# Criminal Victimization, 2019

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Bulletin

After rising from 1.1 million in 2015 to 1.4 million in 2018, the number of persons who were victims of violent crime excluding simple assault dropped to 1.2 million in 2019. This is the first statistically significant decrease in the number of persons who were victims of violent crime excluding simple assault since 2015, and it corresponds with a decline in the number of victims of rape or sexual assault from 2018 to 2019. Based on the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), the nation's largest crime survey, the portion of U.S. residents age 12 or older who were victims of one or more violent crimes excluding simple assault declined from 0.50% (about 1 in 200 persons) in 2018 to 0.44% (about 1 in 230 persons) in 2019, a 12% decrease (figure 1).

FIGURE 1
Percent of U.S. residents age 12 or older who were victims of violent crime excluding simple assault
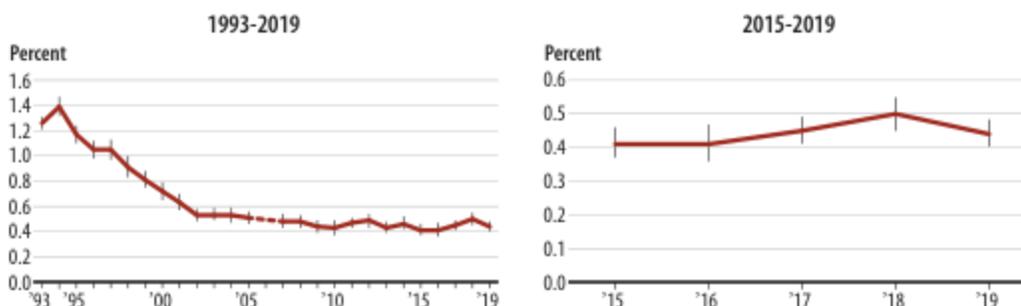
Note: Estimates include 95% confidence intervals. See table 18 for definitions and appendix table 1 for estimates and standard errors. Estimates for 2006 should not be compared to other years and are excluded from the 1993-2019 figure.
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 1993-2019.

HIGHLIGHTS

- The rate of violent crime excluding simple assault declined 15% from 2018 to 2019, from 8.6 to 7.3 victimizations per 1,000 persons age 12 or older.

- Among females, the rate of violent victimization excluding simple assault fell 27% from 2018 to 2019.

- There were 880,000 fewer victims of serious crimes (generally felonies) in 2019 than in 2018, a 19% drop.

- From 2018 to 2019, 29% fewer black persons and 22% fewer white persons were victims of serious crimes.

- The rate of violent victimization in urban areas—based on the NCVS's new classifications of urban, suburban, and rural areas—declined 20% from 2018 to 2019.

- Based on the 2019 survey, less than half (41%) of violent victimizations were reported to police.

- The percentage of violent victimizations reported to police was lower for white victims (37%) than for black (49%) or Hispanic victims (49%).

- The portion of violent incidents involving black offenders (25%) was 2.3 times the portion involving black victims (11%), while the portion involving Asian offenders (1.0%) was 0.4 times the portion involving Asian victims (2.3%).

- The rate of property crime declined 6% from 2018 (108.2 victimizations per 1,000 households) to 2019 (101.4 per 1,000).

- The percentage of households that were burglarized declined to the lowest level since the NCVS was redesigned in 1993.

The percentage of households that experienced burglary (0.82%), which is unlawful or forcible entry or attempted entry of places in connection with a completed or attempted theft, was the lowest since the NCVS was redesigned in 1993. After peaking in 1994 (2.89%), this type of crime has generally declined over time, hitting a new low in 2019 (figure 2).[1] The burglary prevalence rate fell 23% from 2018 to 2019.

The NCVS is a self-reported survey 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 2019 survey covers crimes experienced from July 1, 2018 to November 30, 2019, and March 15, 2019 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 times that people or households were victimized by crime. For personal crimes, the number of victimizations is the number of victims of that crime. Each crime against a household is counted as having a single victim—the affected household.

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

(See *Measurement of crime in the National Crime Victimization Survey*, page 29.)

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

FIGURE 2
Percent of U.S. households who were victims of burglary, 1993-2019
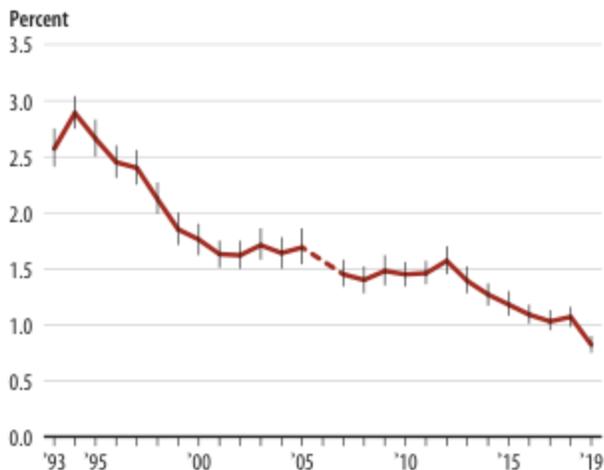
Note: Estimates include 95% confidence intervals. Burglary is the unlawful or forcible entry or attempted entry of places, including a permanent residence, other residence (e.g., a hotel room or vacation residence), or other structure (e.g., a garage or shed) where there was a completed or attempted theft. See appendix table 2 for estimates and standard errors. Estimates for 2006 should not be compared to other years and are excluded from this figure (see *Criminal Victimization, 2007* (NCJ 224390, BJS, December 2008)).

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 1993-2019.
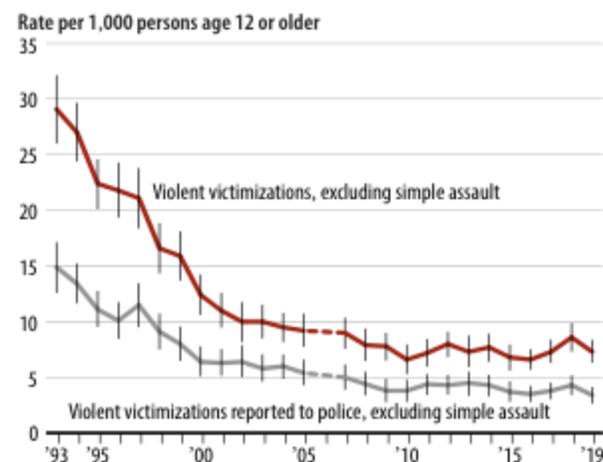
Victimization estimates

Victimizations reflect the total number of times that people or households were victimized by crime. From 1993 to 2019, the rate of violent victimization excluding simple assault declined 75%, from 29.1 to 7.3 victimizations per 1,000 persons age 12 or older (figure 3).[2] (Simple assault is the category of violent victimization captured by the NCVS that is least likely to be prosecuted as a felony.) Similarly, the rate of violent victimization reported to police, excluding simple assault, declined 77% during this period, from 14.9 to 3.4 victimizations reported to police per 1,000 persons age 12 or older.

The rate of violent victimization excluding simple assault decreased from 2018 to 2019

After increasing 27% from 2015 to 2018 (from 6.8 to 8.6 victimizations per 1,000 persons age 12 or older), the rate of violent victimization excluding simple assault declined 15% in 2019 (to 7.3 per 1,000) (table 1). This decrease was driven partly by a decline in rape or sexual assault victimizations, which declined from 2.7 per 1,000 persons age 12 or older in 2018 to 1.7 per 1,000 in 2019.

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[2]Violent crime excluding simple assault was called serious violent crime in NCVS reports prior to *Criminal Victimization, 2018*.

FIGURE 3
Rate of violent victimization excluding simple assault and rate of violent victimization reported to police, excluding simple assault, 1993-2019

Rate per 1,000 persons age 12 or older

Note: Estimates include 95% confidence intervals. See appendix table 3 for estimates and standard errors. Estimates for 2006 should not be compared to other years and are excluded from this figure (see *Criminal Victimization, 2007* (NCJ 224390, BJS, December 2008)).
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 1993-2019.

TABLE 1
Number and rate of violent victimizations, by type of crime, 2015-2019

Type of violent crime	2015		2016		2017		2018		2019*	
	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]	5,006,620‡	18.6	5,353,820	19.7	5,612,670	20.6	6,385,520	23.2	5,813,410	21.0
Rape/sexual assault[c]	431,840	1.6	298,410‡	1.1‡	393,980	1.4	734,630†	2.7†	459,310	1.7
Robbery	578,580	2.1	458,810	1.7	613,840	2.3	573,100	2.1	534,420	1.9
Assault	3,996,200†	14.8‡	4,596,600	16.9	4,604,850	16.9	5,077,790	18.4	4,819,680	17.4
Aggravated assault	816,760‡	3.0	1,040,580	3.8	993,170	3.6	1,058,040	3.8	1,019,490	3.7
Simple assault	3,179,440‡	11.8	3,556,020	13.1	3,611,680	13.3	4,019,750	14.6	3,800,190	13.7
Violent crime excluding simple assault[d]	1,827,170	6.8	1,797,790	6.6	2,000,990	7.3	2,365,770†	8.6†	2,013,220	7.3

Note: Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. Violent-crime categories include rape or sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, and simple assault, and they include threatened, attempted, and completed occurrences of those crimes. Year-to-year statistically significant differences may vary from those previously reported. Previously, BJS created standard errors and presented testing for statistically significant differences among National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) estimates in this table using generalized variance function parameters, while this table uses the Balanced Repeated Replication method. See *Methodology* for more information on the differences between these methods of variance estimation. See appendix table 5 for standard errors.
*Comparison year.
†Difference with comparison year is significant at the 95% confidence level.
‡Difference with comparison year is significant at the 90% confidence level.
[a]Rate is per 1,000 persons age 12 or older. See appendix table 34 for population numbers.
[b]Excludes homicide because the NCVS is based on interviews with victims.
[c]See *Methodology* for details on the measurement of rape or sexual assault in the NCVS.
[d]Includes rape or sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault; this category was called serious violent crime prior to *Criminal Victimization, 2018*.
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2015-2019.

From 2018 to 2019, there was no statistically significant change in the rate of total violent victimization, which includes simple assault. Based on the 2019 survey, about 65% of total violent victimizations were simple assault, with the remaining 35% being rape or sexual assault, robbery, or aggravated assault. There were no statistically significant changes in the rates of robbery, aggravated assault, or simple assault from 2018 to 2019.

