

Martinez, Ruben

From: pasadena1 <>
Sent: Friday, March 19, 2021 11:07 PM
To: PublicComment-AutoResponse
Subject: march 22 meeting item 13

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this is public comment regarding Item 13 on the March 22 agenda:

A U.S. Department of Justice report (copy attached) entitled "Criminal Victimization, 2018" dated September 2019 reports that in 2018, Asians were the victim of 182,230 violent incidents (page 13). In 24.1% of these incidents the offender was Asian, in 24.1% of these incidents the offender was White, in 7% of these incidents the offender was Hispanic and in 27.5 % of these incidents the offender was Black.

As shown in the attached calculations, given that Blacks are only 12.0% of persons 12 or older living in non-institutionalized residential settings in the U.S. whereas Whites are 62% and Hispanics are 17%, Blacks on a per capita basis commit almost 5 times more violent attacks on Asians than either Whites or a Hispanics do.

As a result, I propose you add the following additional "WHEREAS" to your resolution:

"Whereas, on a per capita basis, the U.S. Department of Justice reports that Blacks are violently attacking Asians at FIVE TIMES the per capita rates that either Whites or Hispanics do;"

03/22/2021
Item 13

	Population as of 2018 (Note 1)	Offender Race for Asian Victims (Page 13)	Violent Incidents by Race	Violent Offenses committed Against Asians Per Million People
White	171,493,180	24.1%	43,917	256
Hispanic	46,997,610	7.0%	12,756	271
Black	33,132,390	27.5%	50,113	1,513
Asians	17,228,930	24.1%	43,917	2,549
Others	6,473,280	14.4%	26,241	4,054
Multiple Offenders		2.9%	5,285	
	275,325,390	100.0%	182,230	

Per capita Black vs White rate of violence against Asians 491% higher
Per capita Black vs Hispanic rate of violence against Asians 457% higher

Note 1: Persons age 12 or older living in non-institutionalized residential settings in the U.S



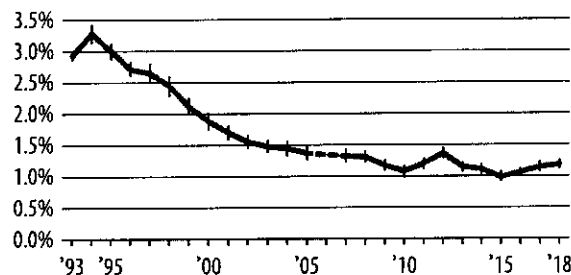
Criminal Victimization, 2018

Rachel E. Morgan, Ph.D., and Barbara A. Oudekerk, Ph.D., *BJS Statisticians*

The longstanding general trend of declining violent crime in the United States, which began in the 1990s, has reversed direction in recent years. The 2018 National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) is the third consecutive iteration of the NCVS to find that the number of violent-crime victims was higher than in 2015. According to the NCVS, the number of U.S. residents age 12 or older who were victims of violent crime decreased from 2014 to 2015 (the most recent year that a decline was observed). The number of violent-crime victims then increased from 2015 to 2016, before increasing again from 2016 to 2018. There was no statistically significant one-year change in the number of victims from 2016 to 2017 or from 2017 to 2018.

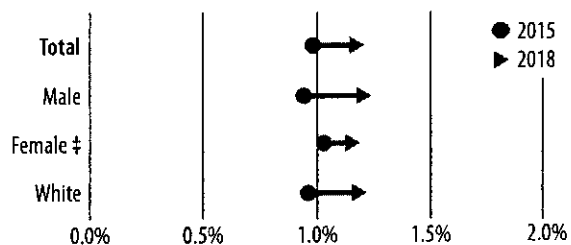
The increase from 2015 to 2018 in the number of violent-crime victims age 12 or older, from 2.7 million to 3.3 million, was driven by increases in the number of victims of rape or sexual assault, aggravated assault, and simple assault. From 2015 to 2018, the number of persons who were victims of violent crime, as well as the percentage of persons who were victims of violent crime (figure 1), increased among the total population and also among whites, males, females, those ages 25 to 34, those ages 50 to 64, and those age 65 or older (figure 2).

FIGURE 1
Percent of U.S. residents age 12 or older who were victims of violent crime, 1993-2018



Note: See table 16 for definitions and appendix table 1 for estimates. Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, NCVS, 1993-2018.

FIGURE 2
Comparison of percent of U.S. residents age 12 or older who were victims of violent crime, 2015 and 2018



Note: See table 17 for estimates. Differences shown are significant at a 95% confidence level except where otherwise indicated. †Significant difference from 2015 to 2018 at 90% confidence level. Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, NCVS, 2015 and 2018.

HIGHLIGHTS

- The number of violent-crime victims age 12 or older rose from 2.7 million in 2015 to 3.3 million in 2018, an increase of 604,000 victims.
- The portion of white persons age 12 or older who were victims of violent crime increased from 0.96% in 2015 to 1.19% in 2018 (up 24%), while the portion of males who were victims increased from 0.94% to 1.21% (up 29%).
- The rate of violent victimizations not reported to police rose from 9.5 per 1,000 persons age 12 or older in 2015 to 12.9 per 1,000 in 2018, while the rate of violent victimizations reported to police showed no statistically significant change.
- The number of violent incidents increased from 5.2 million in 2017 to 6.0 million in 2018.
- The offender was of the same race or ethnicity as the victim in 70% of violent incidents involving black victims, 62% of those involving white victims, 45% of those involving Hispanic victims, and 24% of those involving Asian victims.
- The rate of rape or sexual assault increased from 1.4 victimizations per 1,000 persons age 12 or older in 2017 to 2.7 per 1,000 in 2018.
- Property victimizations fell from 118.6 per 1,000 households in 2016 to 108.2 per 1,000 in 2018.

While the portion of the population who have been victims of violent crime has increased in recent years, the portion who have been victims of serious crimes has decreased (figure 3). Serious crimes are those that are generally prosecuted as felonies; these include most completed or attempted violent crimes apart from simple assault, and completed burglaries and motor-vehicle thefts. From 2014 to 2018, the portion of U.S. residents age 12 or older who were victims of serious crimes decreased from 1.89% to 1.68% (figure 4).¹ This decrease was driven by a decline in the portion of the population who were victims of completed burglary.

The NCVS is a self-reported survey that is administered annually from January 1 to December 31. Annual NCVS estimates are based on the number and characteristics of crimes respondents experienced during the prior 6 months, not including the month in which they were interviewed. Therefore, the 2018 survey covers crimes experienced from July 1, 2017 to November 30, 2018, and March 15, 2018 is the middle of the reference period. Crimes are classified by the year of the survey and not by the year of the crime.

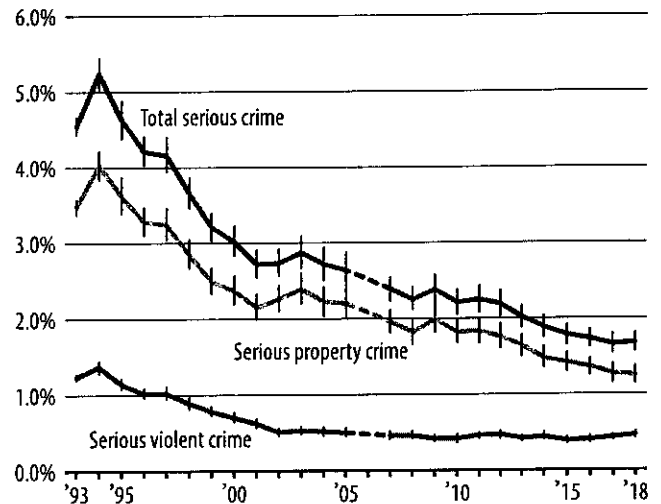
NCVS data can be used to produce—

- **Prevalence estimates:** The number or percentage of unique persons who were crime victims, or of unique households that experienced crime.
- **Victimization estimates:** The total number of victimizations committed against persons or households. 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.

(See *Measurement of crime in the National Crime Victimization Survey*, page 20.)

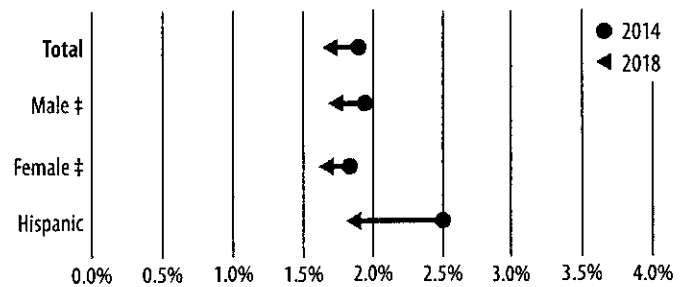
¹In this report, significance is reported at both the 90% and 95% confidence levels. See figures and tables for testing on specific findings.

FIGURE 3
Percent of U.S. residents age 12 or older who were victims of total serious, serious violent, and serious property crime, 1993-2018



Note: Estimates include 95% confidence intervals. See table 19 for serious-crime definitions and appendix table 3 for estimates and standard errors. Estimates for 2006 should not be compared to other years (see *Criminal Victimization, 2007* (NCJ 224390, BJS web, December 2008). Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 1993-2018.

