 persons age 12 or older. See appendix table 19 for person populations.

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

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

^dIncludes 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, 2020 and 2021.

Veterans experienced 247,290 violent victimizations in 2021

Veterans experienced 247,290 violent victimizations (14.4 per 1,000) in 2021, which was not statistically different from 2020 (table 7).² In 2021, U.S. citizens experienced 16.9 violent victimizations per 1,000, while non-U.S. citizens experienced 9.8 per 1,000. These rates did not differ significantly from 2020.

The rate of violent crime in urban areas increased from 2020 to 2021

From 2020 to 2021, the rate of violent victimization in urban areas rose from 19.0 to 24.5 victimizations per 1,000 persons age 12 or older (table 8). There was no statistically significant change in the rate of violent crime from 2020 to 2021 in suburban or rural areas. During this period, the rate of violent crime excluding simple assault and the rate of property crime did not change significantly for any location of residence.

²Veterans 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, 2020 and 2021

Victim veteran/ citizenship status	2020		2021*	
	Number	Rate per 1,000 ^a	Number	Rate per 1,000 ^a
Total violent victimizations^b	4,558,150	16.4	4,598,310	16.5
Veteran status^c				
Veteran ^d	329,080	18.3	247,290	14.4
Nonveteran ^e	3,758,430	16.1	4,007,820	17.0
Citizenship status				
U.S. citizen	4,373,730	16.7	4,438,670	16.9
U.S.-born citizen ^f	4,188,720	17.6	4,174,680	17.5
Naturalized U.S. citizen	185,010	7.8	263,990	11.1
Non-U.S. citizen	160,370	11.4	144,670	9.8

Note: Details may not sum to totals due to rounding and missing data. See appendix table 8 for standard errors.

*Comparison year.

^aRate is per 1,000 persons age 12 or older. See appendix table 19 for person populations.

^bIncludes 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.

^cIncludes persons age 18 or older.

^dVeterans 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.

^eNonveterans include persons who never served in the U.S. Armed Forces or who completed training in the Reserves or National Guard only.

^fIncludes 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, 2020 and 2021.

TABLE 8
Rate of victimization, by type of crime and location of residence, 2020 and 2021

Location of residence ^d	Total violent crime ^a		Violent crime excluding simple assault ^b		Total property crime ^c	
	2020	2021*	2020	2021*	2020	2021*
Urban ^e	19.0†	24.5	7.7	9.7	158.9	157.5
Suburban ^f	16.8	16.5	5.6	5.2	90.5	86.8
Rural ^g	13.4	11.1	4.5	4.4	65.6	57.7

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.

^aIncludes 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.

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

^cIncludes burglary, trespassing, motor vehicle theft, and other theft.

^dSee *Methodology in Criminal Victimization, 2019* (NCJ 255113, BJS, September 2020) for details on the revised measurement of location of residence in the NCVS.

^eAll 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).

^fAll other census blocks not classified as urban or rural.

^gAll census blocks not in U.S. Census Bureau-defined urbanized areas or urban clusters.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2020 and 2021.

The share of violent victimizations for which victims received assistance from a victim service provider rose from 2020 to 2021

Victim service providers (VSPs) are public or private organizations that assist crime victims. Victims received VSP assistance in 9% of violent victimizations in 2021, up from 6% in 2020 (table 9). The share of violent victimizations involving a weapon for which victims received VSP assistance grew from 6% in 2020 to 10% in 2021. During this period, there was no statistically significant change in the proportion of other types of victimization where VSP assistance was received.

TABLE 9
Percent of violent victimizations for which victims received assistance from a victim service provider, by type of crime, 2020 and 2021

Type of violent crime	2020	2021*
Total violent crime ^a	5.9% ‡	8.8%
Simple assault	5.6	8.9
Violent crime excluding simple assault ^b	6.6%	8.5%
Selected characteristics of violent crime ^c		
Intimate partner violence ^d	12.3%	20.2%
Violent crime with an injury	8.2%	13.3%
Violent crime with a weapon	6.0% ‡	9.6%

Note: See appendix table 10 for standard errors.

*Comparison year.

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

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

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

^cViolent 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.

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

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2020 and 2021.

About 7% of violent victimizations involved a firearm in 2021

Of the nearly 4.6 million violent victimizations in 2021, about 7% involved a firearm (table 10). Firearm victimizations are defined as violent victimizations where the offender possessed, showed, or used a firearm. About 73% of violent victimizations involving a firearm were reported to police in 2021. From 2020 to 2021, there was no statistically significant change in the number, rate, or percentage of violent victimizations involving a firearm. There was also no change during that period in the number or percentage of violent victimizations involving a firearm that were reported to police.

TABLE 10
Firearm violence, 2020 and 2021

	2020	2021*
Total violent victimizations	4,558,150	4,598,310
Firearm victimizations		
Number	350,460	326,890
Percent	7.7%	7.1%
Rate ^a	1.3	1.2
Firearm victimizations reported to police		
Number	212,470	237,980
Percent	60.6%	72.8%

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

*Comparison year.

^aRate 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, 2020 and 2021.

Incident estimates

An incident is a specific criminal act involving one or more victims.³ In 2021, there were 4.4 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 24% of violent incidents

Patterns varied in the demographic characteristics of victims and offenders (as perceived by victims) involved in violent incidents. In 2021, the share of violent incidents involving male or female victims did not differ from the share of males or females in the population (**table 11**). Males were victims in 52% of violent incidents and accounted for 49% of the population. Females were victims in 48% of violent incidents and accounted for 51% of the population. However, the percentage of violent incidents involving male offenders (77%) was about 1.6 times the percentage of males in the population (49%). The share of violent incidents involving female offenders (18%) was one-third the female percentage of the population (51%).

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

The shares of violent incidents involving white (60%), black (14%), and Hispanic (17%) victims were similar to the population percentages of white (61%), black (12%), and Hispanic (18%) persons in 2021. Asian and Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander persons represented a smaller share of victims in violent incidents (4%) compared to their representation in the population (7%).