Rates of property victimization decreased from 2018 to 2019

The 2019 survey found that an estimated 12.8 million U.S. households experienced one or more property victimizations, which include burglaries, residential trespassing, motor-vehicle thefts, and other thefts (table 2). After remaining relatively stable from 2017 (108.4 victimizations per 1,000 households) to 2018 (108.2 per 1,000), the property-crime victimization

TABLE 2
Number and rate of property victimizations, by type of crime, 2015-2019

Type of property crime	2015		2016		2017		2018		2019*	
	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	14,611,040	110.7 †	15,815,310	118.6 †	13,340,220	108.4 †	13,502,840 †	108.2 †	12,818,000	101.4
Burglary/trespassing[b]	2,904,570	22.0 †	3,160,450	23.7 †	2,538,170 †	20.6 †	2,639,620 †	21.1 †	2,178,400	17.2
Burglary[c]	2,020,730	15.3 †	2,205,180	16.5 †	1,688,890 †	13.7 †	1,867,620 †	15.0 †	1,484,730	11.7
Trespassing[d]	883,850	6.7 ‡	955,270	7.2 †	849,280 ‡	6.9 †	772,000	6.2	693,670	5.5
Motor-vehicle theft	564,160	4.3	618,330	4.6	516,810	4.2	534,010	4.3	495,670	3.9
Other theft[e]	11,142,310	84.4	12,036,530	90.3 †	10,285,240	83.6	10,329,210	82.7	10,143,930	80.2

Note: Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. Categories include threatened, attempted, and completed crimes. The number of property crimes should not be compared from 2017, 2018, or 2019 to 2016 or 2015, as the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) household weighting adjustment was updated for 2017 onward, which decreased the number of estimated households by about 8%. Property crime rates are unaffected by this change. See *Methodology* for details. Year-to-year statistically significant differences may vary from those previously reported. Previously, BJS created standard errors and presented testing for statistically significant differences among NCVS estimates in this table using generalized variance function parameters, while this table uses the Balanced Repeated Replication method. See *Methodology* for more information. See appendix table 6 for standard errors.
*Comparison year.
†Difference with comparison year is significant at the 95% confidence level.
‡Difference with comparison year is significant at the 90% confidence level.
[a]Rate is per 1,000 households. See appendix table 35 for number of households.
[b]Called household burglary prior to *Criminal Victimization, 2018*. 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), but does not include trespassing on land.
[c]Includes only crimes where the offender committed or attempted a theft. Estimates differ from those previously published in the *Criminal Victimization, 2018* report because a coding error that affected the generation of those earlier estimates has been corrected.
[d]Includes crimes where the offender did not commit or attempt a theft. Does not include trespassing on land. Estimates differ from those previously published in the *Criminal Victimization, 2018* report because a coding error that affected the generation of those earlier estimates has been corrected.
[e]Includes other unlawful taking or attempted unlawful taking of property or cash without personal contact with the victim. Incidents involving theft of property from within the same household would classify as theft if the offender has a legal right to be in the house (such as a maid, delivery person, or guest). If the offender has no legal right to be in the house, the incident would classify as a burglary.
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2015-2019.

NCVS methods of variance estimation

For surveys with complex sample designs, such as the NCVS, several methods can be used to estimate the magnitude of sampling error associated with an estimate. In previous reports, BJS has used both generalized variance function (GVF) parameters and direct-variance estimation for generating standard errors and testing statistically significant differences between NCVS estimates. Compared to GVFs, direct-variance estimation is generally considered more accurate in approximating the true variance.

This year's bulletin presents tables 1 and 2 using the Balanced Repeated Replication (BRR) method, a form of direct-variance estimation, and continues to present other victimization and incidence estimates using GVFs (except for totals in tables 4, 9, 24, and 25 that are also presented in tables 1 and 2, and statistics in table 12 that are based on the new classification of urban, suburban, and rural areas). The Taylor Series Linearization (TSL) method, another form of direct-variance estimation, continues to be used to generate standard errors for prevalence estimates. BJS has an active research program on direct-variance estimation that seeks to improve the quality and accuracy of NCVS estimates. See *Methodology* for more details.

rate declined 6% from 2018 (108.2 per 1,000) to 2019 (101.4 per 1,000). This decline was partly due to a 22% decrease in burglary (15.0 to 11.7 burglaries per 1,000 households). As with the prevalence of burglary, this was the lowest observed rate of burglary victimization since the NCVS was redesigned in 1993.

There were nearly 1.2 million domestic-violence victimizations

The rate of domestic violence, which includes a subset of violent victimizations that were committed by intimate partners or family members, was 4.2 victimizations per 1,000 persons age 12 or older, based on the 2019 survey (table 3). This was not a statistically significant change from the rate in 2018 (4.8 per 1,000). There were

also no statistically significant changes in the rates of intimate-partner violence, stranger violence, violent crime involving injury, and violent crime involving a weapon, from 2018 to 2019.

The rate of completed violent victimization decreased from 2018 to 2019

The NCVS measures completed, attempted, and threatened violent victimizations experienced by persons age 12 or older. From 2018 to 2019, the rate of completed violent victimizations decreased from 6.9 victimizations per 1,000 persons to 5.5 per 1,000 (table 4). There was no statistically significant change in the rate of attempted or threatened violent victimization from 2018 to 2019.

TABLE 3
Number and rate of violent victimizations, by selected characteristics of violent crime, 2018 and 2019

Selected characteristics of violent crime	2018		2019*	
	Number	Rate per 1,000[a]	Number	Rate per 1,000[a]
Domestic violence[b]	1,333,050	4.8	1,164,540	4.2
Intimate partner violence[c]	847,230	3.1	695,060	2.5
Stranger violence[d]	2,493,750	9.1	2,254,740	8.1
Violent crime involving injury	1,449,530	5.3	1,265,680	4.6
Violent crime involving a weapon	1,329,700	4.8	1,119,060	4.0

Note: Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. Violent-crime categories include rape or sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, and simple assault. They also 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 7 for standard errors.

*Comparison year.

[a]Rate is tper 1,000 persons age 12 or older. See appendix table 34 for population numbers.

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

[c]Includes the subset of domestic-violence victimizations that were committed by intimate partners, which include current or former spouses, boyfriends, or girlfriends.

[d]Includes the subset of violent victimizations that were committed by someone unknown to the victim.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2018 and 2019.

TABLE 4
Rate of completed, attempted, and threatened violent victimizations, 2015-2019

Violent victimizations	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019*
Total[a]	18.6	19.7	20.6	23.2	21.0
Completed	6.0	5.1	5.6	6.9 ‡	5.5
Attempted	6.4	6.0	6.8	7.2	7.0
Threatened	6.1 †	8.5	8.2	9.2	8.5

Note: Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. Rate is per 1,000 persons age 12 or older. See appendix table 34 for population numbers. Violent-victimization categories include rape or sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, and simple assault. See appendix table 8 for standard errors.

*Comparison year.

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

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

[a]Statistically significant differences for the total victimization rates are presented using the Balanced Repeated Replication method. Generalized variance function parameters were used to calculate statistically significant differences for the rest of the table.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2015-2019.

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 and not reported to police. The Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program, administered by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), measures only crime recorded by police.

In 2018, the UCR reported that 3.7 total violent crimes (including murder and non-negligent manslaughter, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault) per 1,000 residents and 22.0 property crimes (including burglary and motor-vehicle theft) per 1,000 residents were known to law enforcement (table 5). 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 2019 NCVS estimated that 3.4 violent crimes excluding simple assault per 1,000 persons age 12 or older, and 33.0 property crimes per 1,000 households, were reported to law enforcement.[3]

Because the NCVS and the UCR measure an overlapping, but not identical, set of offenses and use different approaches in measuring them, complete congruity should not be 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]

- The UCR property-crime rates are per person, while the NCVS's are per household. (There were 2.2 persons age 12 or older per household in 2019.) 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.

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[3]2019 UCR data had not been publicly released at the time this report was published.

[4]Sexual 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 5
Rates of crime reported to police in the Uniform Crime Reporting program and in the National Crime Victimization Survey, 2018 and 2019

Type of crime	2018 UCR rate per 1,000 residents[a]	Rate per 1,000 persons age 12 or older	
		2018 NCVS	2019 NCVS
Violent crime excluding simple assault	3.69	4.29	3.38
Murder	0.05	~	~
Rape/sexual assault[b]	0.43	0.66	0.56
Robbery	0.86	1.30	0.90
Aggravated assault	2.47	2.32	1.92

	2018 UCR rate per 1,000 residents[a]	Rate per 1,000 households	
		2018 NCVS	2019 NCVS
Property crime	21.99	36.89	33.00
Burglary[c]	3.76	7.11	6.03
Motor-vehicle theft	2.29	3.36	3.12

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.

[a]Includes crimes against populations not included in the NCVS: persons age 11 or younger, persons who are homeless, persons who are institutionalized, and crimes against commercial establishments.

[b]The 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.

[c]The 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. NCVS estimates differ from those previously published in the *Criminal Victimization, 2018* report because a coding error that affected the generation of those earlier estimates has been corrected.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2018 and 2019; and Federal Bureau of Investigation, Crime in the United States, 2018, https://ucr.fbi.gov/crime-in-the-u.s/2018/crime-in-the-u.s.-2018/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 recorded by law enforcement agencies and are weighted to compensate for incomplete reporting.

- The NCVS does not measure crimes against persons who are homeless or who live in institutions (e.g., nursing homes and correctional institutions) or on military bases. Also, it does not measure crimes against children age 11 or younger. The UCR measures crimes against all U.S. residents, including crimes against children age 11 or younger. In some states mandatory reporting laws require that persons report certain crimes against youth. Due to these factors, the age distribution of crimes measured in the UCR differs from that of the NCVS.

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, September 2014).

About 2 out of 5 violent victimizations were reported to police in 2019

The NCVS provides statistics on crimes reported and not reported to police and on the reasons why 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 2019 survey, 41% of violent victimizations were reported to police, which was not a statistically significant change from 2018 (43%) (table 6). About a third (33%) of property victimizations were reported to police in 2019. There were some statistically significant changes from 2018 to 2019 by type of crime reported to police. The percentages of robbery (from 63% to 47%) and other theft (from 29% to 27%) reported to police declined during this period, while the percentage of intimate partner violence reported to police increased, from 45% to 58%.