FIGURE 4
Comparison of percent of U.S. residents age 12 or older who were victims of serious crime, 2014 and 2018



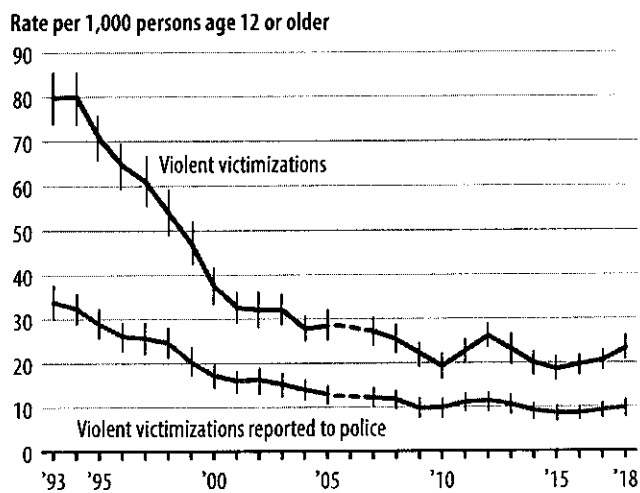
Note: See table 20 for serious-crime definitions and estimates and appendix table 4 for standard errors. Differences shown are significant at a 95% confidence level except where otherwise indicated.

‡Significant difference from 2014 to 2018 at the 90% confidence level. Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2014 and 2018.

Victimization estimates

Based on the 2018 survey, there were 23.2 violent victimizations per 1,000 U.S. residents age 12 or older (figure 5). From 1993 to 2018, the rate of violent victimization declined 71%, from 79.8 to 23.2 victimizations per 1,000 persons age 12 or older. The rate of violent victimization reported to police also declined 71% during this period, from 33.8 to 9.9 victimizations reported to police per 1,000 persons age 12 or older.

FIGURE 5
Rate of violent victimization and rate of violent victimization reported to police, 1993-2018



Note: Estimates include 95% confidence intervals. See appendix table 5 for estimates and standard errors.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 1993-2018.

The rate of violent victimization increased from 2015 to 2018

From 2017 to 2018, there were no statistically significant changes in the rates of total violent victimization, which includes rape or sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, and simple assault (table 1). By type of violent crime, the rate of rape or sexual-assault victimization increased from 1.4 victimizations per 1,000 persons age 12 or older in 2017 to 2.7 in 2018. All other crime types did not have a statistically significant change from 2017 to 2018.

From 2015 to 2018, statistically significant changes occurred in the total number and rate of violent victimizations and in specific types of violent-crime victimizations. Across that period, the total number of violent victimizations increased 28%, from 5,006,620 to 6,385,520 victimizations. The rate of total violent victimization increased from 18.6 to 23.2 victimizations per 1,000 persons. Excluding simple assault, the rate of violent victimization also increased, from 6.8 victimizations per 1,000 persons age 12 or older in 2015 to 8.6 per 1,000 in 2018.²

The rate of rape or sexual-assault victimization increased from 1.6 to 2.7 victimizations per 1,000 persons age 12 or older from 2015 to 2018. The rate of assault (which includes aggravated and simple assault) increased from 14.8 to 18.4 victimizations during the period, and the rate of simple assault rose from 11.8 to 14.6 victimizations.

²Violent crime excluding simple assault was called serious violent crime in prior NCVS reports.

TABLE 1
Number and rate of violent victimizations, by type of crime, 2014-2018

Type of violent crime	2014		2015		2016		2017		2018*	
	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
Violent crime^b	5,359,570 †	20.1 ‡	5,006,620 †	18.6 †	5,353,820 †	19.7 †	5,612,670	20.6	6,385,520	23.2
Rape/sexual assault ^c	284,350 †	1.1 †	431,840 †	1.6 †	298,410 †	1.1 †	393,980 †	1.4 †	734,630	2.7
Robbery	664,210	2.5	578,580	2.1	458,810	1.7	613,840	2.3	573,100	2.1
Assault	4,411,010	16.5	3,996,200 †	14.8 †	4,596,600	16.9	4,604,850	16.9	5,077,790	18.4
Aggravated assault	1,092,090	4.1	816,760 ‡	3.0	1,040,580	3.8	993,170	3.6	1,058,040	3.8
Simple assault	3,318,920 †	12.4 ‡	3,179,440 †	11.8 †	3,556,020	13.1	3,611,680	13.3	4,019,750	14.6
Violent crime excluding simple assault^d	2,040,650	7.7	1,827,170 †	6.8 †	1,797,790 †	6.6 †	2,000,990 ‡	7.3	2,365,770	8.6
Selected characteristics of violent crime										
Domestic violence ^e	1,109,880	4.2	1,094,660	4.1	1,068,120	3.9	1,237,960	4.5	1,333,050	4.8
Intimate partner violence ^f	634,610	2.4	806,050	3.0	597,200 †	2.2 †	666,310	2.4	847,230	3.1
Stranger violence	2,166,130	8.1	1,821,310 †	6.8 †	2,082,410	7.7	2,034,100	7.5	2,493,750	9.1
Violent crime involving injury	1,375,950	5.2	1,303,290	4.8	1,220,640	4.5	1,248,480	4.6	1,449,530	5.3
Violent crime involving a weapon	1,306,900	4.9	977,840 ‡	3.6 ‡	1,203,200	4.4	1,260,810	4.6	1,329,700	4.8

Note: Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. Violent-crime categories include rape or sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, and simple assault, and they include threatened, attempted, and completed occurrences of those crimes. Other violent-crime categories in this table, including domestic violence and violent crime involving injury, are not mutually exclusive from these categories or from each other. See appendix table 6 for standard errors.

*Comparison year.

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

‡Significant difference from comparison year at the 90% confidence level.

^aRate is per 1,000 persons age 12 or older. See appendix table 26 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; this category was called serious violent crime in previous years.

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

^fIncludes 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, 2014-2018.

The rate of completed violent victimization increased from 2016 to 2018

The NCVS measures completed, attempted, and threatened violent victimizations experienced by persons age 12 or older. From 2016 to 2018, the rate of completed violent victimizations increased from 5.1 victimizations per 1,000 persons to 6.9 per 1,000 (table 2). It also increased from 2017 (5.6 victimizations per 1,000 persons) to 2018 (6.9 victimizations per 1,000 persons). The rate of threatened violent victimization increased from 6.1 victimizations per 1,000 persons in 2015 to 9.2 per 1,000 in 2018.

Property victimization rates decreased between 2014 and 2018

Based on the 2018 survey, U.S. households experienced an estimated 13.5 million property victimizations, which include burglaries, residential trespassing, motor-vehicle thefts, and other thefts (table 3). The property victimization rate remained relatively stable from 2017 (108.4) to 2018 (108.2). Compared to 2014 (118.1 victimizations per 1,000 households) and 2016

(118.6 per 1,000 households), the property crime rate was lower in 2018. The burglary rate declined to 13.8 per 1,000 households in 2018, from 15.8 per 1,000 in 2014 and from 15.5 per 1,000 in 2016. The rate of other theft declined to 82.7 per 1,000 households in 2018, from 90.8 per 1,000 in 2014 and 90.3 per 1,000 in 2016.

TABLE 2
Rate of completed, attempted, and threatened violent victimizations, 2014-2018

Violent victimizations	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018*
Total	20.1 ‡	18.6 †	19.7 †	20.6	23.2
Completed	6.4	6.0	5.1 †	5.6 ‡	6.9
Attempted	7.0	6.4	6.0	6.8	7.2
Threatened	6.7 †	6.1 †	8.5	8.2	9.2

Note: Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. Rate is per 1,000 persons age 12 or older. See appendix table 26 for person populations. Violent-victimization categories include rape or sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, and simple assault. See appendix table 7 for standard errors.

*Comparison year.

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

‡Significant difference from comparison year at the 90% confidence level.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2014-2018.

TABLE 3
Number and rate of property victimizations, by type of crime, 2014-2018

Type of property crime	2014		2015		2016		2017		2018*	
	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	15,288,470	118.1 †	14,611,040	110.7	15,815,310	118.6 †	13,340,220	108.4	13,502,840	108.2
Burglary/trespassing ^b	2,993,480	23.1	2,904,570	22.0	3,160,450	23.7 †	2,538,170	20.6	2,639,620	21.1
Burglary ^c	2,051,570	15.8 †	1,888,720	14.3	2,071,660	15.5 ‡	1,581,570	12.8	1,724,720	13.8
Trespassing ^d	941,910	7.3	1,015,850	7.7	1,088,800	8.2	956,600	7.8	914,910	7.3
Motor-vehicle theft	534,370	4.1	564,160	4.3	618,330	4.6	516,810	4.2	534,010	4.3
Other theft ^e	11,760,620	90.8 †	11,142,310	84.4	12,036,530	90.3 †	10,285,240	83.6	10,329,210	82.7

Note: Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. Categories include threatened, attempted, and completed crimes. The National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) household weighting adjustment was updated for 2017 onward, which decreased the estimated number of households, and the number of households experiencing property crime, by about 8%. As a result, the number of property crimes should not be compared between 2017 or 2018 and 2014, 2015, or 2016. Property crime rates are unaffected by this change. See appendix table 8 for standard errors. See *Methodology* for details on the change in the household weighting adjustment in the NCVS.