In 2021, the proportion of violent incidents involving white offenders (51%), based on victims' perceptions of the offender, 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 (1%) 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 black offenders (29%) was greater than the population percentage of black persons (12%). There was no statistically significant difference between the percentage of violent incidents involving Hispanic offenders and the percentage of Hispanic persons in the population.

The percentage of violent incidents involving victims (24%) or offenders (25%) ages 18 to 29 was higher than this age group's representation in the population (18%). The proportion of violent incidents where victims (69%) or offenders (60%) were age 30 or older was lower than this age group's share of the population (73%).

TABLE 11**Number and percent of violent incidents, by demographic characteristics of population, victims, and offenders, 2021**

	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	279,188,570	4,403,570	4,403,570	100%	100%	100%	1.0	1.0
Sex								
Male	135,863,650	2,287,640	3,191,960	48.7%	51.9%	77.4% †	1.1	1.6
Female	143,324,920	2,115,930	724,210	51.3	48.1	17.6 †	0.9	0.3
Both male and female offenders	~	~	208,810	~	~	5.1	~	~
Race/Hispanic origin								
White ^c	171,158,580	2,641,720	1,892,700	61.3%	60.0%	51.1% †	1.0	0.8
Black ^c	33,938,330	608,000	1,079,770	12.2	13.8	29.2 †	1.1	2.4
Hispanic ^d	49,402,220	745,570	543,280	17.7	16.9	14.7	1.0	0.8
Asian/Native Hawaiian/ Other Pacific Islander ^{c,e}	19,293,190	168,990	44,570	6.9	3.8 †	1.2 †	0.6	0.2
Other ^{c,f}	5,396,250	239,290	109,080	1.9	5.4 †	2.9	2.8	1.5
Multiple offenders of various races ^c	~	~	34,320	~	~	0.9	~	~
Age								
11 or younger ^g	~	~	51,270 !	~	~	1.4% !	~	~
12–17	24,905,640	317,850	291,140	8.9%	7.2%	7.7	0.8	0.9
18–29	51,499,130	1,065,970	948,720	18.4	24.2 †	25.0 †	1.3	1.4
30 or older	202,783,810	3,019,750	2,287,020	72.6	68.6 †	60.3 †	0.9	0.8
Multiple offenders of various ages	~	~	214,790	~	~	5.7	~	~

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.

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

^aThe National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) population represents persons age 12 or older living in noninstitutionalized residential settings in the United States.

^bIncludes incidents in which the perceived offender characteristics were reported. Offender sex was unknown in 6% of incidents, race or Hispanic origin in 16%, and age in 14%.

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

^dIf the victim perceived any of the offenders in a multiple-offender incident to be of Hispanic origin, the offenders were classified as Hispanic.

^eIncludes 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.

^fIncludes 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.

^gWhile the NCVS does not survey victims age 11 or younger, they may report the offender was age 11 or younger.

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

In 2021, about 3.2 million of the 4.4 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 (1,837,040 incidents) than female offenders (193,840) or both male and female offenders (78,540) (table 12). Of violent incidents with female victims, a higher number involved male offenders (1,354,920 incidents) than female offenders (530,370).

Based on victims' perceptions of offenders' race or Hispanic origin, more violent incidents involving white victims were committed by white offenders (1,495,440 incidents) than by offenders whose race or Hispanic origin differed from the victims' or was unknown (table 13). A greater number of incidents involving black victims were committed by offenders who were black (358,360 incidents) than by offenders who were white (69,850). There was no statistically significant difference in the number of incidents involving Hispanic victims that were committed by offenders who were white or Hispanic.

TABLE 12
Number of violent incidents, by sex of victims and offenders, 2021

Victim sex	Total violent incidents	Offender sex			
		Male*	Female	Both male and female	Unknown ^a
Male	2,287,640	1,837,040	193,840 †	78,540 †	178,220 †
Female	2,115,930	1,354,920	530,370 †	130,270 †	100,370 †

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.

^aIncludes incidents in which the victim did not know the offender's sex.

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

TABLE 13
Number of violent incidents, by race or Hispanic origin of victims and offenders, 2021

Victim race/ Hispanic origin ^a	Total violent incidents	Offender race/Hispanic origin				Unknown ^e
		White ^{b*}	Black ^b	Hispanic ^c	Other ^{b,d}	
White ^b	2,641,720	1,495,440	480,030 †	197,180 †	93,090 †	375,990 †
Black ^b	608,000	69,850	358,360 †	65,330	9,100 †	105,360
Hispanic ^c	745,570	202,640	135,630	194,830	33,560 †	178,920

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.

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

*Comparison group.

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

^aSome victim categories are not shown due to small numbers of sample cases. Of the 4,403,570 violent incidents in 2021, a total of 408,280 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.

^bExcludes persons of Hispanic origin (e.g., "white" refers to non-Hispanic white persons and "black" refers to non-Hispanic black persons).

^cIf the victim perceived any of the offenders in a multiple-offender incident to be of Hispanic origin, the offenders were classified as Hispanic.

^dIncludes persons who 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. Categories are not shown separately due to small numbers of sample cases.

^eIncludes persons whose race or Hispanic origin was unknown to the victim.