TABLE 6
Percent and rate of victimizations reported to police, by type of crime, 2018 and 2019

Type of crime	Percent of victimizations reported to police		Rate of victimizations reported to police per 1,000[a]	
	2018	2019*	2018	2019*
Violent crime[b]	42.6%	40.9%	9.9	8.6
Rape/sexual assault[c]	24.9	33.9	0.7	0.6
Robbery	62.6 †	46.6	1.3	0.9
Assault	43.0	40.9	7.9	7.1
Aggravated assault	60.5	52.1	2.3	1.9
Simple assault	38.4	37.9	5.6	5.2
Violent crime excluding simple assault[d]	49.9%	46.5%	4.3	3.4
Selected characteristics of violent crime				
Domestic violence[e]	47.0%	52.2%	2.3	2.2
Intimate partner violence[f]	45.0 †	58.4	1.4	1.5
Stranger violence[g]	44.5	39.9	4.0	3.3
Violent crime involving injury	54.3	49.5	2.9	2.3
Violent crime involving a weapon	60.3	52.4	2.9 ‡	2.1
Property crime	34.1%	32.5%	36.9 †	33.0
Burglary/trespassing[h]	46.6	48.5	9.9 †	8.3
Burglary[i]	47.5	51.4	7.1 ‡	6.0
Trespassing[j]	44.5	42.2	2.8	2.3
Motor-vehicle theft	78.6	79.5	3.4	3.1
Other theft[k]	28.6 ‡	26.8	23.7 †	21.5

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.

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

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

[a]Rates are per 1,000 persons age 12 or older for violent crime reported to police and per 1,000 households for property crime reported to police. See appendix table 34 for population numbers and appendix table 35 for number of households.

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

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

[d]Includes rape or sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault; this category was called serious violent crime prior to *Criminal Victimization, 2018*.

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

[f]Includes the subset of domestic-violence victimizations that were committed by intimate partners, which include current or former spouses, boyfriends, or girlfriends.

[g]Includes the subset of violent victimizations that were committed by someone unknown to the victim.

[h]Called household burglary prior to *Criminal Victimization, 2018*. 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), but does not include trespassing on land.

[i]Includes only crimes where the offender committed or attempted a theft. Estimates differ from those previously published in the *Criminal Victimization, 2018* report because a coding error that affected the generation of those earlier estimates has been corrected.

[j]Includes crimes where the offender did not commit or attempt a theft. Does not include trespassing on land. Estimates differ from those previously published in the *Criminal Victimization, 2018* report because a coding error that affected the generation of those earlier estimates has been corrected.

[k]Includes the taking or attempted unlawful taking of property or cash without personal contact with the victim. Incidents involving theft of property from within the same household would classify as theft if the offender has a legal right to be in the house (such as a maid, delivery person, or guest). If the offender has no legal right to be in the house, the incident would classify as a burglary.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2018 and 2019.

The rate of unreported violent crime increased from 2015 to 2019

From 2018 to 2019, there were no statistically significant changes in the rate of reported or unreported violent crime (whether completed, attempted, or threatened) (table 7). While the rate of total violent crime (whether completed, attempted, or threatened) reported to police was 8.6 victimizations reported per 1,000 persons age 12 or older in both 2015 and 2019, the rate of *unreported* violent crime increased from 9.5 per 1,000 persons in 2015 to 12.1 per 1,000 in 2019. During this same period, the rate of both reported (from 2.2 per 1,000 to 3.1 per 1,000) and unreported (from 3.6 per 1,000 to 5.3 per 1,000) threatened crime increased.

Assistance from a victim-service agency was received for 8% of violent victimizations

Victim-service agencies are public or private organizations that provide help to victims. Based on the 2019 survey, assistance from a victim-service agency was received in 8% of violent victimizations (table 8). This was a decline from the percentage in 2018 (11%). The percentage of violent victimizations committed by an intimate partner for which victims received assistance from a victim-service agency increased from 18% in 2018 to 26% in 2019.

TABLE 7
Rate of violent victimization reported and not reported to police, by completed, attempted, and threatened crimes, 2015-2019

Violent crime	Rate of reported crime per 1,000[a]					Rate of unreported crime per 1,000[a]				
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019*	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019*
Total	8.6	8.6	9.2	9.9	8.6	9.5 †	10.8	10.9	12.9	12.1
Completed	3.3	2.5	2.8	3.3	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	3.5	2.8
Attempted	3.1	2.6	2.9	3.2	2.9	3.3	3.3	3.8	3.8	4.0
Threatened	2.2 ‡	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.1	3.6 †	4.9	4.5	5.6	5.3

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 2015 and 2019, 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 11 for standard errors.
*Comparison year.
†Difference with comparison year is significant at the 95% confidence level.
‡Difference with comparison year is significant at the 90% confidence level.
[a]Rate is per 1,000 persons age 12 or older. See appendix table 34 for population numbers.
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2015-2019.

TABLE 8
Percent of violent victimizations for which victims received assistance from a victim-service agency, by type of crime, 2018 and 2019

Type of crime	2018	2019*
Violent crime[a]	10.6% †	7.7%
Violent crime excluding simple assault[b]	12.8	10.8
Simple assault	9.4 †	6.0
Intimate partner violence[c]	18.1% ‡	26.1%
Violent crime involving injury	14.7%	17.9%
Violent crime involving a weapon	11.2%	7.1%

Note: See appendix table 12 for standard errors.
*Comparison year.
†Difference with comparison year is significant at the 95% confidence level.
‡Difference with comparison year is significant at the 90% confidence level.
[a]Includes rape or sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, and simple assault. Includes threatened, attempted, and completed occurrences of those crimes. Excludes homicide because the National Crime Victimization Survey is based on interviews with victims.
[b]Includes rape or sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault; this category was called serious violent crime prior to *Criminal Victimization, 2018*.
[c]Includes the subset of domestic-violence victimizations that were committed by intimate partners, which include current or former spouses, boyfriends, or girlfriends.
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2018 and 2019.

Rates of violent victimization decreased across some demographic characteristics from 2018 to 2019

From 2018 to 2019, the rate of violent victimization decreased from 24.7 victimizations per 1,000 white persons age 12 or older to 21.0 per 1,000 (table 9). Among Asians, the rate of violent victimization declined from 16.2 per 1,000 in 2018 to 7.5 per 1,000 in 2019. During this same period, the rate of violent victimization also decreased for persons ages 25 to 34 (from 31.8 to 25.0 victimizations per 1,000) and ages 35 to 49 from (25.2 to 19.5 per 1,000). Among divorced persons, the rate of violent victimization decreased from 39.1 per 1,000 in 2018 to 28.5 per 1,000 in 2019.

Among females, the rate of violent victimization excluding simple assault decreased from 9.6 victimizations per 1,000 females age 12 or older in 2018 to 7.0 per 1,000 in 2019. From 2018 to 2019, the rate of violent crime excluding simple assault also decreased for persons ages 35 to 49 (from 9.8 to 6.7 victimizations per 1,000). For those living in households where income was less than $25,000 a year, the rate decreased from 19.0 to 14.2 victimizations per 1,000 persons age 12 or older. In the same period, the rate of violent crime excluding simple assault for those living in households earning more than $200,000 a year increased from 3.0 to 7.0 per 1,000.

TABLE 9
Rate of violent victimization, by type of crime and demographic characteristics of victims, 2018 and 2019

Victim demographic characteristic	Total violent victimization[a]		Violent victimization excluding simple assault[b]	
	2018	2019*	2018	2019*
Total[c]	23.2	21.0	8.6 †	7.3
Sex				
Male	22.1	21.2	7.5	7.5
Female	24.3	20.8	9.6 †	7.0
Race/ethnicity				
White[d]	24.7 ‡	21.0	8.2	6.5
Black[d]	20.4	18.7	10.0	7.0
Hispanic	18.6	21.3	8.5	10.2
Asian[d]	16.2 †	7.5	5.6 †	1.9 !
Other[d,e]	49.2	66.3	20.5	20.9
Age				
12-17	34.2	35.2	10.1	11.0
18-24	35.9	37.2	16.3	16.0
25-34	31.8 ‡	25.0	11.3	8.9
35-49	25.2 ‡	19.5	9.8 ‡	6.7
50-64	18.3	18.9	6.4	5.6
65 or older	6.5	6.0	2.3	1.9
Marital status				
Never married	33.5	31.2	12.9	11.9
Married	12.1	11.5	4.1	3.0
Widow/widower	12.5	10.7	4.3	4.9
Divorced	39.1 †	28.5	14.8	10.7
Separated	58.2	64.1	20.8	19.5
Household income				
Less than $25,000	40.8	37.8	19.0 ‡	14.2
$25,000-$49,999	23.5	19.7	9.3	7.5
$50,000-$99,999	16.5	16.6	4.7	5.5
$100,000-$199,999	19.2	16.2	5.8	3.9
$200,000 or more	16.3	18.0	3.0 †	7.0

Note: Rates are per 1,000 persons age 12 or older. Includes threatened, attempted, and completed occurrences of those crimes. See appendix table 34 for population numbers and appendix table 13 for standard errors.

*Comparison year.

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

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

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

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

[b]Includes rape or sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault; this category was called serious violent crime prior to *Criminal Victimization, 2018*.

[c]Statistically significant differences for the total victimization rates are presented using the Balanced Repeated Replication method. Generalized variance function parameters were used to calculate statistically significant differences for the rest of the table.

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

[e]Includes 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 and 2019.

The percentage of violent victimizations reported to police was higher for females than for males

Based on the 2019 survey, the percentage of violent victimizations reported to police was higher for females (46%) than for males (36%) (table 10). This difference can largely be attributed to reporting of simple assaults, as the percentages of violent victimizations reported to police, excluding simple assault, were similar for females (47%) and males (46%). The percentage of violent victimizations reported to police was lower for white persons (37%) than for black persons (49%) and Hispanics (49%). Among different age groups, the percentage of violent victimizations reported to police, excluding simple assault, was lower for persons ages 18 to 24 (36%) than for persons ages 25 to 34 (60%), 50 to 64 (52%), or 65 or older (61%). The percentage of violent crime reported to police was lower for those who had never been married (35%) than for married (45%), divorced (46%), or separated (62%) persons. The percentage of violent victimizations reported to police, excluding simple assault, was lowest for those living in households earning more than $200,000 a year (13%).