*Comparison year.

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

‡Significant difference from comparison year at the 90% confidence level.

^aRate is per 1,000 households. See appendix table 27 for household populations.

^bCalled household burglary in prior reports. Includes unlawful or forcible entry or attempted entry of places, including a permanent residence, other residence (e.g., a hotel room or vacation residence), or other structure (e.g., a garage or shed). Includes victimizations where the offender stole, attempted to steal, or did not attempt to steal. Does not include 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. Does not include 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, 2014-2018.

Due to changes made to the household weighting adjustment in 2017, the *number* of property victimizations (i.e., households victimized) in 2017

and 2018 cannot be compared to prior years. Property victimization *rates* are unaffected by these changes. See *Methodology* for details on these changes.

The Uniform Crime Reporting program and the National Crime Victimization Survey together provide a complementary picture of crime in the U.S.

The Bureau of Justice Statistics' National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) measures crime reported to and not reported to police. The Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program, administered by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), measures only crime reported to police.

For 2017, the UCR reported that 3.8 total violent crimes (including murder and non-negligent manslaughter, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault) per 1,000 persons and 23.6 property crimes (including burglary and motor-vehicle theft) per 1,000 persons were known to law enforcement (table 4).³ The 2017 NCVS estimated that 3.8 violent crimes excluding simple assault per 1,000 persons age 12 or older, and 38.7 property crimes per 1,000 households, were reported to law enforcement. The 2018 NCVS estimated that 4.3 violent crimes excluding simple assault per 1,000 persons age 12 or older, and 36.9 property crimes per 1,000 households, were reported to law enforcement. The 2018 UCR data had not been publicly released when this report was published.

Because the NCVS and the UCR measure an overlapping, but not identical, set of offenses and use different approaches in measuring them, complete congruity is not expected between estimates from these two sources. Restricting the NCVS to violent crime reported to police, and excluding simple assault, keeps the measures as similar as possible. However, significant methodological and definitional differences remain between how these violent crimes are measured in the NCVS and the UCR:

- The UCR includes murder, non-negligent manslaughter, and commercial crimes (including burglary of commercial establishments), while the NCVS excludes those crime types.
- The UCR excludes sexual assault, which the NCVS includes.⁴

³In this report, UCR rates are calculated per 1,000 persons within the U.S. resident population. NCVS violent crime rates are calculated per 1,000 persons age 12 or older, and NCVS property crime rates are calculated per 1,000 households.

⁴Sexual assault includes a range of victimizations and is separate from rape or attempted rape. Sexual assault includes attacks or threatened attacks involving unwanted sexual contact between victim and offender, with or without force; grabbing or fondling; and verbal threats.

TABLE 4
Rate of crime reported to police in the Uniform Crime Reporting program and in the National Crime Victimization Survey, 2017 and 2018

Type of crime	2017 UCR rate per 1,000 residents ^a	Rate per 1,000 persons age 12 or older	
		2017 NCVS	2018 NCVS
Violent crime excluding simple assault	3.8	3.8	4.3
Murder	0.1	~	~
Rape/sexual assault ^b	0.4	0.6	0.7
Robbery	1.0	1.1	1.3
Aggravated assault	2.5	2.1	2.3
	2017 UCR rate per 1,000 residents ^a	Rate per 1,000 households	
		2017 NCVS	2018 NCVS
Property crime	23.6	38.7	36.9
Burglary ^c	4.3	6.6	6.6
Motor-vehicle theft	2.4	3.3	3.4

Note: National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) and Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program crime rates are calculated differently. UCR crime rates are normally reported per 100,000 persons but were recalculated for this report to align with the reporting of NCVS crime rates. See appendix table 9 for standard errors.

~Not applicable.

^aIncludes crimes against persons age 11 or younger, persons who are homeless, persons who are institutionalized, and crimes against commercial establishments. These populations are out of sample for the NCVS.

^bThe NCVS estimate includes sexual assault; the UCR does not. The UCR estimate is based on its revised definition of rape. See *Methodology* for details on the measurement of rape or sexual assault in the NCVS.

^cThe UCR defines burglary as forcible entry, unlawful entry where no force is used, or attempted forcible entry of a structure to commit a felony or theft. The NCVS defines burglary as the 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) where there was a completed or attempted theft.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2017 and 2018; and Federal Bureau of Investigation, Crime in the United States, 2017, <https://ucr.fbi.gov/crime-in-the-u.s/2017/crime-in-the-u.s.-2017/topic-pages/tables/table-1>.

Continued on next page

The Uniform Crime Reporting program and the National Crime Victimization Survey together provide a complementary picture of crime in the U.S. (continued)

- NCVS estimates are based on interviews with a nationally representative sample of persons in U.S. households. UCR estimates are based on counts of crimes reported by law enforcement agencies and are weighted to compensate for incomplete reporting.
- The NCVS does not measure crimes against children age 11 or younger. Also, it does not measure crimes against persons who are homeless or live in institutions (e.g., nursing homes and correctional institutions) or on military bases.
- Typically, NCVS and UCR property crime rates are calculated differently. UCR property crime rates are per capita (number of crimes per 100,000 persons),

whereas the NCVS rates for these crimes are per household (number of crimes per 1,000 households), so the NCVS rates are higher. There were 2.2 NCVS persons age 12 or older for each NCVS household in 2018. Moreover, because the number of households may not grow at the same rate each year as the total population, trend data for rates of property crimes measured by the two programs may not be entirely comparable.

Taken together, these two measures of crime provide a more comprehensive picture of crime in the U.S. For additional information about the differences between the NCVS and UCR, see *The Nation's Two Crime Measures* (NCJ 246832, BJS web, September 2014).

Less than half (43%) of violent victimizations were reported to police

The NCVS includes data on crimes reported and not reported to police and the reasons a crime was not reported to police. 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 other officials, such as school officials or workplace managers), or police may have been at the scene of the incident.

Based on the 2018 survey, less than half (43%) of violent victimizations were reported to police, which was not statistically different from 2017 (45%) (table 5). There were some statistically significant changes from 2017 to 2018 by type of violent crime reported to police. The percentage of rape or sexual-assault victimizations reported to police declined from 40% to 25%, while the percentage of robbery victimizations reported to police increased from 49% to 63%.

TABLE 5
Percent and rate of victimizations reported to police, by type of crime, 2017 and 2018

Type of crime	Percent reported		Victimization rate reported per 1,000 ^a	
	2017	2018*	2017	2018*
Violent crime^b	44.9%	42.6%	9.2	9.9
Rape/sexual assault ^c	40.4 †	24.9	0.6	0.7
Robbery	49.0 †	62.6	1.1	1.3
Assault	44.7	43.0	7.6	7.9
Aggravated assault	57.2	60.5	2.1	2.3
Simple assault	41.3	38.4	5.5	5.6
Violent crime excluding simple assault^d	51.4%	49.9%	3.8	4.3
Selected characteristics of violent crime				
Domestic violence ^e	47.2%	47.0%	2.1	2.3
Intimate partner violence ^f	47.5	45.0	1.2	1.4
Stranger violence	46.9	44.5	3.5	4.0
Violent crime involving injury	52.2	54.3	2.4	2.9
Violent crime involving a weapon ^d	52.5	60.3	2.4	2.9
Property crime	35.7%	34.1%	38.7	36.9
Burglary/trespassing ^g	49.1	46.6	10.1	9.9
Burglary ^h	51.1	47.9	6.6	6.6
Trespassing ⁱ	45.7	44.2	3.6	3.2
Motor-vehicle theft	79.0	78.6	3.3	3.4
Other theft ^j	30.2	28.6	25.3	23.7

Note: Violent-crime categories include rape or sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, and simple assault, and they include threatened, attempted, and completed occurrences of those crimes. Other violent-crime categories in this table, including domestic violence and violent crime involving injury, are not mutually exclusive from these categories or from each other. See appendix table 10 for standard errors.

*Comparison year.

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

^aRates are per 1,000 persons age 12 or older for violent crime and per 1,000 households for property crime. See appendix table 26 for person populations and appendix table 27 for household 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; this category was called serious violent crime in previous years.

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

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

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

^jIncludes the 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 and 2018.

The percentage of completed violent crimes reported to police declined from 2015 to 2018

While the percentage of total violent crime reported to police (whether completed, attempted, or threatened) did not change statistically between 2015 (47%) and 2018 (43%), the percentage of completed violent crime

reported to police declined from 56% to 47% over that span (table 6). During this same time-period, the rate of unreported violent crime increased from 9.5 per 1,000 persons age 12 or older to 12.9 per 1,000, with both unreported completed (from 2.6 to 3.5 per 1,000) and unreported threatened (from 3.6 to 5.6 per 1,000) crime increasing (table 7).

TABLE 6
Percent of violent victimizations reported to police, by completed, attempted, and threatened crimes, 2014-2018

Violent crime	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018*
Total	46.0%	46.5%	43.9%	44.9%	42.6%
Completed	52.4	55.6 ‡	48.8	50.4	47.5
Attempted	41.7	47.6	42.9	42.5	44.8
Threatened	44.5	36.6	41.6	43.0	37.3

Note: Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. Violent-crime categories include rape or sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, and simple assault. See appendix table 11 for standard errors.