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

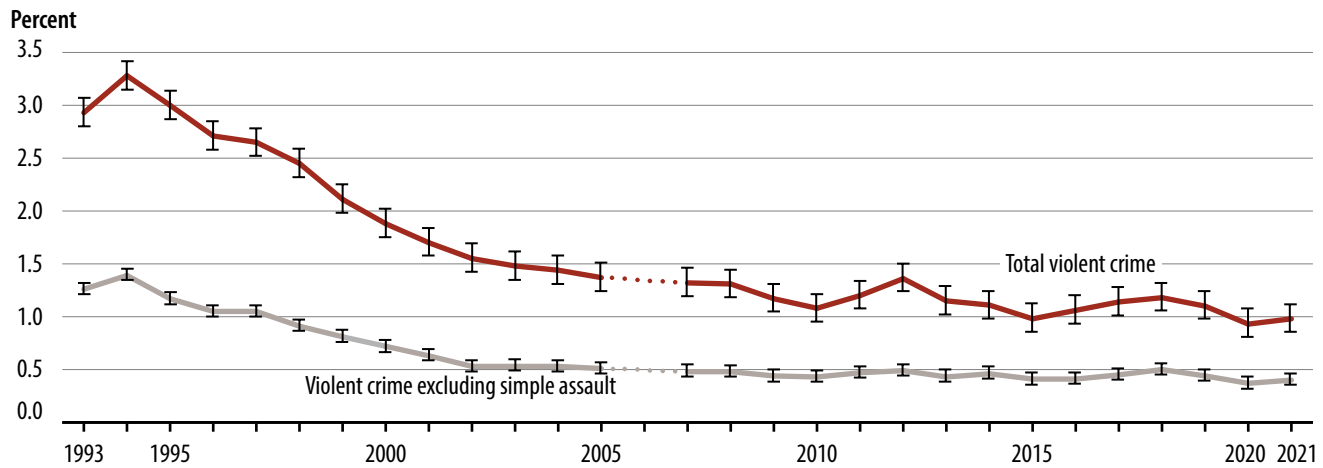
Prevalence estimates

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 period. An estimated 0.98% (2.7 million) of persons age 12 or older experienced one or more violent crimes in 2021, compared to 2.93% (6.2 million) in 1993 (figure 2). This marked a 67% decrease in the percentage of people who experienced rape or sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, or simple assault at least once in a given year. From 1993 to 2010, the percentage of persons who experienced one or more violent crimes declined.

Since that time, the prevalence of violent crime has fluctuated between 0.93% and 1.36%. The percentage of persons who experienced one or more violent crimes in 2020 was not statistically different from the percentage in 2021.

The decline in violent crime excluding simple assault was similar to the pattern of violent crime. The percentage of persons who experienced rape or sexual assault, robbery, or aggravated assault fell from 1.26% (2.7 million) in 1993 to 0.40% (1.1 million) in 2021, for an overall decline of 68%. The prevalence of violent crime excluding simple assault did not change significantly from 2020 to 2021.

FIGURE 2
Percent of persons age 12 or older who were victims of violent crime and violent crime excluding simple assault, 1993–2021



Note: See table 14 for definitions and appendix table 15 for estimates and standard errors. 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, 1993–2021.

About 2.7 million persons age 12 or older were victims of one or more violent crimes in 2021

In 2021, approximately 2.7 million (0.98%) persons age 12 or older in the United States were victims of one or more violent crimes (table 14). There were no statistically significant changes in the prevalence of any type of violent crime from 2020 to 2021.

From 2017 to 2021, the percentage of persons age 12 or older who were victims of violent crime declined from 1.14% to 0.98%. This was in part due to decreases in the percentage of persons who were victims of robbery (from 0.15% to 0.12%) and simple assault (from 0.74% to 0.63%) during this 5-year period.

TABLE 14
Number and percent of persons who were victims of violent crime, by type of crime, 2017–2021

Type of violent crime	Number of victims ^a					Percent of persons ^b				
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021*	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021*
Total violent crime^c	3,106,340†	3,254,250†	3,059,060†	2,599,620	2,734,700	1.14% †	1.18% †	1.10% †	0.93%	0.98%
Rape/sexual assault ^d	208,960	347,090†	212,230	192,820	203,590	0.08	0.13 †	0.08	0.07	0.07
Robbery	402,430	363,210	337,720	306,410	328,320	0.15 ‡	0.13	0.12	0.11	0.12
Assault	2,595,780†	2,668,820†	2,586,170†	2,176,320	2,276,090	0.95 †	0.97 †	0.93 †	0.78	0.82
Aggravated assault	646,540	694,260	697,190	556,010	601,450	0.24	0.25 ‡	0.25	0.20	0.22
Simple assault	2,024,880†	2,058,870†	1,965,410‡	1,685,000	1,746,930	0.74 †	0.75 †	0.71 †	0.61	0.63
Violent crime excluding simple assault^e	1,225,800	1,367,270 †	1,216,400	1,026,020	1,113,930	0.45% ‡	0.50% †	0.44%	0.37%	0.40%
Selected characteristics of violent crime^f										
Domestic violence ^g	559,820	636,540 †	521,870	454,330	480,090	0.21% ‡	0.23% †	0.19%	0.16%	0.17%
Intimate partner violence ^h	308,560	368,980 †	310,320	253,170	257,860	0.11	0.13 †	0.11	0.09	0.09
Stranger violence	1,370,020	1,411,500	1,393,650	1,243,930	1,380,450	0.50	0.51	0.50	0.45	0.49
Violent crime with an injury	722,560	841,280 †	735,430	667,230	636,030	0.27 ‡	0.31 †	0.27	0.24	0.23
Violent crime with a weapon	776,770	838,630 †	788,920	651,000	701,820	0.29	0.30 †	0.28	0.23	0.25

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.

^aNumber of persons age 12 or older who experienced at least one violent victimization during the year.

^bPercentage of persons age 12 or older who experienced at least one violent victimization during the year. See appendix table 19 for person populations.

^cExcludes homicide because the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) is based on interviews with victims.

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

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

^fViolent 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.

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

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

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2017–2021.

A larger share of Hispanic persons experienced violent crime in 2021 than in 2020

In 2021, the prevalence of violent victimization was 1.07% among males and 0.89% among females (table 15). From 2020 to 2021, there was no statistically significant change in the prevalence of violent crime for males or females. The percentage of Hispanic persons who

were victims rose from 0.86% in 2020 to 1.05% in 2021. For persons ages 12 to 17, the prevalence of violent victimization decreased from 1.03% to 0.78% during this period. About 0.94% of persons in households earning \$50,000 to \$99,999 annually experienced at least one violent crime in 2021, more than the 0.80% victimized in 2020.