TABLE 10
Percent and rate of violent victimizations reported to police, by type of crime and demographic characteristics of victims, 2019

Victim demographic characteristic	Total violent victimizations reported to police[a]		Violent victimizations reported to police, excluding simple assault[a]	
	Percent	Rate per 1,000[c]	Percent	Rate per 1,000[c]
Total	40.9%	8.6	46.5%	3.4
Sex				
Male*	35.7%	7.5	46.4%	3.5
Female	45.9 †	9.6	46.6	3.3
Race/ethnicity				
White*[b]	37.0%	7.8	46.9%	3.0
Black[b]	49.2 †	9.2	52.1	3.7
Hispanic	48.8 †	10.4	48.7	5.0 †
Asian[b]	47.9	3.6 †	42.9 !	0.8 † !
Other[b,c]	39.8	26.4 †	27.3 †	5.7
Age				
12-17	24.0% †	8.4 †	37.4%	4.1
18-24*	37.9	14.1	36.4	5.8
25-34	46.4	11.6	60.2 †	5.3
35-49	44.4	8.6 †	42.2	2.8 †
50-64	47.1 ‡	8.9 †	52.5 †	2.9 †
65 or older	41.9	2.5 †	61.0 †	1.1 †
Marital status				
Never married*	34.8%	10.9	42.3%	5.0
Married	45.4 †	5.2 †	49.8	1.5 †
Widow/widower	47.3	5.0 †	63.9 ‡	3.1
Divorced	46.2 †	13.2	49.7	5.3
Separated	61.7 †	39.6 †	60.9 ‡	11.9 ‡
Household income				
Less than $25,000	41.8%	15.8 †	46.8%	6.6 †
$25,000-$49,999	44.7	8.8	57.4 ‡	4.3 †
$50,000-$99,999*	43.1	7.2	44.5	2.4
$100,000-$199,999	33.0 ‡	5.3	43.1	1.7
$200,000 or more	29.5 †	5.3	13.4 †	0.9 †

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. See appendix table 14 for standard errors.

*Comparison group.

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

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

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

[a]Rates are per 1,000 persons age 12 or older. See appendix table 34 for population numbers.

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

[c]Includes 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, 2019.

Classification of urban, suburban, and rural areas in the National Crime Victimization Survey

By Jeffrey H. Anderson, Ph.D., *BJS Director*

This year, the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) provides new classifications of urban, suburban, and rural areas for the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), with the goal of presenting a more accurate picture of where criminal victimizations occur.

Historically, the NCVS has classified areas as urban, suburban, or rural based on the following definitions:

- Urban: within a principal city of a Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)
- Suburban: within an MSA but not within a principal city of the MSA
- Rural: outside of an MSA

These definitions are straightforward, but they suffer from two main shortcomings:

1. Metropolitan statistical areas are based on entire counties, and counties almost always contain both rural and non-rural areas. Yet the NCVS's historical definitions classify each county as being either entirely rural (if not part of an MSA) or entirely non-rural (if part of an MSA).

For example, California's San Bernardino County, which includes much of the Mojave Desert and covers more than twice as much land as the state of Maryland, is classified as containing no rural areas under the NCVS's historical definitions. This is because San Bernardino County is part of the Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario MSA, and the NCVS's historical definitions do not classify any part of an MSA as being rural. On the other hand, Colorado's La Plata County, home of Durango, is classified under the historical definitions as being entirely rural, because it is not part of an MSA. This is true even though the Census Bureau says that, as of 2010, 40% of La Plata County's population lived in non-rural areas.

Similarly, Casmalia, Calif. had a 2010 population of 138 people and is surrounded by undeveloped land. Because it is located within a county (Santa Barbara) that is designated as an MSA (the Santa Maria-Santa Barbara MSA), the NCVS's historical definitions classify Casmalia as suburban. Meanwhile, Bozeman, Mont., with a 2010 population of 37,280—270 times that of Casmalia—is classified by the NCVS's historical definitions as rural, because it is located in a county that is not part of an MSA.

2. The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) designates principal cities (of which there are anywhere from 1 to nearly 20 in a given MSA) as being among "the more significant places in each Metropolitan and Micropolitan Statistical Area…in terms of population and employment." The principal city designation is not necessarily indicative of urban status, nor is it intended to be. Yet the NCVS's historical definitions classify all principal cities of MSAs as urban, and all other places as not urban.

As a result, Union City, N.J., located just across the Hudson River from Midtown Manhattan, is classified by the NCVS's historical definitions as suburban, due to its not being defined as a principal city. Union City had a 2010 population density of 51,918 people per square mile, more than three times the population density of San Francisco (17,180). Meanwhile, Rome, N.Y., which had a 2010 population density of 451 people per square mile—less than 1% that of Union City—is classified by the historical definitions as urban. The same is true for Yuma, Ariz., Hilton Head Island, S.C., and Foley, Ala. None of these had a population density in 2010 that was even 2% that of Union City, yet all are classified as urban under the NCVS's historical definitions, while Union City is classified as suburban.

These are not isolated examples. Weighted housing-unit density (discussed more below) is essentially a measure of how closely people live to one another. Based on the 2010 Census of Population and Housing and 2013 OMB principal-city designations, 506 of the 674 principal cities in the United States (75%) had weighted housing-unit densities below that of the U.S. as a whole. In other words, three-quarters of the places classified by the historical definitions as urban were *less* densely developed than the areas where most U.S. residents lived.

A new definition:

BJS's new NCVS definition of urban is based on the notion that urban places are those that are densely populated, are at the center of a major metropolitan area, or some combination of these. BJS's specific criteria is that a place is urban if it is—

- The main city or Census-designated place (i.e., the first place listed) in a 500,000-person (Census-designated) "urbanized area," with a weighted housing-unit density within its city limits of at least 3,000 housing units per square mile. In other words, the primary city in a large "urbanized area" qualifies as urban if it meets the weighted-housing-unit-density threshold of 3,000 housing units per square mile. (The overall weighted housing-unit density for the U.S. is 2,396, based on the 2010 Census.)

- A named city or Census-designated place in a 500,000-person (Census-designated) "urbanized area," with a weighted housing-unit density of at least 4,000 housing units per square mile within its city limits. In

other words, a city that is prominent enough to be included by the Census Bureau in the name of a large "urbanized area" (for example, Long Beach in the Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim urbanized area) qualifies as urban if it meets the weighted-housing-unit-density threshold of 4,000 housing units per square mile.

- Any city or Census-designated place with a population of at least 50,000 and a weighted housing-unit density of at least 5,000 housing units per square mile.
- Any city or Census-designated place with a population of at least 10,000 and a weighted housing-unit density of at least 10,000 housing units per square mile.

The Census Bureau's "urbanized areas" referenced in this definition are similar to OMB's metropolitan areas, but they delineate areas of substantial population rather than utilizing entire counties. The weighted housing-unit density referenced in this definition is discussed in greater detail below.

In addition to developing this definition of urban, BJS has adopted the Census Bureau's definition of rural to replace the historical NCVS definition of rural. The Census Bureau provides specific, carefully drawn boundaries around "urban areas" (both larger "urbanized areas" and smaller "urban clusters") using set criteria, classifying everything outside of those boundaries as rural.

BJS classifies areas that are neither urban nor rural as suburban. In comparison to places that are urban, suburban areas are characterized by lower density, a larger ratio of single-family homes to apartments, and layouts based principally on automobile transportation. Some suburban areas, those that might be thought of as "suburbia proper," do not have their own urban centers but are located near a separate urban city. Other suburban areas are cities or towns that have urban centers, but those centers have smaller populations than their surrounding suburban areas, so the bulk of the city's population lives in suburban areas. (Cities are the smallest geographical designations that can realistically be used in classifying areas as urban.) In short, suburban areas are a mix of "suburbia proper," towns, and some generally smaller cities that are more suburban than urban.

BJS uses weighted housing-unit density in its new NCVS definitions because that measure provides a better indication of the degree of urban density than conventional population density does. Conventional population density is derived by dividing population by land area, and it measures how densely populated a given area of land is. As of the 2010 Census, the U.S. as a whole had a conventional population density of 87 people per square mile; however, most U.S. residents do not live in areas where there are only 87 people per square mile. The

experience of most U.S. residents is more fully captured by weighted population density, which is essentially a measure of how densely populated an area is from the perspective of those who live in it.

Weighted housing-unit density is similar to weighted population density, with the difference being that the latter focuses on population and the former on housing units. In comparing weighted housing-unit density to weighted population density, John R. Ottensmann writes, "Housing units better represent the physical pattern of urban development, as they are relatively fixed."[5]

Housing-unit density is the number of housing units per square mile in a given area. Weighted housing-unit density, under BJS's approach, is the weighted average of the housing densities for all census tracts in an area, with the tracts weighted by their number of housing units.

For ease of explanation, imagine an area with only two census tracts. One tract has 2,000 housing units, covers 2 square miles, and thus has a housing-unit density of 1,000 housing units per square mile. The other tract has 6,000 housing units, covers 1 square mile, and thus has a housing-unit density of 6,000 housing units per square mile. The area's weighted housing-unit density is the weighted average of these two tract-level housing-unit densities, or $(1,000*2,000+6,000*6,000)/8,000 = 4,750$. Otherwise put, the weighted housing-unit density is based one-quarter on the first tract's density (because it contains one-quarter of the housing units) and three-quarters on the second tract's density.

Weighted housing-unit density identifies urban places much more clearly than conventional population density does. Among places with populations of at least 10,000 people in 2010, Chicago rises from #71 in conventional population density to #16 in weighted housing-unit density, New Orleans from #2,212 to #190, and Urban Honolulu from #474 to #13. Meanwhile, Passaic, N.J. falls from #7 in conventional population density to #45 in weighted housing-unit density, while Santa Ana, Calif. falls from #67 to #237 (moving from 4 places above Chicago to 221 places below).

Comparing the old and new definitions:

Both the old and new NCVS definitions, as would be expected, classify New York's five boroughs as urban (New York City's weighted housing-unit density is a nation-leading 29,345 housing units per square mile), and they both add Jersey City, N.J. (weighted housing-unit density

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[5]John R. Ottensmann. "On Population-Weighted Density." February 2018. https://www.researchgate.net/publication/322992771_On_Population-Weighted_Density.