*Comparison year.

‡Significant difference from comparison year at the 90% confidence level.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2014-2018.

TABLE 7
Rate of violent victimization reported and not reported to police, by completed, attempted, and threatened crimes, 2014-2018

Violent crime	Rate of reported crime per 1,000 ^a					Rate of unreported crime per 1,000 ^a				
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018*	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018*
Total	9.2	8.6	8.6	9.2	9.9	10.5 ‡	9.5 †	10.8 ‡	10.9	12.9
Completed	3.4	3.3	2.5	2.8	3.3	3.0	2.6 ‡	2.6 ‡	2.6	3.5
Attempted	2.9	3.1	2.6	2.9	3.2	3.9	3.3	3.3	3.8	3.8
Threatened	3.0	2.2 †	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.7 †	3.6 †	4.9	4.5	5.6

Note: Details may not sum to totals due to rounding and missing data. Violent-crime categories include rape or sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, and simple assault. Each year between 2014 and 2018, whether the crime was reported to police or not was unknown at a rate of 0.3 to 0.5 victimizations per 1,000 persons age 12 or older. See appendix table 12 for standard errors.

*Comparison year.

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

‡Significant difference from comparison year at the 90% confidence level.

^aRate is per 1,000 persons age 12 or older. See appendix table 26 for person populations.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2014-2018.

Assistance from a victim-service agency was received for 11% of violent victimizations

Victim-service agencies are public or private organizations that provide victims with support and services to facilitate their physical and emotional recovery, offer protection from future victimizations, guide victims through the criminal justice system, or assist them in obtaining restitution. Based on the 2018 survey, assistance from a victim-service agency was received in response to 11% of violent victimizations (table 8). This was not statistically different from the percentage in 2017 (8%).

The rate of violent victimization increased for some demographic groups from 2017 to 2018

From 2017 to 2018, rates of violent victimization increased for persons living in households with the lowest and highest incomes (table 9). The rate of violent victimization increased from 32.0 to 40.8 victimizations per 1,000 persons for those living in households earning less than \$25,000 a year. For those in households earning \$200,000 or more, the rate increased from 9.7 to 16.3 per 1,000 persons.

Based on the 2018 survey, about 63% of total violent crime was simple assault, and 37% was rape or sexual assault, robbery, or aggravated assault (not shown in tables). Among females, the rate of violent victimization excluding simple assault increased from

TABLE 8
Percent of violent victimizations for which victims received assistance from a victim-service agency, by type of crime, 2017 and 2018

Type of crime	2017	2018*
Violent crime^a	8.3%	10.6%
Violent crime excluding simple assault ^b	10.4	12.8
Simple assault	7.1	9.4
Intimate partner violence^c	14.9%	18.1%
Violent crime involving injury	15.5%	14.7%
Violent crime involving a weapon	9.8%	11.2%

Note: See appendix table 13 for standard errors.

*Comparison year.

^aIncludes rape or sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, and simple assault. Includes threatened, attempted, and completed occurrences of those crimes. Excludes homicide because the National Crime Victimization Survey is based on interviews with victims.

^bIncludes rape or sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault; this category was called serious violent crime in previous years.

^cIncludes 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 and 2018.

TABLE 9
Rate of violent victimization, by type of crime and demographic characteristics of victims, 2017 and 2018

Victim demographic characteristic	Total violent victimization ^a		Violent victimization excluding simple assault ^b	
	2017	2018*	2017	2018*
Total	20.6	23.2	7.3	8.6
Sex				
Male	20.4	22.1	7.0	7.5
Female	20.8	24.3	7.7 ‡	9.6
Race/ethnicity				
White ^c	20.8	24.7	6.9	8.2
Black ^c	21.8	20.4	7.9	10.0
Hispanic	20.7	18.6	9.5	8.5
Asian ^c	6.9 †	16.2	2.5 †	5.6
Other ^{c,d}	45.5	49.2	15.4	20.5
Age				
12-17	33.5	34.2	10.4	10.1
18-24	34.7	35.9	18.3	16.3
25-34	26.3	31.8	8.5	11.3
35-49	20.1	25.2	7.4 ‡	9.8
50-64	16.3	18.3	4.4 ‡	6.4
65 or older	6.5	6.5	1.8	2.3
Marital status				
Never married	31.2	33.5	12.1	12.9
Married	11.1	12.1	3.2	4.1
Widow/widower	11.5	12.5	5.0	4.3
Divorced	29.0 ‡	39.1	9.7 †	14.8
Separated	48.3	58.2	17.8	20.8
Household income^e				
Less than \$25,000	32.0 ‡	40.8	12.6 †	19.0
\$25,000-\$49,999	21.1	23.5	8.5	9.3
\$50,000-\$99,999	17.8	16.5	5.3	4.7
\$100,000-\$199,999	15.1	19.2	4.9	5.8
\$200,000 or more	9.7 ‡	16.3	2.2	3.0

Note: Rates are per 1,000 persons age 12 or older. Includes threatened, attempted, and completed occurrences of those crimes. See appendix table 26 for person populations. See appendix table 14 for standard errors.

*Comparison year.

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

‡Significant difference from comparison year 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; this category was called serious violent crime in previous years.

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

^dIncludes Native Hawaiians and Other Pacific Islanders, American Indians and Alaska Natives, and persons of two or more races.

^eHousehold income categories were expanded in July 2016.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2017 and 2018.

7.7 victimizations per 1,000 females age 12 or older in 2017 to 9.6 per 1,000 in 2018. Among Asians, the rate of violent victimization excluding simple assault increased from 2.5 per 1,000 in 2017 to 5.6 per 1,000 in 2018. From 2017 to 2018, the rate of violent crime excluding simple assault also increased for persons ages 35 to 49 (from 7.4 to 9.8 victimizations per 1,000) and ages 50 to 64 (from 4.4 to 6.4 victimizations per 1,000). Among divorced persons, the rate of violent victimization excluding simple assault increased from 9.7 per 1,000 in 2017 to 14.8 per 1,000 in 2018. For those living in households earning less than \$25,000 a year, the rate increased from 12.6 to 19.0 victimizations per 1,000 persons age 12 or older.

Veterans experienced a rate of 20.7 violent victimizations per 1,000 veterans

Based on the 2018 survey, veterans (defined as persons currently or previously on active duty) experienced a rate of 20.7 violent victimizations per 1,000 veterans, which was not a statistically significant change from the 2017 rate (19.4 per 1,000) (table 10). The 2018 rate of violent victimization against veterans was not significantly different from the 2018 rate against non-veterans (22.2 per 1,000 non-veterans age 18 or older). Because the NCVS is a household-based survey and those on active duty are more likely to be out of the household at the time of data collection, most veterans in the survey are former active-duty military personnel.

The 2018 rate of violent victimization against U.S. citizens (23.9 victimizations per 1,000 U.S. citizens) was higher than the rate against non-U.S. citizens (12.5 victimizations per 1,000 non-U.S. citizens). There were no statistically significant changes in rates of violent victimization by citizenship status from 2017 to 2018.

About two-thirds of firearm victimizations were reported to police

An estimated 470,840 violent victimizations in the U.S. involved a firearm, based on the 2018 survey, which includes crimes where the offender possessed, showed, or used a firearm (table 11). About two-thirds (66%) of these victimizations were reported to police. In 2018, the rate of violent crime involving a firearm was 1.7 victimizations per 1,000 persons age 12 or older, which was not statistically different from the rate in 2017.

TABLE 10
Number and rate of violent victimizations, by victim's veteran and citizenship status, 2017 and 2018

Victim veteran and citizenship status	2017		2018*	
	Number	Rate per 1,000 ^a	Number	Rate per 1,000 ^a
Total violent victimizations ^b	5,612,670	20.6	6,385,520	23.2
Veteran status ^c				
Veteran ^d	348,520	19.4	378,300	20.7
Non-veteran ^e	4,384,410	19.3	5,115,180	22.2
Citizenship status				
U.S. citizen	5,304,470	20.8	6,163,570	23.9
U.S.-born citizen ^f	5,106,650	21.9	5,900,190	25.1
Naturalized U.S. citizen	197,820	9.1	263,380	11.6
Non-U.S. citizen	260,320	16.2	196,350	12.5
U.S.-born ^f	5,106,650	21.9	5,900,190	25.1
Foreign-born ^g	458,140	12.1	459,730	11.9

Note: Details may not sum to totals due to rounding and missing data. See appendix table 15 for standard errors.

*Comparison year.

^aRate is per 1,000 persons age 12 or older.

^bIncludes rape or sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, and simple assault. Includes threatened, attempted, and completed occurrences of those crimes. 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 veterans 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.

^eNon-veterans 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 U.S., in a U.S. territory, or abroad to U.S. parents.

^gIncludes naturalized U.S. citizens and non-U.S. citizens.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2017 and 2018.

TABLE 11
Firearm violence, 2017 and 2018

	2017	2018*
Total violent incidents	5,179,800 ‡	5,954,090
Firearm incidents ^a	417,780	427,730
Total violent victimizations	5,612,670	6,385,520
Firearm victimizations ^b	456,270	470,840
Rate of firearm victimization ^c	1.7	1.7
Firearm victimizations reported to police		
Number	254,910	310,310
Percent	55.9%	65.9%

Note: Includes violent crimes in which the offender possessed, showed, or used a firearm. See appendix table 16 for standard errors.