TABLE 15
Number and percent of persons who were victims of violent crime, by demographic characteristics of victims, 2020 and 2021

Victim demographic characteristic	Number of victims ^a		Percent of persons ^b	
	2020	2021*	2020	2021*
Total	2,599,620	2,734,700	0.93%	0.98%
Sex				
Male	1,312,980	1,456,310	0.97%	1.07%
Female	1,286,640	1,278,390	0.90	0.89
Race/Hispanic origin				
White ^c	1,593,170	1,610,000	0.93%	0.94%
Black ^c	361,940	384,210	1.07	1.13
Hispanic	417,570‡	516,860	0.86‡	1.05
Asian/Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander ^{c,d}	80,100	102,650	0.42	0.53
Other ^{c,e}	146,840	120,980	2.61	2.24
Age				
12–17	257,330‡	193,960	1.03% ‡	0.78%
18–24	407,520	461,600	1.39	1.58
25–34	545,700	601,850	1.20	1.33
35–49	635,540	677,790	1.04	1.10
50–64	546,740	574,430	0.88	0.92
65 or older	206,780	225,070	0.38	0.40
Marital status				
Never married	1,300,620	1,386,590	1.31%	1.36%
Married	697,610	734,630	0.54	0.58
Widowed	75,910	74,100	0.49	0.47
Divorced	405,100	412,960	1.48	1.51
Separated	109,820	110,120	2.28	2.31
Household income				
Less than \$25,000	652,420	693,750	1.56%	1.66%
\$25,000–\$49,999	641,030	624,330	0.97	0.96
\$50,000–\$99,999	712,520 †	828,570	0.80 †	0.94
\$100,000–\$199,999	433,310	430,970	0.71	0.69
\$200,000 or more	160,340	157,080	0.79	0.71

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. 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.

^aNumber of persons age 12 or older who experienced at least one violent victimization during the year.

^bPercentage of persons age 12 or older who experienced at least one violent victimization during the year. See appendix table 19 for person populations.

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

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

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

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2020 and 2021.

In 2021, about 6.25% (8.1 million) of households in the country experienced one or more property victimizations (burglary or trespassing, motor vehicle theft, or other household theft) (table 16). There was no statistically significant difference in the portion of households experiencing one or more property crimes in 2020 or 2021. There were no statistically significant changes in the prevalence of burglary, trespassing, motor vehicle theft, or other household theft during this period.

From 2017 to 2021, the percentage of households experiencing one or more property victimizations decreased from 7.43% to 6.25%. This was in part driven by a decrease in the prevalence of burglary from 1.03% to 0.64% of households during this 5-year period. The prevalence of trespassing also declined, from 0.52% to 0.36% of households, while other types of household theft decreased from 5.96% to 5.17%.

TABLE 16
Number and percent of households that experienced property crime, by type of crime, 2017–2021

Type of property crime	Number of households victimized ^a					Percent of households victimized ^b				
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021*	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021*
Total property crime	9,145,690†	9,080,490†	8,545,770†	7,915,500	8,087,070	7.43% †	7.27% †	6.76% †	6.19%	6.25%
Burglary/trespassing^c	1,842,730†	1,851,420†	1,537,190†	1,239,860	1,266,590	1.50% †	1.48% †	1.22% †	0.97%	0.98%
Burglary ^d	1,273,410†	1,333,600†	1,040,730†	860,860	833,280	1.03†	1.07†	0.82†	0.67	0.64
Trespassing ^e	639,620†	585,190†	530,440	404,210	470,130	0.52†	0.47†	0.42	0.32	0.36
Motor vehicle theft	438,860	424,360	411,140‡	413,880	486,440	0.36%	0.34%	0.33% ‡	0.32%	0.38%
Other theft^f	7,330,960†	7,261,840†	6,991,800	6,611,210	6,689,220	5.96% †	5.82% †	5.53% †	5.17%	5.17%

Note: Details may not sum to totals because a household may experience multiple types of crime. See *Methodology* for details on how the household weighting adjustment changed in the National Crime Victimization Survey. 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.

^aNumber of households that experienced at least one property victimization during the year.

^bPercentage of households that experienced at least one property victimization during the year. See appendix table 20 for household populations.

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

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

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

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

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2017–2021.

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 2021 survey covers crimes experienced from July 1, 2020 to November 30, 2021, with March 15, 2021 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.

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

For *victimization rates*, each victimization represents one person (for personal crimes) or one household

(for property crimes) affected by a crime.⁴ 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 reflect 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.

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

⁴In 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 2021 NCVS data file includes 150,138 household interviews. Overall, 67% of eligible households completed interviews. Within participating households, interviews with 238,043 persons were completed in 2021, 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 2021, 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.⁵

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 2011 data, series victimizations accounted for 1.1% of all victimizations and 2.9% 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).

⁵The 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).

Weighing 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.⁶ BRR estimation is a type of direct replication variance estimation. Under replicate variance estimation, a set of replicate weights (e.g., the NCVS typically has a set consisting of 160 replicate weights) is used to capture the sampling variance. Fay's method is used for surveys that have rare outcomes in which the entire sample is necessary to properly estimate the variance. The standard errors for victimization and incident estimates in this report (see tables 1 through 13) were estimated using

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

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.⁷ In the NCVS, the design parameters used for computing TSL variances are PSEUDOSTRATA (stratum) and HALFSAMPLE (PSU). These design parameters are available for all years except the first half of 1993 and all of 2016; therefore, BRR methods were used for 2016 prevalence estimates. The standard errors for prevalence estimates in this report (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.⁸ The GVF parameters are generated by fitting estimates and their relative variance to a regression model, using an iterative weighted least-squares procedure where the weight is the inverse of the square of the predicted relative variance. For more information on GVFs, see the most recent version of the *National Crime Victimization Survey, 2016: Technical Documentation* (NCJ 251442, BJS, December 2017). GVF parameters are available in the codebooks 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.

⁷Ibid.

⁸Ibid.

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 2021 NCVS, the rate of violent victimization in 2021 was 16.5 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 0.73. (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 16.5 estimate from 2021 is $16.5 \pm (0.73 \times 1.96)$ or (15.03 to 17.91). 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.

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
Threatened rape	Type of threat = verbal threat of rape with weapon 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, 2021.