Classification of urban, suburban, and rural areas in the National Crime Victimization Survey (continued)

of 13,837 housing units per square mile), Newark, N.J. (8,788), and White Plains, N.Y. (5,671). The old definition also includes New Brunswick, N.J. (4,908) and Lakewood, N.J. (2,106).

The new definition reclassifies Lakewood and New Brunswick as suburban (although just a 2% increase in New Brunswick's weighted housing-unit density would qualify it as urban) and adds the following places as urban: Guttenberg, N.J. (weighted housing-unit density of 29,171 housing units per square mile); Hoboken, N.J.

(25,870); West New York (21,763); Union City, N.J. (20,477); Cliffside Park, N.J. (12,001); Mount Vernon, N.Y. (8,811); East Orange, N.J. (8,763); Bayonne, N.J. (8,263); Yonkers, N.Y. (7,930); Elizabeth, N.J. (7,468); Passaic, N.J. (7,424); and Paterson, N.J. (6,739).

As the accompanying map of the Washington, D.C. area (figure 4) shows, both the old and new definitions include Washington, D.C. (weighted housing-unit density of 10,115 housing units per square mile), Arlington, Va. (10,485), Alexandria, Va. (7,714), and Silver Spring, Md. (6,135), as urban places. The new definitions do not classify anywhere else in the D.C. area as urban. The old definitions added as urban Bethesda, Md. (4,325), Gaithersburg, Md. (2,836), Reston, Va. (2,543), Rockville, Md. (2,534), and Frederick, Md. (2,235), all of which the new definitions classify as suburban.

The new definitions more closely fit U.S. residents' own sense of where they live, as reflected in the American Housing Survey (AHS). For each of five metropolitan or micropolitan area designations, the following table and figure show how most AHS respondents in 2017 classified where they lived (and what percentage of respondents gave that classification), what percentage of people would be classified that same way by the new and old NCVS definitions, and the difference between the AHS result and the new and old NCVS results (table 11, figure 5).

As table 11 shows, 58% of AHS respondents who lived in the biggest principal city of an MSA said that they lived in an urban place. Forty-three percent of them would be classified as living in an urban place by the new NCVS definitions, a difference of 15 percentage points (58% versus 43%) from the portion of AHS respondents who gave that answer. In comparison, 100% of those

FIGURE 4
Washington, D.C. MSA, by old and new classification
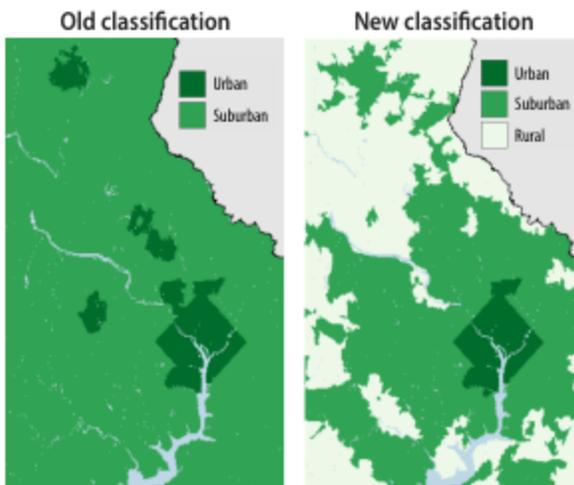
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2019; and 2010 Census of Population and Housing and 2013 OMB Metropolitan Statistical Area designations.

TABLE 11
U.S. residents' sense of where they live, per the American Housing Survey

Part of MSA/micro area lived in	Most common classification by AHS respondents[a]	Percent classified same way as most common AHS classification		Difference (in percentage points)	
		New NCVS definitions	Old NCVS definitions	New NCVS vs. AHS	Old NCVS vs. AHS
Biggest principal city of MSA	58% urban	43%	100%	15	42
Other principal city of MSA	67% suburban	88	0	21	67
In MSA but not principal city	64% suburban	79	100	15	36
In micropolitan area	52% rural	48	100	4	48
Outside of metro/micro area	70% rural	75	100	5	30
Average	~	~	~	12	45

[a]American Housing Survey.
~Not applicable.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2019; 2010 Census of Population and Housing and 2013 OMB Metropolitan Statistical Area designations; and U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, American Housing Survey, 2017.

Classification of urban, suburban, and rural areas in the National Crime Victimization Survey (continued)

respondents would be classified as living in an urban place by the old NCVS definitions, a difference of 42 percentage points (58% vs. 100%) from the portion of AHS respondents who gave that answer. While AHS respondents' answers about where they live are not necessarily dispositive, the new NCVS definitions fare far better than the old ones versus the AHS in every category, by a margin of at least 21 percentage points per category and an average margin of 33 points per category.

Under the new definitions, 12% of the population lives in urban areas, 69% in suburban areas, and 19% in rural areas, compared to 33% in urban areas, 53% in suburban areas, and 14% in rural areas under the old definitions (table 31). Of the main cities in the 15 largest MSAs in the U.S., the new definitions classify 13 as urban. The two

classified as suburban—Phoenix, Ariz. and Riverside, Calif.—had 2010 weighted housing-unit densities below that of the U.S. as a whole.

According to the historical NCVS definitions, by far the most urban region in the country is the West, followed by the South (using the Census Bureau's regional classifications). Under the new definitions, the Northeast is by far the most urban region, followed in order by the West, Midwest, and South. The most suburban region according to the old definitions is the Northeast. Under the new definitions, the West is the most suburban region, with the Northeast being the least suburban region.

A complete list of places classified as urban under the new NCVS definitions is provided at the back of this report (appendix table 36).

FIGURE 5
Location-of-residence classification, by source of classification
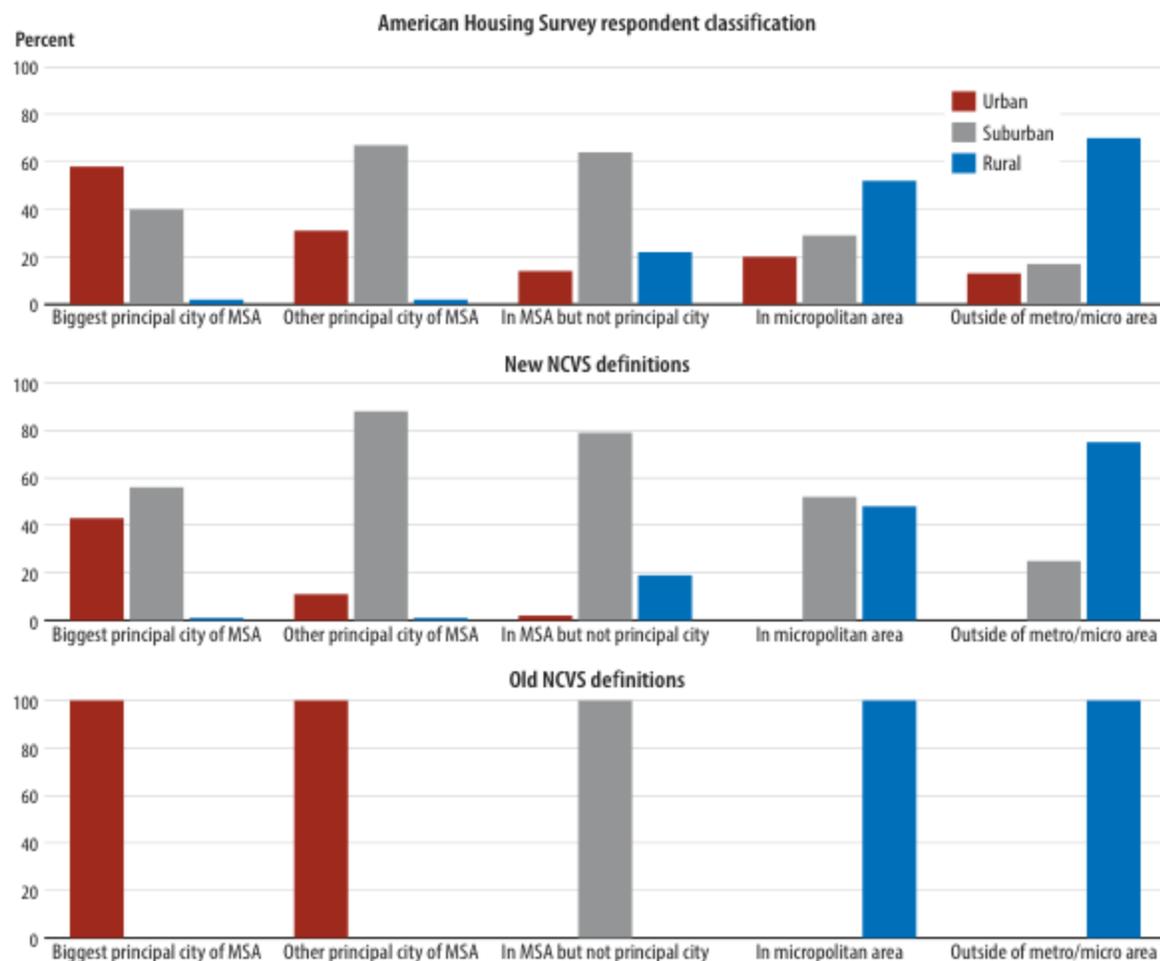
Note: See appendix table 4 for estimates.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2019; U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, American Housing Survey, 2017; and 2010 Census of Population and Housing and 2013 OMB Metropolitan Statistical Area designations.

The rate of violent victimization in urban areas, based on the new classifications of urban, suburban, and rural areas, declined from 2018 to 2019

From 2018 to 2019, the rate of violent victimization in urban areas declined from 26.5 victimizations per 1,000 persons age 12 or older to 21.1 per 1,000 (table 12) based on the NCVS's new classifications of urban, suburban, and rural areas (see text box on pp. 12-15). Excluding simple assault, the rate of violent victimization in urban areas fell from 12.2 victimizations per 1,000 persons age 12 or older in 2018 to 8.0 per 1,000 in 2019. There were no statistically significant changes in the rates of violent victimization, or of violent victimization excluding simple assault, in suburban or rural areas from 2018 to 2019. The rate of property victimization, however, declined from 2018 to 2019 in both suburban (from 108.6 to 100.8 victimizations per 1,000 households) and

rural (from 80.3 to 68.1 per 1,000) areas. There was no statistically significant change in the rate of property crime in urban areas.