*Comparison year.

‡Significant difference from comparison year at the 90% confidence level.

^aAn incident is a specific criminal act involving one or more victims.

^bEach victimization represents one person involved in an incident.

^cRate is per 1,000 persons age 12 or older. See appendix table 26 for person populations.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2017 and 2018.

Incident estimates

An incident is a specific criminal act involving one or more victims.⁵ The total number of violent incidents involving victims age 12 or older increased from 5.2 million in 2017 to 6.0 million in 2018 (table 11).

Patterns varied in the demographic characteristics of victims and offenders involved in violent incidents, as perceived by the victims. Based on the 2018 survey, the victim-to-population ratio of 1.0 for both males and females shows that the percentage of violent incidents involving male (47%) or female (53%) victims was

roughly equal to males' (49%) or females' (51%) share of the population (table 12). The percentage of violent incidents involving male offenders (77%) was 1.6 times greater than the percent of males represented in the population (49%), whereas the percentage of violent incidents involving female offenders (18%) was 0.4 times the percentage of females in the population (51%).

The victim-to-population ratio varied by race. The percentage of violent incidents involving white (66%) or black (11%) victims was similar to the population percentages of white (62%) or black (12%) persons. About 14% of violent incidents involved Hispanic victims, which was about four-fifths (0.8 times) the representation of Hispanics in the population (17%). Similarly, a smaller percentage of violent incidents involved Asian victims (4%) than the representation of Asians in the population (6%).

⁵Tables 12 through 15 present incident-level data to facilitate comparisons between victim and offender characteristics. Offender characteristics in the NCVS are based on victims' perceptions of offenders.

TABLE 12
Percent and number of violent incidents, by total population, victim, and offender demographic characteristics, 2018

Demographic characteristic	Population ^a	Number of violent incidents		Percent of population ^a	Percent of violent incidents		Percent ratio		
		Offender ^b	Victim		Offender ^b	Victim	Offender to victim	Offender to population	Victim to population
Total	275,325,390	5,954,090	5,954,090	100%	100%	100%	1.0	1.0	1.0
Sex									
Male	133,907,500	4,220,790	2,772,120	48.6%	77.0% †	46.6%	1.7	1.6	1.0
Female	141,417,890	1,000,560	3,181,960	51.4	18.3 †	53.4	0.3	0.4	1.0
Both male and female offenders	~	258,250	~	~	4.7	~	~	~	~
Race/ethnicity									
White ^c	171,493,180	2,669,900	3,957,720	62.3%	50.2% †	66.5%	0.8	0.8	1.1
Black ^c	33,132,390	1,155,670	644,710	12.0	21.7 †	10.8	2.0	1.8	0.9
Hispanic	46,997,610	767,560	825,520	17.1	14.4	13.9 †	1.0	0.8	0.8
Asian ^c	17,228,930	131,120	249,170	6.3	2.5 †	4.2 †	0.6	0.4	0.7
Other ^{c,d}	6,473,280	480,290	276,960	2.4	9.0 †	4.7 †	1.9	3.8	2.0
Multiple offenders of various races	~	115,800	~	~	2.2	~	~	~	~
Age									
11 or younger ^e	~	80,170	~	~	1.6%	~	~	~	~
12-17	24,917,160	711,220	809,230	9.1%	14.0 †	13.6% †	1.0	1.5	1.5
18-29	52,966,630	1,265,380	1,733,790	19.2	24.9 †	29.1 †	0.9	1.3	1.5
30 or older	197,441,600	2,724,990	3,411,070	71.7	53.7 †	57.3 †	0.9	0.7	0.8
Multiple offenders of various ages	~	295,230	~	~	5.8	~	~	~	~

Note: Details may not sum to totals due to rounding and missing data for offender characteristics. An incident is a specific criminal act involving one or more victims. Offender characteristics are based on victims' perceptions of offenders. See appendix table 17 for standard errors.

*Comparison group.

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

~Not applicable.

^aThe National Crime Victimization Survey population represents persons age 12 or older living in non-institutionalized residential settings in the U.S.

^bIncludes incidents in which the perceived offender characteristics were reported. The sex of the offender was unknown in 8% of incidents, the race/ethnicity of the offender was unknown in 11% of incidents, and the age of the offender was unknown in 15% of incidents.

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

^dIncludes Native Hawaiians and Other Pacific Islanders, American Indians and Alaska Natives, and persons of two or more races.

^eWhile the NCVS does not survey victims age 11 or younger, victims may report the offender to be age 11 or younger.

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

Based on victims' perceptions of the offenders, the offender-to-population ratio shows that the percentage of violent incidents involving black offenders (22%) was 1.8 times the percentage of black persons (12%) in the population. In contrast, the percentage of violent incidents involving white (50%) or Hispanic (14%) offenders was about four-fifths (0.8 times) the percentage of whites (62%) or Hispanics (17%) in the population, and the percentage involving Asian offenders (2.5%) was about two-fifths (0.4 times) the percentage of Asians in the population (6%). The percentage of violent incidents involving offenders of other races (Native Hawaiians and Other Pacific Islanders, American Indians and Alaska Natives, and persons of two or more races) was 3.8 times the percentage of those races in the population.

The offender-to-victim ratio shows that the percentage of violent incidents involving black offenders (22%) was twice the percentage of incidents committed against black victims (11%). In contrast, the percentage of incidents involving Asian offenders (2.5%) was three-fifths (0.6 times) the percentage of incidents committed against Asian victims (4%).

Those ages 12 to 17 were 1.5 times more likely to be offenders (14%) or victims (14%) in violent incidents than their percentage of the population (9%). Those between the ages of 18 to 29 showed a similar pattern. Those age 30 or older were less likely to be offenders (54%) or victims (57%) than their percentage of the population (72%).

Females were offenders in a greater percentage of violent incidents committed against females (21%) than against males (16%) (table 13). Males were offenders in a greater percentage of violent incidents committed against males (81%) than against females (73%).

Based on victims' perceptions, the largest percentage of violent incidents committed against white, black, and Hispanic victims were committed by someone of the same race or ethnicity (table 14). Offenders were white in 62% of violent incidents committed against white victims, black in 70% of incidents committed against black victims, and Hispanic in 45% of incidents committed against Hispanic victims. When victims were Asian, there were no statistically significant differences between the percentage of incidents in which the offender was perceived as Asian (24%), white (24%), or black (27%).

TABLE 13
Percent of violent incidents, by victim and offender sex, 2018

Victim sex	Number of violent incidents	Total	Offender sex		
			Male	Female	Both male and female
Total	5,479,590	100%	77.0%	18.3%	4.7%
Male*	2,527,920	100%	81.3	15.6	3.2
Female	2,951,670	100%	73.4 †	20.6 ‡	6.0 †

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. Includes incidents in which the perceived sex of the offender was reported. The sex of the offender was unknown in 8% of incidents. See appendix table 18 for standard errors.

*Comparison group.

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

‡Significant difference from comparison group at the 90% confidence level.

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

TABLE 14
Percent of violent incidents, by victim and offender race or ethnicity, 2018

Victim race/ethnicity	Number of violent incidents	Total	Offender race/ethnicity					Multiple offenders of various races
			White ^a	Black ^a	Hispanic	Asian ^a	Other ^{a,b}	
White ^a	3,581,360	100%	62.1%*	15.3% †	10.2% †	2.2% †	8.1% †	2.1% †
Black ^a	563,940	100%	10.6 †	70.3*	7.9 †	<0.1 †	9.3 †	1.9 † †
Hispanic	734,410	100%	28.2 †	15.3 †	45.4*	0.6 † †	7.4 †	3.0 †
Asian ^a	182,230	100%	24.1	27.5	7.0 † †	24.1*	14.4 †	2.9 † †

Note: Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. An incident is a specific criminal act involving one or more victims. Offender race/ethnicity is based on victims' perceptions of offenders. Includes violent incidents in which the perceived offender race/ethnicity was reported. Offender race/ethnicity was unknown in 11% of violent incidents. See appendix table 19 for standard errors.

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

*Comparison groups are intraracial victim and offender percentages (white-on-white, black-on-black, Hispanic-on-Hispanic, or Asian-on-Asian).

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

^aExcludes persons of Hispanic/Latino origin (e.g., "white" refers to non-Hispanic whites and "black" refers to non-Hispanic blacks).

^bIncludes Native Hawaiians and Other Pacific Islanders, American Indians and Alaska Natives, and persons of two or more races.

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

Sixty-two percent of violent incidents committed against white victims were perceived to be committed by white offenders, the same portion (62%) of the total U.S. population (age 12 or older) represented by white persons (table 15). Among black victims, the percentage of violent incidents perceived to be committed by black offenders (70%) was 5.8 times higher than the representation of black persons in the population (12%).

The percentage of violent incidents committed against Hispanic victims by Hispanic offenders (45%) was 2.7 times higher than the percentage of Hispanics in the population (17%), and the percentage committed against Asian victims by Asian offenders (24%) was 3.9 times higher than the percentage of Asians in the population (6%).