APPENDIX TABLE 1

Estimates and standard errors for figure 1: Rate of violent victimization and violent victimization reported to police, 1993–2021

Year	Total violent victimization				Violent victimization reported to police			
	Rate per 1,000 persons age 12 or older	Standard error	95% confidence interval		Rate per 1,000 persons age 12 or older	Standard error	95% confidence interval	
			Lower bound	Upper bound			Lower bound	Upper bound
1993	79.8	2.93	74.02	85.51	33.8	2.02	29.88	37.81
1994	80.0	2.72	74.70	85.37	32.4	1.65	29.16	35.62
1995	70.7	2.41	65.96	75.40	28.9	1.58	25.82	32.02
1996	64.7	2.63	59.56	69.88	26.1	1.62	22.93	29.27
1997	61.1	2.78	55.61	66.52	25.6	1.74	22.19	29.03
1998	54.1	2.61	49.01	59.26	24.6	1.65	21.32	27.78
1999	47.2	2.34	42.61	51.80	20.3	1.49	17.40	23.24
2000	37.5	1.98	33.60	41.38	17.2	1.35	14.59	19.88
2001	32.6	1.67	29.35	35.88	16.0	1.15	13.73	18.22
2002	32.1	2.07	28.01	36.11	16.3	1.40	13.54	19.02
2003	32.1	1.68	28.79	35.39	15.2	1.21	12.87	17.62
2004	27.8	1.34	25.19	30.46	14.0	1.00	12.05	15.95
2005	28.4	1.63	25.21	31.62	13.0	1.07	10.90	15.11
2006	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
2007	27.2	1.55	24.18	30.26	12.2	1.11	10.06	14.40
2008	25.3	1.60	22.21	28.49	11.8	1.04	9.72	13.79
2009	22.3	1.31	19.74	24.88	9.8	1.03	7.82	11.86
2010	19.3	1.44	16.46	22.11	9.9	1.01	7.87	11.84
2011	22.6	1.38	19.86	25.28	11.1	0.97	9.16	12.95
2012	26.1	1.20	23.77	28.46	11.5	0.87	9.84	13.24
2013	23.2	1.62	20.00	26.34	10.6	1.08	8.46	12.68
2014	20.1	1.22	17.70	22.50	9.2	0.85	7.58	10.91
2015	18.6	1.16	16.31	20.85	8.6	0.84	6.99	10.29
2016	19.7	0.95	17.80	21.54	8.6	0.68	7.29	9.97
2017	20.6	1.03	18.59	22.61	9.2	0.71	7.85	10.63
2018	23.2	1.30	20.64	25.75	9.9	0.82	8.28	11.50
2019	21.0	1.15	18.74	23.25	8.6	0.72	7.17	9.99
2020	16.4	0.90	14.63	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

--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.

Note: See appendix table 19 for person populations.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 1993–2021.

APPENDIX TABLE 2**Standard errors for table 1: Number and rate of violent victimizations, by type of crime, 2017–2021**

Type of violent crime	2017		2018		2019		2020		2021	
	Number	Rate per 1,000	Number	Rate per 1,000	Number	Rate per 1,000	Number	Rate per 1,000	Number	Rate per 1,000
Total violent crime	252,760	0.93	343,745	1.25	295,287	1.07	219,870	0.79	204,884	0.73
Rape/sexual assault	63,031	0.23	76,473	0.28	70,656	0.26	50,445	0.18	38,791	0.14
Robbery	71,490	0.26	61,685	0.22	61,708	0.22	54,778	0.20	55,135	0.20
Assault	228,155	0.84	317,637	1.15	264,712	0.96	198,848	0.72	198,046	0.71
Aggravated assault	73,874	0.27	69,272	0.25	87,553	0.32	73,767	0.27	59,066	0.21
Simple assault	215,126	0.79	316,022	1.15	246,234	0.89	169,905	0.61	182,987	0.66
Violent crime excluding simple assault	118,460	0.44	126,295	0.46	128,935	0.47	105,983	0.38	82,925	0.30
Selected characteristics of violent crime										
Domestic violence	118,258	0.43	105,891	0.39	138,056	0.50	95,903	0.34	93,801	0.34
Intimate partner violence	84,500	0.31	86,437	0.31	100,668	0.36	60,582	0.22	56,820	0.20
Stranger violence	124,632	0.46	235,794	0.86	147,625	0.53	141,274	0.51	117,001	0.42
Violent crime with an injury	108,114	0.40	115,009	0.42	117,551	0.42	148,513	0.53	84,792	0.30
Violent crime with a weapon	95,275	0.35	83,351	0.30	77,411	0.28	79,478	0.29	65,300	0.23

Note: Standard errors in this report may vary from previously published standard errors. See *Methodology*.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2017–2021.

APPENDIX TABLE 3**Standard errors for table 2: Number and rate of property victimizations, by type of crime, 2017–2021**

Type of property crime	2017		2018		2019		2020		2021	
	Number	Rate per 1,000	Number	Rate per 1,000	Number	Rate per 1,000	Number	Rate per 1,000	Number	Rate per 1,000
Total	247,507	1.97	246,035	1.90	256,412	1.96	269,002	2.12	234,445	1.77
Burglary/trespassing	107,144	0.88	111,336	0.89	96,471	0.76	85,621	0.67	80,585	0.63
Burglary	79,260	0.65	93,132	0.75	86,822	0.68	74,843	0.58	60,851	0.47
Trespassing	61,171	0.50	43,738	0.35	51,388	0.40	42,362	0.33	49,836	0.39
Motor vehicle theft	38,067	0.31	40,105	0.32	42,872	0.34	40,609	0.32	40,093	0.31
Other theft	199,547	1.58	202,949	1.56	221,561	1.70	235,643	1.86	206,654	1.55

Note: Standard errors in this report may vary from previously published standard errors. See *Methodology*.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2017–2021.