Based on the new definitions, the 2019 rate of violent victimization in urban areas (21.1 per 1,000 persons age 12 or older) and suburban areas (22.3 per 1,000) was higher than the rate in rural areas (16.3 per 1,000). There was no statistically significant difference between the rates of violent victimization in urban and suburban areas, and there were no statistically significant differences in the rates of violent victimization excluding simple assault across urban, suburban, and rural areas. The rate of property victimization in urban areas (153.0 per 1,000 households) was higher than the rate in suburban (100.8 per 1,000) and rural areas (68.1 per 1,000). The rate of property victimization in suburban areas was also higher than the rate in rural areas.

TABLE 12
Rate of victimization, by type of crime and location of residence, 2018 and 2019

| | Rate per 1,000[a] | | | | | |
| | Violent crime[b] | | Violent crime excluding simple assault[c] | | Property crime[d] | |
Location of residence[e]	2018	2019*	2018	2019*	2018	2019*
New definition						
Urban[f]	26.5 ‡	21.1	12.2 †	8.0	146.9	153.0
Suburban[g]	23.8	22.3	8.6	7.6	108.6 †	100.8
Rural[h]	18.9	16.3	6.3	5.6	80.3 †	68.1
Old definition						
Urban[i]	28.9	26.0	12.2	9.5	142.9	144.4
Suburban[j]	18.6	16.5	6.1	5.7	86.7 †	74.9
Rural[k]	26.9	26.3	9.6	7.7	101.7 ‡	92.1

Note: Statistically significant differences for the new definition rates are presented using the Balanced Repeated Replication method of direct estimation. Statistically significant differences for the old definition rates are presented using generalized variance function parameters. See appendix table 15 for standard errors.

*Comparison year.

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

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

[a]Rate is per 1,000 persons age 12 or older for violent crime and per 1,000 households for property crime. See table 31 for populations.

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

[c]Includes rape or sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault; this category was called serious violent crime prior to *Criminal Victimization, 2018.*

[d]Includes burglary, residential trespassing, motor-vehicle theft, and other theft.

[e]See *Classification of urban, suburban, and rural areas in the National Crime Victimization Survey* on pp. 12-15 and *Methodology* for details on the measurement of location of residence in the NCVS.

[f]All census blocks within cities or Census-designated places that meet certain criteria based on their population and density. See *Classification of urban, suburban, and rural areas in the National Crime Victimization Survey* on pp. 12-15 and appendix table 36.

[g]All other census blocks not classified as urban or rural.

[h]All census blocks not in Census Bureau-defined urbanized areas or urban clusters.

[i]Within the principal city of a Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA).

[j]Within an MSA but not in a principal city of the MSA.

[k]Not within an MSA.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2018 and 2019.

Incidents estimates

An incident is a specific criminal act involving one or more victims.[6] In 2019, there were 5.4 million total violent incidents involving victims age 12 or older (table 13).

Patterns varied in the demographic characteristics of victims and offenders involved in violent incidents, as perceived by the victims. Based on the 2019 survey, the victim-to-population ratio of 1.0 for both males and females shows that the percentage of violent incidents involving male (49%) or female (51%) victims was equal to males' (49%) or females' (51%) share of the

population. The offender-to-population ratio shows that the percentage of violent incidents involving male offenders (75%) was about 1.5 times greater than the percentage of males represented in the population (49%), whereas the percentage of violent incidents involving female offenders (21%) 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 (62%) or black (11%) victims was similar to the population percentages of white (62%) or black (12%) persons. Likewise, about 17% of violent incidents involved Hispanic victims, which was equal to the representation of Hispanics in the population (17%). A smaller percentage of violent incidents involved Asian victims (2%) than the share of Asians in the population (6%).

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[6]Tables 13 through 17 present incident-level data on victims and offenders. Offender characteristics in the NCVS are based on victims' perceptions of offenders.

TABLE 13
Percent and number of violent incidents, by total population and victim and offender demographic characteristics, 2019

Demographic characteristic	Population[a]	Number of violent incidents		Percent of population[a*]	Percent of violent incidents		Ratio of percentages		
		Offender[b]	Victim		Offender[b]	Victim	Offender to victim	Offender to population	Victim to population
Total	276,872,470	5,440,680	5,440,680	100%	100%	100%	1.0	1.0	1.0
Sex									
Male	134,693,660	3,806,570	2,668,600	48.6%	75.0% †	49.0%	1.5	1.5	1.0
Female	142,178,810	1,085,550	2,772,070	51.4	21.4†	51.0	0.4	0.4	1.0
Both male and female offenders	~	182,030	~	~	3.6	~	~	~	~
Race/ethnicity									
White[c]	171,423,480	2,289,390	3,379,920	61.9%	50.2% †	62.1%	0.8	0.8	1.0
Black[c]	33,397,100	1,140,470	582,650	12.1	25.0 †	10.7	2.3	2.1	0.9
Hispanic[d]	47,890,870	853,990	926,650	17.3	18.7	17.0	1.1	1.1	1.0
Asian[c]	17,401,410	44,520	123,400	6.3	1.0 †	2.3 †	0.4	0.2	0.4
Other[c,e]	6,759,600	208,170	428,050	2.4	4.6 †	7.9 †	0.6	1.9	3.2
Multiple offenders of various races[c]	~	27,720!	~	~	0.6 !	~	~	~	~
Age									
11 or younger[f]	~	94,230	~	~	2.0%	~	~	~	~
12-17	24,941,440	723,630	800,300	9.0%	15.6 †	14.7% †	1.1	1.7	1.6
18-29	52,798,870	1,348,610	1,617,860	19.1	29.0 †	29.7 †	1.0	1.5	1.6
30 or older	199,132,160	2,323,940	3,022,520	71.9	50.0 †	55.6 †	0.9	0.7	0.8
Multiple offenders of various ages	~	157,390	~	~	3.4	~	~	~	~

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 16 for standard errors.
*Comparison group.
†Difference with comparison group is significant at the 95% confidence level.
! Interpret with caution. Estimate is based on 10 or fewer sample cases, or coefficient of variation is greater than 50%.
~Not applicable.
[a]The National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) population represents persons age 12 or older living in non-institutionalized residential settings in the U.S.
[b]Includes those incidents in which the perceived offender characteristics were reported. The sex of the offender was unknown in 7% of incidents, the race or ethnicity of the offender was unknown in 16% of incidents, and the age of the offender was unknown in 15% of incidents.
[c]Excludes persons of Hispanic origin (e.g., "white" refers to non-Hispanic whites and "black" refers to non-Hispanic blacks).
[d]If the victim perceived any of the offenders in a multiple offender incident to be of Hispanic origin, they are classified as Hispanic.
[e]Includes Native Hawaiians and Other Pacific Islanders, American Indians and Alaska Natives, and persons of two or more races.
[f]While 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, 2019.

Based on victims' perceptions of the offenders, the offender-to-population ratio shows that the percentage of violent incidents involving black offenders (25%) was 2.1 times the percentage of black persons (12%) in the population. The percentage of violent incidents involving white offenders (50%) was about four-fifths (0.8 times) the percentage of whites (62%) in the population, while the percentage of violent incidents involving Hispanic offenders (19%) was similar to the percentage of Hispanics in the population (17%). The percentage of violent incidents involving Asian offenders (1%) was about one-fifth (0.2 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 about double (1.9 times) the collective percentage of those races in the population.

The offender-to-victim ratio shows that the percentage of violent incidents involving black offenders (25%) was over twice (2.3 times) the percentage of incidents committed against black victims (11%). In contrast, the percentage of incidents involving white offenders (50%) was four-fifths (0.8 times) the percentage of incidents committed against white victims (62%), while the percentage involving Asian offenders was two-fifths (0.4 times) the percentage committed against Asian victims.

Persons ages 12 to 17 were more than 1.5 times more likely to be offenders (16%) or victims (15%) 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 (50%) or victims (56%) than their percentage of the population (72%).

Females were offenders in a greater percentage of violent incidents committed against females (28%) than against males (14%) (table 14). Males were offenders in a greater percentage of violent incidents committed against males (82%) than against females (69%).

Based on victims' perceptions, about 1.7 million violent incidents in 2019 were committed against white persons by offenders who were white, 346,260 violent incidents were committed against black persons by offenders who were black, and 334,600 violent incidents were committed against Hispanic persons by offenders who were Hispanic (table 15). There were 5.3 times as many

TABLE 14
Percent of violent incidents, by victim and offender sex, 2019

Victim sex	Number of violent incidents	Offender sex			
		Total	Male	Female	Both male and female
Total	5,074,160	100%	75.0% †	21.4% †	3.6%
Male*	2,410,380	100%	82.1	14.5	3.5
Female	2,663,770	100%	68.6 †	27.7 †	3.7

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 those incidents in which the perceived sex of the offender was reported. The sex of the offender was unknown in 7% of incidents, which is why the number of incidents reported here is only 93% as high as in table 13. See appendix table 17 for standard errors.

*Comparison group.

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

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2019.

TABLE 15
Number of violent incidents, by victim and offender race or ethnicity, 2019

Victim race/ethnicity	Number of violent incidents	Offender race/ethnicity			
		White[a]	Black[a]	Hispanic[b]	Other[a,c]
White[a]	2,796,710	1,722,230*	472,570 †	463,520 †	138,380 †
Black[a]	494,610	89,980 †	346,260*	43,730 †	14,640 † !
Hispanic	774,310	170,840 †	249,030	334,600*	19,840 †

Note: Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. An incident is a specific criminal act involving one or more victims. Offender race or ethnicity is based on victims' perceptions of offenders. Includes those violent incidents in which the perceived offender race or ethnicity was reported. Offender race or ethnicity was unknown in 16% of violent incidents, which is why the number of incidents reported here is only 84% as high as in table 13. See appendix table 18 for standard errors.

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

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

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

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

[b]If the victim perceived any of the offenders in a multiple offender incident to be of Hispanic origin, they are classified as Hispanic.

[c]Includes Asians, Native Hawaiians and Other Pacific Islanders, American Indians and Alaska Natives, persons of two or more races, and multiple offenders of various races.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2019.

violent incidents committed by black offenders against white victims (472,570) as were committed by white offenders against black victims (89,980).

The largest percentage of violent incidents committed against white, black, and Hispanic victims were committed by someone of the same race or ethnicity (table 16). Offenders were white in 62% of violent incidents committed against white victims, black in 70% of incidents committed against black victims, and Hispanic in 43% of incidents committed against Hispanic victims.