TABLE 15
Percent of violent incidents and percent of the U.S. population, by victim race or ethnicity, 2018

Victim race/ ethnicity	Percent of violent incidents committed by offenders			Percent of the U.S. population ^a			Percent ratio	
	Total	Of the same race/ethnicity	Of another race/ethnicity	Total	Of the same race/ethnicity	Of another race/ethnicity	Offender of same race/ethnicity to population of same race/ethnicity ^c	Offender of another race/ethnicity to population of another race/ethnicity ^d
White ^b	100%	62.1%	37.9%	100%	62.3%	37.7%	1.0	1.0
Black ^b	100%	70.3 †	29.7 †	100%	12.0	88.0	5.8	0.3
Hispanic	100%	45.4 †	54.6 †	100%	17.1	82.9	2.7	0.7
Asian ^b	100%	24.1 †	75.9 †	100%	6.3	93.7	3.9	0.8

Note: Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. An incident is a specific criminal act involving one or more victims. Offender race/ethnicity is based on victims' perceptions of offenders. Includes violent incidents in which the perceived offender race/ethnicity was reported. Offender race/ethnicity was unknown in 11% of violent incidents. See appendix table 20 for standard errors.

^aComparisons are between the percentage of the U.S. population of the same race/ethnicity and the percentage of violent incidents committed by offenders of the same race/ethnicity, and between the percentage of the U.S. population of another race/ethnicity and the percentage of violent incidents committed by offenders of another race/ethnicity.

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

^bThe National Crime Victimization Survey population represents persons age 12 or older living in non-institutionalized residential settings in the U.S.

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

^dThe percentage of incidents committed by offenders of the same race/ethnicity of the victim divided by the percentage of the U.S. population of the same race/ethnicity.

^eThe percentage of incidents committed by offenders of another race/ethnicity divided by the percentage of the U.S. population of another race/ethnicity.

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

Prevalence estimates

The percentage of persons who experienced rape or sexual assault, aggravated assault, or simple assault increased from 2015 to 2018

After declining 62% from 1994 (7.0 million) to 2015 (2.7 million), the number of U.S. residents age 12 or older who were victims of violent crime increased from 2015 to 2016, and again from 2016 to 2018 (appendix table 1). From 2015 to 2018, the number of violent-crime victims increased from 2.7 million to 3.3 million, an increase of 604,000 victims.

Based on the 2018 survey, 1.18% of all persons age 12 or older experienced one or more violent victimizations, an increase of 20% from 0.98% of all persons in 2015 (table 16). Between 2015 and 2018, increases in the prevalence of rape or sexual assault (from 0.08% to

0.13%), aggravated assault (from 0.21% to 0.25%), and simple assault (from 0.63% to 0.75%) contributed to the overall increase in the portion of persons who were victims of violent crime.

Prevalence rates also increased between 2015 and 2018 for selected characteristics of violent crime. Across those years, the percentage of persons who were victims of domestic violence increased (from 0.18% to 0.23%), as did the percentage of persons who were victims of stranger violence (from 0.41% to 0.51%). The percentage of persons who were victims of violent crime involving a weapon increased from 0.24% in 2015 to 0.30% in 2018.

In addition to these increases from 2015 to 2018, the portion of persons victimized by violent crime increased from 2016 to 2018 (from 1.06% to 1.18%). Over that span, the number of victims of rape or sexual assault doubled (from 0.06% to 0.13%).

TABLE 16
Number and percent of persons who were victims of violent crime, by type of crime, 2014-2018

Type of crime	Number of victims ^a					Percent of persons ^b				
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018*	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018*
Total violent crime ^c	2,948,540 †	2,650,670 †	2,882,320 †	3,106,340	3,254,250	1.11%	0.98% †	1.06% †	1.14%	1.18%
Rape/sexual assault	150,420 †	204,000 †	162,940 †	208,960 †	347,090	0.06 †	0.08 †	0.06 †	0.08 †	0.13
Robbery	435,830	375,280	312,310	402,430	363,210	0.16	0.14	0.11	0.15	0.13
Assault	2,449,820	2,175,520 †	2,497,500	2,595,780	2,668,820	0.92	0.81 †	0.92	0.95	0.97
Aggravated assault	681,280	560,720 †	680,770	646,540	694,260	0.26	0.21 ‡	0.25	0.24	0.25
Simple assault	1,842,100 ‡	1,690,190 †	1,903,860	2,024,880	2,058,870	0.69	0.63 †	0.70	0.74	0.75
Violent crime excluding simple assault ^d	1,235,290	1,099,400 †	1,123,190 †	1,225,800 ‡	1,367,270	0.46%	0.41% †	0.41% †	0.45%	0.50%
Selected characteristics of violent crime										
Domestic violence ^e	596,270	493,310 †	514,350 †	559,820	636,540	0.22%	0.18% †	0.19% †	0.21%	0.23%
Intimate partner violence ^f	319,950	310,090	273,890 †	308,560	368,980	0.12	0.12	0.10 †	0.11	0.13
Stranger violence	1,274,100	1,117,340 †	1,276,710	1,370,020	1,411,500	0.48	0.41 †	0.47	0.50	0.51
Violent crime with an injury	856,760	778,300	663,920 †	722,560 ‡	841,280	0.32	0.29	0.24 †	0.27	0.31
Violent crime with a weapon	815,380	644,370 †	767,320	776,770	838,630	0.31	0.24 †	0.28	0.29	0.30

Note: Details may not sum to totals because a person may experience multiple types of crime. Violent-crime categories include rape or sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, and simple assault, and they include threatened, attempted, and completed occurrences of those crimes. Other violent-crime categories in this table, including domestic violence and violent crime involving injury, are not mutually exclusive from these categories or from each other. See appendix table 26 for person populations. See appendix table 21 for standard errors.

*Comparison year.

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

‡Significant difference from comparison year 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.

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

^dIncludes rape or sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault; this category was called serious violent crime in previous years.

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

^fIncludes 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, 2014-2018.

Between 2015 and 2018, the percentage of white persons who were violent-crime victims increased

Based on the 2018 survey, an estimated 1.21% of males and 1.16% of females (1.6 million each) experienced at least one violent crime (table 17). From 2015, prevalence rates increased for many demographic groups. The percentage of males who were victims of violent crime increased from 0.94% in 2015 to 1.21% in 2018 (up 29%), and the percentage of females who were victims of violent crime increased from 1.03% to 1.16% (up 13%) over that same span. The percentage of whites who were victims increased from 0.96% in 2015 to 1.19% in 2018

(up 24%). From 2015 to 2018, the prevalence of violent victimization increased for persons ages 25 to 34 (from 1.09% to 1.52%), ages 50 to 64 (from 0.79% to 1.07%), and age 65 or older (from 0.29% to 0.49%). During this period, the prevalence of violent victimization also increased among persons who were married (from 0.54% to 0.70%), widows or widowers (from 0.62% to 0.93%), and separated persons (from 1.65% to 2.68%).

From 2017 to 2018, the portion of persons ages 35 to 49 who were victims of violent crime increased from 1.06% to 1.27%.

TABLE 17
Number and percent of persons who were victims of violent crime, by demographic characteristics of victims, 2014-2018

Victim demographic characteristic	Number of victims ^a					Percent of persons ^b				
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018*	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018*
Total	2,948,540 †	2,650,670 †	2,882,320 †	3,106,340	3,254,250	1.11%	0.98% †	1.06% †	1.14%	1.18%
Sex										
Male	1,497,420	1,227,870 †	1,514,130	1,551,030	1,615,610	1.15%	0.94% †	1.14%	1.17%	1.21%
Female	1,451,110 ‡	1,422,800 †	1,368,190 †	1,555,300	1,638,640	1.06	1.03 ‡	0.98 †	1.11	1.16
Race/ethnicity										
White ^c	1,848,860	1,667,090 †	1,785,680 †	2,005,120	2,047,640	1.07% ‡	0.96% †	1.03% †	1.17%	1.19%
Black ^c	453,650	394,770	377,950	389,340	416,850	1.38	1.19	1.12	1.19	1.26
Hispanic	457,320	400,720	488,700	496,370	493,520	1.10	0.93	1.10	1.09	1.05
Asian ^c	61,850 †	68,550 †	117,920	68,290 †	115,510	0.46	0.47	0.75	0.41 ‡	0.67
Other ^{c,d}	126,860 ‡	119,530 †	112,080 †	147,220	180,730	2.33	2.27	2.03 ‡	2.36	2.79
Age										
12-17	422,460	407,850	313,470	459,160	377,420	1.68%	1.64%	1.25%	1.84%	1.51%
18-24	478,740	445,760	461,300	495,760	484,710	1.58	1.46	1.52	1.66	1.62
25-34	650,560	476,630 †	689,590	659,150	684,250	1.51	1.09 †	1.56	1.49	1.52
35-49	703,980	686,380	706,000	647,610 †	779,070	1.16	1.13	1.15	1.06 †	1.27
50-64	579,770	497,800 †	541,330 †	607,520	675,580	0.93	0.79 †	0.85 †	0.97	1.07
65 or older	113,030 †	136,250 †	170,640 †	237,140	253,230	0.25 †	0.29 †	0.36 †	0.48	0.49
Marital status										
Never married	1,482,570	1,343,010 †	1,422,600	1,610,610	1,572,480	1.61%	1.44%	1.49%	1.67%	1.62%
Married	806,200	692,470 †	827,920	780,050	899,040	0.63	0.54 †	0.65	0.61	0.70
Widow/widower	77,420 †	92,320 ‡	88,310 †	105,930	140,520	0.53 †	0.62 ‡	0.59 †	0.71	0.93
Divorced	410,540 ‡	428,830	408,710 †	489,120	495,460	1.58	1.58	1.50 †	1.83	1.81
Separated	151,630	84,370 †	119,140	108,890	137,510	2.99	1.65 †	2.37	2.21	2.68

Note: Details may not sum to totals due to rounding and missing data. Violent-crime categories include rape or sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, and simple assault, and they include threatened, attempted, and completed occurrences of those crimes. See appendix table 22 for standard errors and appendix table 26 for person populations.