APPENDIX TABLE 4

Standard errors for table 3: Rate of violent victimization, by type of crime and demographic characteristics of victims, 2020 and 2021

Victim demographic characteristic	Total violent crime		Violent crime excluding simple assault	
	2020	2021	2020	2021
Total	0.79	0.73	0.38	0.30
Sex				
Male	1.15	1.13	0.44	0.39
Female	1.01	0.89	0.58	0.48
Race/Hispanic origin				
White	0.98	0.93	0.48	0.44
Black	2.06	1.90	1.10	1.05
Hispanic	2.01	1.64	0.91	0.60
Asian/Native Hawaiian/ Other Pacific Islander	2.03	2.18	0.75	0.87
Other	8.64	14.71	5.50	2.72
Age				
12–17	3.07	2.16	1.55	1.06
18–24	3.71	2.15	1.93	1.53
25–34	1.93	1.89	1.20	0.84
35–49	2.17	1.65	0.59	0.75
50–64	1.24	1.78	0.42	0.60
65 or older	0.54	1.14	0.29	0.37
Marital status				
Never married	1.70	1.25	0.89	0.58
Married	0.74	0.85	0.22	0.34
Widowed	1.16	3.72	0.69	1.00
Divorced	2.20	3.34	0.91	1.37
Separated	7.72	6.74	5.28	4.47
Household income				
Less than \$25,000	2.42	2.91	1.20	1.29
\$25,000–\$49,999	1.64	1.47	0.78	0.59
\$50,000–\$99,999	1.63	1.31	0.64	0.52
\$100,000–\$199,999	1.34	1.20	0.48	0.58
\$200,000 or more	2.06	1.41	0.62	0.56

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2020 and 2021.

APPENDIX TABLE 5

Standard errors for table 4: Percent of victimizations reported to police, by type of crime, 2020 and 2021

Type of crime	2020	2021
Total violent crime	2.36%	2.06%
Rape/sexual assault	5.13	4.48
Robbery	6.14	6.09
Assault	2.72	2.19
Aggravated assault	4.75	3.42
Simple assault	3.16	2.68
Violent crime excluding simple assault	3.20%	2.90%
Selected characteristics of violent crime		
Domestic violence	5.05%	4.98%
Intimate partner violence	5.54	5.04
Stranger violence	3.07	2.87
Violent crime with an injury	6.06	4.07
Violent crime with a weapon	4.19	3.12
Total property crime	0.85%	0.85%
Burglary/trespassing	2.27	2.25
Burglary	2.80	2.86
Trespassing	4.10	3.95
Motor vehicle theft	3.96	3.07
Other theft	0.87	0.82

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2020 and 2021.

APPENDIX TABLE 6

Standard errors for table 5: Rate of victimizations reported and not reported to police, by type of crime, 2020 and 2021

Type of crime	Reported to police		Not reported to police	
	2020	2021	2020	2021
Total violent crime	0.43	0.49	0.67	0.53
Rape/sexual assault	0.06	0.06	0.17	0.12
Robbery	0.12	0.13	0.15	0.14
Assault	0.40	0.44	0.63	0.50
Aggravated assault	0.17	0.16	0.21	0.13
Simple assault	0.35	0.41	0.58	0.48
Violent crime excluding simple assault	0.23	0.22	0.29	0.22
Selected characteristics of violent crime				
Domestic violence	0.16	0.19	0.30	0.27
Intimate partner violence	0.12	0.14	0.17	0.13
Stranger violence	0.34	0.32	0.32	0.27
Violent crime with an injury	0.22	0.20	0.48	0.21
Violent crime with a weapon	0.19	0.18	0.21	0.13
Total property crime	1.00	0.86	1.70	1.58
Burglary/trespassing	0.44	0.40	0.47	0.48
Burglary	0.36	0.32	0.43	0.36
Trespassing	0.23	0.27	0.24	0.28
Motor vehicle theft	0.25	0.28	0.18	0.14
Other theft	0.80	0.66	1.54	1.38

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2020 and 2021.

APPENDIX TABLE 7

Standard errors for table 6: Percent and rate of violent victimizations reported to police, by demographic characteristics of victims, 2020 and 2021

Victim demographic characteristic	Percent		Rate per 1,000	
	2020	2021	2020	2021
Total	2.36%	2.06%	0.43	0.49
Sex				
Male	3.54%	2.77%	0.60	0.65
Female	2.83	2.88	0.58	0.68
Race/Hispanic origin				
White	3.26%	2.68%	0.54	0.65
Black	5.20	5.10	1.33	1.21
Hispanic	4.66	4.14	0.72	0.94
Asian/Native Hawaiian/ Other Pacific Islander	12.10	11.33	1.90	1.19
Other	6.78	15.79	3.98	8.97
Age				
12–17	6.11%	5.29%	1.06	0.73
18–24	5.38	3.75	2.16	1.05
25–34	3.82	3.70	1.17	1.17
35–49	5.56	3.75	0.92	0.98
50–64	4.23	5.14	0.74	1.57
65 or older	4.85	10.17	0.37	0.54
Marital status				
Never married	3.48%	2.89%	0.79	0.91
Married	4.70	3.96	0.53	0.47
Widowed	7.78	13.91	0.82	0.95
Divorced	4.27	5.06	1.15	2.21
Separated	6.21	8.04	4.26	4.40
Household income				
Less than \$25,000	3.69%	4.52%	1.14	1.97
\$25,000–\$49,999	4.61	3.79	1.13	0.99
\$50,000–\$99,999	4.65	4.40	0.60	0.87
\$100,000–\$199,999	5.28	3.99	0.84	0.56
\$200,000 or more	7.11	7.15	0.86	0.76

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2020 and 2021.

APPENDIX TABLE 8

Standard errors for table 7: Number and rate of violent victimizations, by veteran and citizenship status of victims, 2020 and 2021

Victim veteran/ citizenship status	2020		2021	
	Number	Rate per 1,000	Number	Rate per 1,000
Total violent victimizations	219,870	0.79	204,884	0.73
Veteran status				
Veteran	47,555	2.63	36,988	2.18
Nonveteran	185,575	0.80	194,098	0.83
Citizenship status				
U.S. citizen	216,837	0.83	203,694	0.78
U.S.-born citizen	215,345	0.91	192,217	0.80
Naturalized U.S. citizen	44,729	1.88	55,296	2.34
Non-U.S. citizen	34,036	2.39	23,300	1.58

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2020 and 2021.