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 that was white (table 17). Among black victims, the percentage of violent incidents perceived to be committed by black offenders (70%) was 5.8 times higher than the percentage of black persons in the population (12%). The percentage of violent incidents committed against Hispanic victims by Hispanic offenders (43%) was 2.5 times higher than the percentage of Hispanics in the population (17%).

TABLE 16
Percent of violent incidents, by victim and offender race or ethnicity, 2019

Victim race/ ethnicity	Number of violent incidents	Offender race/ethnicity				
		Total	White[a]	Black[a]	Hispanic[b]	Other[a,c]
White[a]	2,796,710	100%	61.6%*	16.9% †	16.6% †	4.9% †
Black[a]	494,610	100%	18.2 †	70.0*	8.8 †	3.0 † !
Hispanic	774,310	100%	22.1 †	32.2 ‡	43.2*	2.6 †

Note: Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. An incident is a specific criminal act involving one or more victims. Offender race or ethnicity is based on victims' perceptions of offenders. Includes those violent incidents in which the perceived offender race or ethnicity was reported. Offender race or ethnicity was unknown in 16% of violent incidents, which is why the number of incidents reported here is only 84% as high as in table 13. See appendix table 19 for standard errors.

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

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

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

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

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

[b]If the victim perceived any of the offenders in a multiple offender incident to be of Hispanic origin, they are classified as Hispanic.

[c]Includes Asians, Native Hawaiians and Other Pacific Islanders, American Indians and Alaska Natives, persons of two or more races, and multiple offenders of various races.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2019.

TABLE 17
Percent of violent incidents and percent of the U.S. population, by victim and offender race or ethnicity, 2019

	Percent of violent incidents committed by offenders			Percent of the population[a]			Ratio of percentages	
Victim race/ ethnicity	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[b]	Offender of another race/ethnicity to population of another race/ethnicity[c]
White[d]	100%	61.6%	38.4%	100%	61.9%	38.1%	1.0	1.0
Black[d]	100%	70.0 †	30.0 †	100%	12.1	87.9	5.8	0.3
Hispanic	100%	43.2 †	56.8 †	100%	17.3	82.7	2.5	0.7

Note: Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. An incident is a specific criminal act involving one or more victims. Offender race or ethnicity is based on victims' perceptions of offenders. Includes those violent incidents in which the perceived offender race or ethnicity was reported. Offender race or ethnicity was unknown in 16% of violent incidents. See appendix table 20 for standard errors.

*Comparisons are between the percentage of the U.S. population of the same race or ethnicity and the percentage of violent incidents committed by offenders of the same race or ethnicity, and between the percentage of the U.S. population of another race or ethnicity and the percentage of violent incidents committed by offenders of another race or ethnicity.

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

[a]The National Crime Victimization Survey population represents persons age 12 or older living in non-institutionalized residential settings in the U.S.

[b]The percentage of incidents committed by offenders of the same race or ethnicity of the victim divided by the percentage of the U.S. population of the same race or ethnicity.

[c]The percentage of incidents committed by offenders of another race or ethnicity divided by the percentage of the U.S. population of another race or ethnicity.

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

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2019.

Prevalence estimates

The percentage of persons who experienced violent crime excluding simple assault declined from 2018 to 2019

Prevalence reflects the number or percentage of unique persons who were crime victims, or of unique households that experienced crime. Based on the 2019 survey, 1.10% of all persons age 12 or older experienced one or more violent victimizations, which was not a statistically significant change from the percentage in 2018 (1.18%) but was higher than in 2015 (0.98%) (table 18). The percentage of persons who experienced rape or sexual assault declined from 0.13% in 2018 to 0.08% in 2019, but there was not a statistically significant

change in the percentage of persons who experienced robbery, aggravated assault, or simple assault.

After increasing 22% from 2015 (0.41%) to 2018 (0.50%), the percentage of U.S. residents age 12 or older who were victims of violent crime excluding simple assault decreased 12% (to 0.44%) in 2019. The number of victims of violent crime excluding simple assault fell from 1.4 million in 2018 to 1.2 million persons age 12 or older in 2019. This was largely driven by a decrease in the number of victims of rape or sexual assault.

Prevalence rates declined from 2018 to 2019 for selected characteristics of violent crime. The percentage of persons who were victims of domestic violence declined (from 0.23% to 0.19%), as did the percentage of persons who experienced violent crime involving injury (from 0.31% to 0.27%).

TABLE 18
Number and percent of persons who were victims of violent crime, by type of crime, 2015-2019

Type of crime	Number of victims[a]					Percent of persons[b]				
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019*	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019*
Total violent crime[c]	2,650,670†	2,882,320	3,106,340	3,254,250	3,059,060	0.98% †	1.06%	1.14%	1.18%	1.10%
Rape/sexual assault[d]	204,000	162,940	208,960	347,090 †	212,230	0.08	0.06	0.08	0.13 †	0.08
Robbery	375,280	312,310	402,430	363,210	337,720	0.14	0.11	0.15	0.13	0.12
Assault	2,175,520 †	2,497,500	2,595,780	2,668,820	2,586,170	0.81 †	0.92	0.95	0.97	0.93
Aggravated assault	560,720 †	680,770	646,540	694,260	697,190	0.21 ‡	0.25	0.24	0.25	0.25
Simple assault	1,690,190 †	1,903,860	2,024,880	2,058,870	1,965,410	0.63 ‡	0.70	0.74	0.75	0.71
Violent crime excluding simple assault[e]	1,099,400	1,123,190	1,225,800	1,367,270 ‡	1,216,400	0.41%	0.41%	0.45%	0.50% ‡	0.44%
Selected characteristics of violent crime										
Domestic violence[f]	493,310	514,350	559,820	636,540 †	521,870	0.18%	0.19%	0.21%	0.23% †	0.19%
Intimate partner violence[g]	310,090	273,890	308,560	368,980	310,320	0.12	0.10	0.11	0.13	0.11
Stranger violence[h]	1,117,340 †	1,276,710	1,370,020	1,411,500	1,393,650	0.41 †	0.47	0.50	0.51	0.50
Violent crime involving injury	778,300	663,920	722,560	841,280	735,430	0.29	0.24	0.27	0.31 ‡	0.27
Violent crime involving a weapon	644,370 †	767,320	776,770	838,630	788,920	0.24 ‡	0.28	0.29	0.30	0.28

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 34 for population numbers and appendix table 21 for standard errors.
*Comparison year.
†Difference with comparison year is significant at the 95% confidence level.
‡Difference with comparison year is significant at the 90% confidence level.
[a]Number of persons age 12 or older who experienced at least one violent victimization during the year.
[b]Percentage of persons age 12 or older who experienced at least one violent victimization during the year.
[c]Excludes homicide because the National Crime Victimization Survey is based on interviews with victims.
[d]See *Methodology* for details on the measurement of rape or sexual assault in the NCVS.
[e]Includes rape or sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault; this category was called serious violent crime prior to *Criminal Victimization, 2018*.
[f]Includes the subset of violent victimizations that were committed by intimate partners or family members.
[g]Includes the subset of domestic-violence victimizations that were committed by intimate partners, which include current or former spouses, boyfriends, or girlfriends.
[h]Includes the subset of violent victimizations that were committed by someone unknown to the victim.
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2015-2019.

Between 2018 and 2019, the number of white or Asian violent-crime victims decreased, and the number of Hispanic victims increased

Based on the 2019 survey, an estimated 1.17% of males (1.6 million) and 1.04% of females (1.5 million) were the victim of at least one violent crime (table 19). Prevalence rates decreased for some demographic groups from 2018 to 2019. The percentage of females who were victims of violent crime decreased from 1.16% in 2018 to 1.04% in 2019. The percentage of whites who were victims decreased from 1.19% in 2018 to 1.07% in 2019, and the percentage of Asians who were victims declined from 0.67% to 0.42% during this time period. From 2018 to 2019, the prevalence of violent victimization declined for persons ages 35 to 49 (from 1.27% to 1.06%). The prevalence of violent victimization also decreased among persons who were divorced (from 1.81% to 1.54%) or were widows or widowers (from 0.93% to 0.60%).

From 2018 to 2019, the portion of Hispanic persons who were victims of violent crime increased from 1.05% to 1.28%. There were no other statistically significant increases in the prevalence of violent victimization by demographic groups from 2018 to 2019.

The percentage and number of households that experienced property crime decreased from 2018 to 2019

The 2019 survey found that 6.76% of all households (8.5 million) experienced one or more property victimizations, down from 7.27% (9.1 million) in 2018 (table 20). This decline was driven in part by a decrease in the rate of burglary. The percentage of households experiencing burglary decreased from 1.07% in 2018 to 0.82% in 2019, a decline of 23%. The prevalence of motor-vehicle theft remained relatively stable from 2018 to 2019.

TABLE 19
Number and percent of persons who were victims of violent crime, by demographic characteristics of victims, 2018 and 2019

Victim demographic characteristic	Number of victims[a]		Percent of persons[b]	
	2018	2019*	2018	2019*
Total	3,254,250	3,059,060	1.18%	1.10%
Sex				
Male	1,615,610	1,579,530	1.21%	1.17%
Female	1,638,640 ‡	1,479,540	1.16 ‡	1.04
Race/ethnicity				
White[c]	2,047,640 †	1,836,520	1.19% †	1.07%
Black[c]	416,850	367,030	1.26	1.10
Hispanic	493,520 ‡	610,690	1.05 ‡	1.28
Asian[c]	115,510 ‡	73,870	0.67 †	0.42
Other[c,d]	180,730	170,950	2.79	2.53
Age				
12-17	377,420	400,830	1.51%	1.61%
18-24	484,710	504,420	1.62	1.70
25-34	684,250	677,100	1.52	1.50
35-49	779,070 †	651,210	1.27 †	1.06
50-64	675,580	612,010	1.07	0.98
65 or older	253,230	213,490	0.49	0.40
Marital status				
Never married	1,572,480	1,567,440	1.62%	1.60%
Married	899,040	820,940	0.70	0.63
Widow/ widower	140,520 †	90,700	0.93 †	0.60
Divorced	495,460 ‡	417,300	1.81 ‡	1.54
Separated	137,510	156,050	2.68	3.14

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 34 for population numbers and appendix table 22 for standard errors.

*Comparison year.