*Comparison year.

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

‡Significant difference from comparison year 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.

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

^dIncludes Native Hawaiians and Other Pacific Islanders, American Indians and Alaska Natives, and persons of two or more races.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2014-2018.

The percentage of households that experienced property crime decreased from 2014 to 2018

The 2018 survey found that 7.27% of all households experienced one or more property victimizations, down from 7.99% in 2014 (table 18). This decline was driven by a decrease in the rates of burglary or residential

trespassing and other theft. Burglary or residential trespassing decreased from 1.67% in 2014 to 1.48% in 2018, while other theft declined from 6.41% to 5.82%. The prevalence of motor-vehicle theft remained relatively stable during this period. From 2017 to 2018, there was no statistically significant change in the prevalence of property crimes.

TABLE 18
Number and percent of households victimized, by type of property crime, 2014-2018

Type of property crime	Number of households victimized ^a					Percent of households victimized ^b				
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018*	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018*
Total	10,352,530	10,030,510	9,825,060	9,145,690	9,080,490	7.99% †	7.60%	7.37%	7.43%	7.27%
Burglary/trespassing ^c	2,166,890	2,175,380	2,037,320	1,842,730	1,851,420	1.67% †	1.65% †	1.53%	1.50%	1.48%
Burglary ^d	1,638,920	1,562,130	1,455,720	1,273,410	1,333,600	1.27 †	1.18	1.09	1.03	1.07
Trespassing ^e	733,300	817,790	769,250	723,010	689,690	0.57	0.62	0.58	0.59	0.55
Motor-vehicle theft	429,840	465,650	470,880	438,860	424,360	0.33%	0.35%	0.35%	0.36%	0.34%
Other theft ^f	8,297,290	7,941,030	7,803,350	7,330,960 †	7,261,840	6.41% †	6.02%	5.85%	5.96%	5.82%

Note: Details may not sum to totals because a household may experience multiple types of crime. The National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) household weighting adjustment was updated for 2017, which decreased the estimated number of households experiencing property crime by about 8%. As a result, the number of property crimes should not be compared from 2017 or 2018 to 2016, 2015, or 2014. Property crime rates are unaffected by this change. See appendix table 23 for standard errors and appendix table 27 for household populations. See *Methodology* for details on the change in the household weighting adjustment in the NCVS.

*Comparison year.

†Significant difference from comparison year at the 95% 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.

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

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

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2014-2018.

Prevalence of serious crime in the National Crime Victimization Survey

In the past, the Bureau of Justice Statistics presented estimates from the National Crime Victimization Survey for *serious violent crime*, which included all violent crime except for simple assault. This measure is now re-labeled as *violent crime excluding simple assault*, and estimates are included in tables 1, 4, 5, 8, 9, and 16 in this report.

Tables 19 and 20 in this report present a new person-based prevalence measure to show the number and percentage of persons who were victims of a *serious crime*. This new measure includes serious violent and serious property crimes combined into one statistic. Crimes included in this measure are those for which offenders can generally be charged with a felony offense.

Serious violent crime includes—

- **Rape or sexual assault:** completed or attempted rape, completed sexual assault with serious or minor injuries, and completed forced sexual assault without injury
- **Robbery:** completed robbery with injury, completed robbery without injury, attempted robbery with injury, and attempted robbery without injury

- **Aggravated assault:** completed aggravated assault with injury, attempted aggravated assault with a weapon, and threatened aggravated assault with a weapon.

Serious property crime includes—

- **Completed burglary:** unlawful or forcible entry into places, including a permanent residence, other residence (e.g., a hotel room or vacation residence), or other structure (e.g., a garage or shed) and involving a theft or attempted theft
- **Completed motor-vehicle theft.**

This measure attributes completed burglary to each person age 12 or older in the household, and it attributes completed motor-vehicle theft to persons age 12 or older in the household when they were the person responding to the survey on behalf of the household (the household reference person) or were related to the household reference person.

The percentage of persons who were victims of serious crime decreased from 2014 to 2018

Based on the 2018 survey, 1.68% of persons age 12 or older (4.6 million) experienced at least one serious crime. About 0.46% (1.3 million) experienced a serious violent crime, and 1.25% (3.4 million) experienced a serious property crime (table 19). (Some experienced both.) From 2017 to 2018, there were no statistically significant changes in the prevalence rates of total serious crime, serious violent crime, or serious property crime.

The percentage of persons who were victims of a serious crime decreased from 1.89% in 2014 to 1.68% in 2018. This decrease was driven by a decline in serious property

crime, specifically completed burglary. In 2018, an estimated 0.98% of persons age 12 or older lived in a household that was burglarized, down from 1.22% in 2014.

The portion of persons who experienced serious violent crime increased from 0.39% in 2015 to 0.46% in 2018. This was driven by increases in the prevalence of rape or sexual assault with injury or force (from 0.06% to 0.09%) and aggravated assault (from 0.21% to 0.25%) during that period. The portion of persons experiencing serious violent crime also increased from 2016 (0.40%) to 2018 (0.46%).

TABLE 19
Number and percent of persons who were victims of serious crime, 2014-2018

Type of crime	Number of victims ^a					Percent of persons ^b				
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018*	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018*
Total serious crime ^c	5,034,030	4,793,040	4,708,410	4,529,520	4,636,730	1.89% †	1.78%	1.73%	1.66%	1.68%
Serious violent crime ^d	1,184,530	1,063,530 †	1,092,700 †	1,170,460	1,277,820	0.44%	0.39% †	0.40% †	0.43%	0.46%
Rape/sexual assault excl. threats and no-force contact	99,660 †	164,880 †	131,760 †	144,280 †	254,320	0.04 †	0.06 †	0.05 †	0.05 †	0.09
Robbery	435,830	375,280	312,310	402,430	363,210	0.16	0.14	0.11	0.15	0.13
Aggravated assault	681,280	560,720 †	680,770	646,540	694,260	0.26	0.21 ‡	0.25	0.24	0.25
Serious property crime ^e	3,950,790 †	3,824,550	3,693,820	3,452,530	3,443,770	1.48% †	1.42% ‡	1.36%	1.27%	1.25%
Completed burglary	3,261,470 †	3,083,640 ‡	2,973,890	2,736,910	2,691,120	1.22 †	1.14 †	1.09	1.00	0.98
Completed motor-vehicle theft	733,560	801,770	802,270	746,630	794,040	0.28	0.30	0.29	0.27	0.29

Note: Details may not sum to totals because a person may experience multiple types of crime. See appendix table 24 for standard errors.

*Comparison year.

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

‡Significant difference from comparison year at the 90% confidence level.

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

^bPercentage of persons age 12 or older who experienced at least one serious crime during the year.

^cIncludes persons who were a victim of a serious violent crime or whose households experienced a completed burglary or completed motor-vehicle theft. For these crimes, offenders can generally be charged with a felony offense.

^dIncludes completed rape or attempted rape, sexual assault with serious or minor injuries, completed forced sexual assault without injury, completed robbery, completed robbery without injury, attempted robbery with injury, attempted robbery without injury, completed aggravated assault with injury, attempted aggravated assault with a weapon, and threatened aggravated assault with a weapon. Excludes simple assault, threatened rape or sexual assault, and unwanted sexual contact (not rape) without force.

^eIncludes completed burglary and completed motor-vehicle theft. Completed burglary includes unlawful or forcible 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) and involving a theft or attempted theft. Excludes attempted burglary, residential trespassing, and all other property crimes. This measure attributes a burglary to each person age 12 or older in the household. Completed motor-vehicle thefts were attributed to persons only when they were the reference person for their household or were age 12 or older and were related to the reference person.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2014-2018.

From 2014 to 2018, the percentage of Hispanics who were victims of serious crime decreased

Based on the 2018 survey, 1.72% of males and 1.65% of females (2.3 million each) were victims of serious crime (table 20). There were some increases in the prevalence of serious crime by marital status and age from 2017 to 2018. The percentage of serious-crime victims grew among persons age 65 or older (from 1.05% in 2017 to 1.26% in 2018), widows or widowers (from 1.26% in 2017 to 1.96% in 2018), and divorced persons (from 2.05% in 2017 to 2.38% in 2018).

From 2014 to 2018, the prevalence rate decreased for both males (from 1.94% to 1.72%) and females (from 1.83% to 1.65%). The portion of Hispanics who were

victims of serious crime decreased from 2.50% in 2014 to 1.89% in 2018 (down 24%). The prevalence rate also decreased among persons ages 12 to 17 (2.56% to 1.95%) and ages 18 to 24 (2.81% to 1.86%), declining 24% for the former group and 34% for the latter.