APPENDIX TABLE 9

Standard errors for table 8: Rate of victimization, by type of crime and location of residence, 2020 and 2021

Location of residence	Total violent crime		Violent crime excluding simple assault		Total property crime	
	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021
Urban	1.66	2.06	1.04	1.14	7.52	6.59
Suburban	0.95	1.00	0.45	0.38	2.21	1.96
Rural	1.90	1.29	0.87	0.79	4.34	3.81

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2020 and 2021.

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, 2020 and 2021

Type of violent crime	2020	2021
Total violent crime	0.74%	1.49%
Simple assault	1.01	2.11
Violent crime excluding simple assault	0.97%	1.38%
Selected characteristics of violent crime		
Intimate partner violence	3.18%	4.17%
Violent crime with an injury	1.72%	2.73%
Violent crime with a weapon	0.89%	1.93%

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2020 and 2021.

APPENDIX TABLE 11

Standard errors for table 10: Firearm violence, 2020 and 2021

	2020	2021
Total violent victimizations	219,870	204,884
Firearm victimizations		
Number	44,615	40,095
Percent	0.94%	0.84%
Rate	0.16	0.14
Firearm victimizations reported to police		
Number	26,023	33,989
Percent	6.84%	4.35%

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2020 and 2021.

APPENDIX TABLE 12

Standard errors for table 11: Number and percent of violent incidents, by demographic characteristics of population, victims, and offenders, 2021

Demographic characteristic	Number of violent incidents		Percent of violent incidents					
			Standard error	Victim		Standard error	Offender	
				95% confidence interval			95% confidence interval	
Victim	Offender	Lower bound	Upper bound	Lower bound	Upper bound			
Total	196,662	196,662	~	~	~	~	~	~
Sex								
Male	148,293	162,109	2.14%	47.76%	56.14%	2.10%	73.26%	81.50%
Female	123,359	95,893	2.14	43.86	52.24	2.03	13.57	21.54
Both male and female offenders	~	29,127	~	~	~	0.70	3.69	6.43
Race/Hispanic origin								
White	152,905	126,450	2.38%	55.33%	64.65%	2.41%	46.37%	55.83%
Black	63,953	79,677	1.53	10.82	16.80	1.97	25.30	33.01
Hispanic	79,059	73,362	1.64	13.72	20.14	1.78	11.19	18.15
Asian/Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	38,829	10,443	0.85	2.17	5.51	0.28	0.65	1.76
Other	78,822	48,734	1.69	2.13	8.74	1.25	0.50	5.39
Multiple offenders of various races	~	9,758	~	~	~	0.26	0.43	1.43
Age								
11 or younger	~	30,526	~	~	~	0.79%	-0.20%	2.91%
12-17	52,839	46,177	1.16%	4.95%	9.49%	1.21	5.30	10.05
18-29	81,397	89,193	1.70	20.87	27.54	2.14	20.81	29.22
30 or older	171,844	140,639	2.01	64.64	72.51	2.34	55.72	64.88
Multiple offenders of various ages	~	62,253	~	~	~	1.58	2.57	8.76

~Not applicable.

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

APPENDIX TABLE 13

Standard errors for table 12: Number of violent incidents, by sex of victims and offenders, 2021

Victim sex	Total violent incidents	Offender sex			
		Male	Female	Both male and female	Unknown
Male	148,293	141,524	37,474	20,368	31,608
Female	123,359	85,078	84,538	24,023	22,597

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

APPENDIX TABLE 14

Standard errors for table 13: Number of violent incidents, by race or Hispanic origin of victims and offenders, 2021

Victim race/Hispanic origin	Total violent incidents	Offender race/Hispanic origin				
		White	Black	Hispanic	Other	Unknown
White	152,905	110,031	61,644	27,853	19,659	55,928
Black	63,953	18,514	49,358	20,821	4,988	22,325
Hispanic	79,059	44,069	24,585	31,956	19,112	37,940

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

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, 1993–2021

Year	Total violent crime						Violent crime excluding simple assault					
	Number of persons		Percent of persons				Number of persons		Percent of persons			
	Estimate	Standard error	Estimate	Standard error	95% confidence interval		Estimate	Standard error	Estimate	Standard error	95% confidence interval	
					Lower bound	Upper bound					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

--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, 1993–2021.

APPENDIX TABLE 16

Standard errors for table 14: Number and percent of persons who were victims of violent crime, by type of crime, 2017–2021

Type of violent crime	Number of victims					Percent of persons				
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total violent crime	105,403	106,453	101,966	108,881	97,722	0.038%	0.037%	0.036%	0.040%	0.035%
Rape/sexual assault	18,642	33,619	22,482	24,065	25,591	0.007	0.012	0.008	0.009	0.009
Robbery	34,671	30,657	30,947	32,588	31,738	0.013	0.011	0.011	0.012	0.011
Assault	97,147	92,852	94,118	96,250	86,680	0.035	0.033	0.033	0.035	0.031
Aggravated assault	43,542	43,726	46,549	46,890	39,415	0.016	0.016	0.017	0.017	0.014
Simple assault	83,931	89,167	78,655	84,023	72,824	0.031	0.032	0.028	0.031	0.026
Violent crime excluding simple assault	57,738	65,626	59,953	66,478	61,018	0.021%	0.023%	0.021%	0.024%	0.022%
Selected characteristics of violent crime										
Domestic violence	36,762	44,973	36,583	40,970	37,936	0.013%	0.016%	0.013%	0.015%	0.014%
Intimate partner violence	27,569	33,587	28,984	27,659	26,140	0.010	0.012	0.010	0.010	0.009
Stranger violence	71,404	70,402	69,343	76,962	66,889	0.027	0.025	0.025	0.028	0.024
Violent crime with an injury	41,379	47,606	49,955	47,154	42,454	0.015	0.017	0.018	0.017	0.015
Violent crime with a weapon	50,006	46,485	50,036	50,350	44,500	0.018	0.017	0.018	0.018	0.016

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2017–2021.