Trends in serious crime varied by marital status during this period. Among never-married persons, the prevalence of serious crime decreased from 2.47% in 2014 to 1.98% in 2018. Conversely, the percentage of widows or widowers who experienced serious crime increased, from 1.44% in 2014 (and 1.30% in 2015) to 1.96% in 2018.

TABLE 20
Number and percent of persons who were victims of serious crime, by demographic characteristics of victims, 2014-2018

Victim demographic characteristic	Number of victims ^a					Percent of persons ^b				
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018*	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018*
Total	5,034,030	4,793,040	4,708,410	4,529,520	4,636,730	1.89% †	1.78%	1.73%	1.66%	1.68%
Sex										
Male	2,526,190	2,304,250	2,336,240	2,268,380	2,307,130	1.94% ‡	1.76%	1.76%	1.71%	1.72%
Female	2,507,850	2,488,790	2,372,170	2,261,150	2,329,600	1.83 ‡	1.80	1.70	1.61	1.65
Race/ethnicity										
White ^c	2,813,170	2,900,140	2,664,370	2,689,950	2,687,680	1.62%	1.68%	1.54%	1.57%	1.57%
Black ^c	856,140	691,130	697,110	639,140	732,020	2.61	2.08	2.07	1.95	2.21
Hispanic	1,035,610	900,690	951,050	864,110	889,800	2.50 †	2.08	2.14	1.90	1.89
Asian ^c	135,800	131,970	239,890 †	156,020	124,380	1.01	0.90	1.53 †	0.94	0.72
Other ^{c,d}	193,310	169,100	155,990	180,300	202,860	3.55	3.21	2.83	2.88	3.13
Age										
12-17	642,470 †	599,550	559,090	534,530	485,480	2.56% †	2.41%	2.23%	2.15%	1.95%
18-24	854,980 †	666,590 ‡	709,140 †	618,610	553,530	2.81 †	2.19	2.34 †	2.07	1.86
25-34	828,380	881,650	845,940	806,790	831,150	1.92	2.02	1.91	1.82	1.85
35-49	1,234,370	1,169,990	1,097,240	1,065,690	1,115,800	2.03	1.92	1.79	1.75	1.82
50-64	1,000,210	933,420	975,470	984,320	1,004,830	1.60	1.48	1.54	1.56	1.60
65 or older	473,620 †	541,830 ‡	521,540 †	519,590 †	645,940	1.05	1.16	1.09	1.05 ‡	1.26
Marital status										
Never married	2,268,180 †	2,021,850	2,042,010	1,940,140	1,920,450	2.47% †	2.17%	2.14%	2.02%	1.98%
Married	1,728,560	1,735,080	1,682,680	1,686,090	1,585,130	1.36	1.36	1.32	1.32	1.23
Widow/widower	211,140 †	192,540 †	199,440 †	186,380 †	297,020	1.44 †	1.30 †	1.32 †	1.26 †	1.96
Divorced	611,770	677,880	612,210	549,210 ‡	652,090	2.35	2.50	2.25	2.05 ‡	2.38
Separated	174,010	136,730	140,620	145,170	170,380	3.43	2.67	2.80	2.94	3.32

Note: Details may not sum to totals due to rounding and missing data. Serious crimes are those that are generally prosecuted as felonies; these include most completed or attempted violent crimes apart from simple assault, and completed burglaries and motor-vehicle thefts. See *Prevalence of serious crime in the National Crime Victimization Survey* text box for more information, page 17). See appendix table 25 for standard errors.

*Comparison year.

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

‡Significant difference from comparison year at the 90% confidence level.

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

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

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

^dIncludes Native Hawaiians and Other Pacific Islanders; American Indians and Alaska Natives; and persons of two or more races.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2014-2018.

Methodology

Survey coverage

The Bureau of Justice Statistics' National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) is an annual data collection carried out by the U.S. Census Bureau. The NCVS is a self-reported survey that is administered annually from January 1 to December 31. Annual NCVS estimates are based on the number and characteristics of crimes respondents experienced during the prior 6 months, not including the month in which they were interviewed. Therefore, the 2018 survey covers crimes experienced from July 1, 2017 to November 30, 2018, and March 15, 2018 is 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 and simple assault, and personal larceny (purse-snatching and pick-pocketing)) and household property crimes (burglary/trespassing, motor-vehicle theft, and other types of theft). The survey collects information on threatened, attempted, and completed crimes. The survey 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, ethnicity, marital status, educational level, and income) and whether they experienced a victimization. For each victimization incident, respondents report information about the offender (including age, sex, race, ethnicity, 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 victim 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/trespassing), is typically collected from the reference person. The reference person is any responsible adult member of the household who is not likely to permanently leave the household. Because an owner or renter of the sample 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 usual place of residence elsewhere. Once selected, households remain in the sample for 3½ years, and 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 3½-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 and in institutional settings such as correctional or hospital facilities.

Measurement of crime in the National Crime Victimization Survey

BJS presents data from the NCVS on 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. 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 multiplying the rate by 1,000.

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

For victimization rates, each victimization represents one person (for personal crimes) or one household (for property crimes) affected by a crime.⁶ 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 5 and tables 1 through 11 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 over-counted. Incident estimates are presented in tables 11 through 15 in this report.

A third measure, reflecting a population's risk of experiencing one or more criminal victimizations, is prevalence rates. Like victimization rates, prevalence rates describe the level of victimization but are based on the number of *unique* persons or households in the population experiencing at least one victimization during a specified time. The key distinction between a victimization and prevalence rate is whether the numerator consists of the number of victimizations or the number of victims. For example, a person who experienced two robberies on separate occasions 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 victims or 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.

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

⁶In the NCVS, personal crimes include personal larceny (purse-snatching and pick-pocketing) 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 include burglary, residential trespassing, motor-vehicle theft, and other theft.

Prevalence rates are presented in figures 1 through 4 and tables 16 through 20 in this report. Prevalence rates for property crimes can be produced at the household or person levels by adjusting the numerators and denominators to reflect households or persons. Table 18 presents property-crime prevalence rates at the household level, and table 19 presents serious property-crime prevalence rates at the person level.

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

Non-response and weighting adjustments

The 2018 NCVS data file includes interviews from 151,055 households. Overall, 73% of eligible households completed an interview. Within participating households, 242,928 persons completed an interview in 2018, representing an 82% response rate among eligible persons from responding households.

Victimizations that occurred outside of the U.S. were excluded from this report. In 2018, less than 1% of the unweighted victimizations occurred outside of the U.S.

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 compensate for survey non-response 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.

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 2018 data, series victimizations accounted for 1.5% of all victimizations and 3.8% of all violent victimizations. Additional information on the enumeration of series victimizations is detailed in the report *Methods for Counting High-Frequency Repeat Victimization in the National Crime Victimization Survey* (NCJ 237308, BJS web, April 2012).

Changes to the household weighting adjustment in 2017

The 2017 NCVS weights included a new adjustment that modified household weights to reflect independent housing-unit totals available internally at the U.S. Census Bureau. This new adjustment was applied only to household weights for housing units 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 Census 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, which 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. Property crime measured at the person level is unaffected by the change (as presented in measures of serious crime). For more information on weighting in the NCVS, see *Non-response and weighting adjustments* section and *National Crime Victimization Survey, 2016 Technical Documentation* (NCJ 251442, BJS web, December 2017).

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 small 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 are associated with less precision and reliability and should be interpreted with caution.

Generalized variance function (GVF) parameters and direct variance estimation methods were used to generate standard errors for each point estimate (e.g., numbers, percentages, and rates) in this report. To generate standard errors around victimization and incidence estimates from the NCVS, the U.S. Census Bureau produces GVF parameters for BJS. The GVFs account for aspects of the NCVS's complex sample design and represent the curve fitted to a selection of individual standard errors based on the Balanced Repeated Replication technique. To generate standard errors around prevalence estimates, BJS uses direct variance estimation methods that account for the NCVS's complex sample design.

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 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 higher, lower, or different 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. Caution is required when comparing estimates not explicitly discussed in this report.

Estimates and standard errors of the estimates provided 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 2018 NCVS, the violent victimization rate among persons age 12 or older in 2018 was 23.2 victimizations per 1,000 persons (see table 1). Using the GVF, BJS determined that the estimated victimization rate has a standard error of 1.30 (see appendix table 6). A confidence interval around the estimate is generated by multiplying the standard error by ± 1.96 (the t-score of a normal, two-tailed distribution that excludes 2.5% at either end of the distribution). Therefore, the 95% confidence interval around the 23.2 estimate from 2018 is $23.2 \pm (1.30 \times 1.96)$ or (20.6 to 25.7). 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.

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.

Revised 2016 data file

For 2016, BJS greatly increased the NCVS sample size to facilitate the ability to produce state-level victimization estimates from 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 and allow for year-to-year

comparisons between 2016 and other data years. The result was revised criminal victimization estimates that were nationally representative for 2016 and could be compared with prior and future years. See *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 web, October 2018) for more information.

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://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/ncvs15_bsqa.pdf)

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://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/ncvs15_cir.pdf)

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

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.