APPENDIX TABLE 17

Standard errors for table 15: Number and percent of persons who were victims of violent crime, by demographic characteristics of victims, 2020 and 2021

Victim demographic characteristic	Number of victims		Percent of persons	
	2020	2021	2020	2021
Total	108,881	97,722	0.040%	0.035%
Sex				
Male	77,669	75,324	0.059%	0.055%
Female	69,214	59,742	0.048	0.041
Race/Hispanic origin				
White	80,913	70,915	0.048%	0.042%
Black	38,158	35,208	0.111	0.105
Hispanic	41,534	43,181	0.086	0.086
Asian/Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	19,176	17,470	0.102	0.089
Other	22,716	22,667	0.395	0.386
Age				
12–17	31,302	29,818	0.125%	0.120%
18–24	42,294	41,133	0.141	0.136
25–34	45,349	46,828	0.102	0.101
35–49	44,712	37,300	0.072	0.063
50–64	39,842	37,870	0.064	0.062
65 or older	22,685	23,794	0.042	0.042
Marital status				
Never married	77,760	73,926	0.077%	0.071%
Married	44,921	50,672	0.035	0.040
Widowed	13,334	11,189	0.087	0.070
Divorced	31,078	30,422	0.114	0.110
Separated	19,080	16,992	0.383	0.352
Household income				
Less than \$25,000	41,879	43,469	0.096%	0.100%
\$25,000–\$49,999	44,737	36,640	0.070	0.058
\$50,000–\$99,999	48,504	47,381	0.054	0.054
\$100,000–\$199,999	40,975	35,300	0.067	0.057
\$200,000 or more	23,798	16,812	0.116	0.075

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2020 and 2021.

APPENDIX TABLE 18**Standard errors for table 16: Number and percent of households that experienced property crime, by type of crime, 2017–2021**

Type of property crime	Number of households victimized					Percent of households victimized				
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total property crime	166,394	169,072	163,275	176,573	153,085	0.124%	0.119%	0.118%	0.124%	0.111%
Burglary/trespassing	67,513	66,270	61,066	53,779	59,376	0.053%	0.051%	0.047%	0.041%	0.045%
Burglary	58,760	58,052	50,120	44,286	46,271	0.047	0.046	0.039	0.034	0.036
Trespassing	32,638	30,960	32,806	28,553	36,326	0.026	0.024	0.026	0.022	0.028
Motor vehicle theft	31,188	29,684	30,870	33,842	30,151	0.025%	0.024%	0.024%	0.026%	0.023%
Other theft	148,890	153,323	147,443	155,184	136,718	0.112%	0.113%	0.108%	0.110%	0.101%

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2017–2021.

APPENDIX TABLE 19**Population of persons age 12 or older, by demographic characteristics, 2017–2021**

Demographic characteristic	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total	272,468,480	275,325,390	276,872,470	278,082,260	279,188,570
Sex					
Male	132,432,710	133,907,500	134,693,660	135,260,190	135,863,650
Female	140,035,770	141,417,890	142,178,810	142,822,080	143,324,920
Race/Hispanic origin					
White ^a	171,454,370	171,493,180	171,423,480	171,267,760	171,158,580
Black ^a	32,699,520	33,132,390	33,397,100	33,688,820	33,938,330
Hispanic	45,481,910	46,997,610	47,890,870	48,640,170	49,402,220
Asian/Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander ^{a,b}	17,472,290	18,094,710	18,335,230	18,867,300	19,293,190
Other ^{a,c}	5,360,390	5,607,500	5,825,790	5,618,230	5,396,250
Age					
12–17	24,911,170	24,917,160	24,941,440	24,992,970	24,905,640
18–24	29,883,550	29,838,720	29,646,500	29,353,220	29,130,230
25–34	44,327,500	44,946,880	45,289,720	45,294,090	45,260,400
35–49	60,878,870	61,429,050	61,483,410	61,393,010	61,448,170
50–64	62,955,630	62,940,810	62,643,880	62,477,170	62,284,210
65 or older	49,511,760	51,252,780	52,867,520	54,571,810	56,159,930
Marital status^d					
Never married	96,211,120	97,152,920	97,943,560	99,468,100	101,747,930
Married	127,923,650	128,744,200	129,699,090	129,399,370	127,458,620
Widowed	14,832,940	15,166,010	15,160,640	15,350,940	15,760,770
Divorced	26,776,260	27,360,570	27,184,390	27,280,860	27,374,380
Separated	4,937,300	5,129,600	4,970,250	4,810,270	4,770,190
Household income					
Less than \$25,000	52,946,960	50,629,410	47,213,950	41,849,120	41,846,630
\$25,000–\$49,999	71,498,650	70,739,680	68,598,330	66,271,710	64,861,660
\$50,000–\$99,999	92,095,730	90,829,470	91,124,780	88,752,540	88,155,100
\$100,000–\$199,999	42,581,980	47,677,720	52,113,470	60,852,220	62,121,610
\$200,000 or more	13,345,160	15,449,110	17,821,930	20,356,680	22,203,560

^aExcludes persons of Hispanic origin (e.g., “white” refers to non-Hispanic white persons and “black” refers to non-Hispanic black persons).^bIncludes persons who identified as Asian only or as Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander only.^cIncludes persons who identified as American Indian or Alaska Native only or as two or more races.^dEstimates do not sum to totals due to missing data on marital status.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2017–2021.

APPENDIX TABLE 20**Population of households, 2017–2021**

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total	123,085,790	124,824,660	126,433,890	127,945,770	129,319,230

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2017–2021.

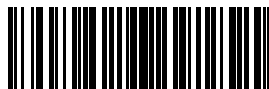


The Bureau of Justice Statistics of the U.S. Department of Justice is the principal federal agency responsible for measuring crime, criminal victimization, criminal offenders, victims of crime, correlates of crime, and the operation of criminal and civil justice systems at the federal, state, tribal,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

This report was written by Alexandra Thompson and Susannah N. Tapp. Rachel E. Morgan contributed to this report. Erika Harrell verified the report.

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