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

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

[a]Number of persons age 12 or older who experienced at least one violent victimization during the year.

[b]Percentage of persons age 12 or older who experienced at least one violent victimization during the year.

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

[d]Includes 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 and 2019.

TABLE 20
Number and percent of households victimized, by type of property crime, 2015-2019

Type of property crime	Number of households victimized[a]					Percent of households victimized[b]				
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019*	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019*
Total	10,030,510	9,825,060	9,145,690 †	9,080,490 †	8,545,770	7.60% †	7.37% †	7.43% †	7.27% †	6.76%
Burglary/trespassing[c]	2,175,380	2,037,320	1,842,730 †	1,851,420 †	1,537,190	1.65% †	1.53% †	1.50% †	1.48% †	1.22%
Burglary[d]	1,562,130	1,455,720	1,273,410 †	1,333,600 †	1,040,730	1.18 †	1.09 †	1.03 †	1.07 †	0.82
Trespassing[e]	707,910	671,650	639,620 †	585,190	530,440	0.54 †	0.50 †	0.52 †	0.47	0.42
Motor-vehicle theft	465,650	470,880	438,860	424,360	411,140	0.35%	0.35%	0.36%	0.34%	0.33%
Other theft[f]	7,941,030	7,803,350	7,330,960 ‡	7,261,840	6,991,800	6.02% †	5.85% †	5.96% †	5.82% †	5.53%

Note: Details may not sum to totals because a household may experience multiple types of crime. The number of property crimes should not be compared from 2017, 2018, or 2019 to 2016 or 2015, as the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) household weighting adjustment was updated for 2017 onward, which decreased the number of estimated households by about 8%. Property crime rates are unaffected by this change. See *Methodology* for details. See appendix table 35 for number of households and appendix table 23 for standard errors.

*Comparison year.

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

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

[a]Number of households that experienced at least one property victimization during the year.

[b]Percentage of households that experienced at least one property victimization during the year.

[c]Called household burglary prior to *Criminal Victimization, 2018*. 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), but does not include trespassing on land.

[d]Includes only crimes where the offender committed or attempted a theft. Estimates differ from those previously published in the *Criminal Victimization, 2018* report because a coding error that affected the generation of those earlier estimates has been corrected.

[e]Includes crimes where the offender did not commit or attempt a theft. Does not include trespassing on land. Estimates differ from those previously published in the *Criminal Victimization, 2018* report because a coding error that affected the generation of those earlier estimates has been corrected.

[f]Includes the taking or attempted unlawful taking of property or cash without personal contact with the victim. Incidents involving theft of property from within the same household would classify as theft if the offender has a legal right to be in the house (such as a maid, delivery person, or guest). If the offender has no legal right to be in the house, the incident would classify as a burglary.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2015-2019.

Prevalence of serious crime

Tables 21 and 22 in this report present a person-based prevalence measure to show the number and percentage of persons who were victims of a *serious crime*. This 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 or attempted robbery

- **Aggravated assault**: completed aggravated assault with injury, and attempted or 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**.

The measure of serious crime attributes a completed burglary victimization 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 2018 to 2019

There were 880,000 fewer victims of serious crimes in 2019 than in 2018, a 19% drop (table 21). Serious crimes are those for which an offender can generally be charged with a felony offense. Based on the 2019 survey, 1.36% of persons age 12 or older (3.8 million) experienced at least one serious crime, down from 1.68% (4.6 million) in 2018. The decline in serious crime was driven primarily by a decrease in serious property crime, especially a decline in completed burglary. The percentage of persons age 12 or older who were victims of serious property crime declined from 1.25% in 2018 to 0.96% in 2019. The percentage of persons age 12 or older who were victims of completed burglary declined from 0.98% in 2018 to 0.73% in 2019.

From 2018 to 2019, the percentage of persons age 12 or older who were victims of completed or attempted rape or of completed sexual assault with injury or force declined from 0.09% to 0.06%, a drop of more than 85,000 victims. There were no other statistically significant changes in serious violent crime from 2018 to 2019.

TABLE 21
Number and percent of persons who were victims of serious crime, 2015-2019

Type of crime	Number of victims[a]					Percent of persons[b]				
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019*	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019*
Total serious crime[c]	4,793,040 †	4,708,410 †	4,529,520 †	4,636,730 †	3,756,490	1.78% †	1.73% †	1.66% †	1.68% †	1.36%
Serious violent crime[d]	1,063,530	1,092,700	1,170,460	1,277,820	1,173,030	0.39%	0.40%	0.43%	0.46%	0.42%
Rape/sexual assault excl. threats and no-force contact	164,880	131,760	144,280	254,320 †	168,860	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.09 †	0.06
Robbery	375,280	312,310	402,430	363,210	337,720	0.14	0.11	0.15	0.13	0.12
Aggravated assault	560,720 †	680,770	646,540	694,260	697,190	0.21 ‡	0.25	0.24	0.25	0.25
Serious property crime[e]	3,824,550 †	3,693,820 †	3,452,530 †	3,443,770 †	2,662,370	1.42% †	1.36% †	1.27% †	1.25% †	0.96%
Completed burglary	3,083,640 †	2,973,890 †	2,736,910 †	2,691,120 †	2,016,280	1.14 †	1.09 †	1.00 †	0.98 †	0.73
Completed motor-vehicle theft	801,770	802,270	746,630	794,040	663,430	0.30	0.29	0.27	0.29	0.24

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.
†Difference with comparison year is significant at the 95% confidence level.
‡Difference with comparison year is significant at the 90% confidence level.
[a]Number of persons age 12 or older who experienced at least one serious crime during the year.
[b]Percentage of persons age 12 or older who experienced at least one serious crime during the year.
[c]Includes persons who were a victim of a serious violent crime or whose household experienced a completed burglary or completed motor-vehicle theft. For these crimes, offenders can generally be charged with a felony offense.
[d]Includes completed rape or attempted rape, sexual assault with serious or minor injuries, completed forced sexual assault without injury, completed or attempted robbery, completed aggravated assault with injury, and attempted or threatened aggravated assault with a weapon. Excludes simple assault, threatened rape or sexual assault, and unwanted sexual contact (not rape) without force.
[e]Includes 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 victimization to each person age 12 or older in the household. Completed motor-vehicle-theft victimizations were attributed to persons only when they were age 12 or older and were the reference person for their household or were related to the reference person.
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2015-2019.

From 2018 to 2019, the percentage of whites and blacks who were victims of serious crime decreased

Based on the 2019 survey, 1.44% of males (1.9 million males) and 1.28% of females (1.8 million females) were victims of serious crime (table 22), which represented a decline from 2018 for both sexes. In 2019, the prevalence of serious crime was higher for males than for females.

The percentage of white persons age 12 or older who experienced serious crime declined from 1.57% in 2018 to 1.23% in 2019. The percentage of black persons declined from 2.21% to 1.57%. The percentage of Hispanics who were victims of serious crime in 2019 (1.70%) was higher than the percentage of whites (1.23%) or Asians (0.79%).

The prevalence of serious crime decreased from 2018 to 2019 among persons ages 12 to 17 (from 1.95% to 1.46%), 35 to 49 (from 1.82% to 1.30%), 50 to 64 (from 1.60% to 1.23%), and 65 or older (from 1.26% to 1.00%). In 2019, the percentage of persons ages 18 to 24 (1.84%) who experienced serious crime was higher than the percentage of persons ages 35 to 49 (1.30%), 50 to 64 (1.23%), and 65 or older (1.00%).

Never-married persons, married persons, widows or widowers, and divorced persons all experienced declines in serious crime from 2018 to 2019. In 2019, the prevalence of serious crime for married persons (1.04%) was lower than the prevalence for never-married (1.62%), divorced (1.84%), or separated (2.58%) persons.

TABLE 22
Number and percent of persons who were victims of serious crime, by demographic characteristics of victims, 2018 and 2019

Victim demographic characteristic	Number of victims[a]		Percent of persons[b]	
	2018	2019*	2018	2019*
Total	4,636,730 †	3,756,490	1.68% †	1.36%
Sex				
Male	2,307,130 †	1,935,310	1.72% †	1.44%
Female	2,329,600 †	1,821,170	1.65 †	1.28
Race/ethnicity				
White[c]	2,687,680 †	2,103,410	1.57% †	1.23%
Black[c]	732,020 †	522,790	2.21 †	1.57
Hispanic	889,800	815,790	1.89	1.70
Asian[c]	124,380	136,990	0.72	0.79
Other[c,d]	202,860	177,510	3.13	2.63
Age				
12-17	485,480 ‡	364,230	1.95% †	1.46%
18-24	553,530	545,930	1.86	1.84
25-34	831,150	746,950	1.85	1.65
35-49	1,115,800 †	798,510	1.82 †	1.30
50-64	1,004,830 †	769,840	1.60 †	1.23
65 or older	645,940 ‡	531,020	1.26 †	1.00
Marital status				
Never married	1,920,450 †	1,584,980	1.98% †	1.62%
Married	1,585,130 †	1,353,800	1.23 †	1.04
Widow/widower	297,020 †	183,680	1.96 †	1.21
Divorced	652,090 †	501,530	2.38 †	1.84
Separated	170,380	128,320	3.32	2.58

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* text box for more information, page 22). See appendix table 25 for standard errors.

*Comparison year.

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

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

[a]Number of persons age 12 or older who experienced at least one serious victimization during the year.

[b]Percentage of persons age 12 or older who experienced at least one serious victimization during the year.

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

[d]Includes 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 and 2019.

Additional NCVS estimates

Additional NCVS victimization or incident estimates are included in tables 23 through 30.

TABLE 23
Percent of violent victimizations reported to police, by completed, attempted, and threatened crimes, 2015-2019

Violent crime	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019[a]
Total	46.5%	43.9%	44.9%	42.6%	40.9%
Completed	55.6 ‡	48.8	50.4	47.5	46.3
Attempted	47.6	42.9	42.5	44.8	41.8
Threatened	36.6	41.6	43.0	37.3	36.6

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 26 for standard errors.
*Comparison year.
‡Difference with comparison year is significant at the 90% confidence level.
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2015-2019.

TABLE 24
Number and rate of violent victimizations, by victim's veteran and citizenship status, 2018 and 2019

	2018		2019[a]	
Victim veteran and citizenship status	Number	Rate per 1,000[a]	Number	Rate per 1,000[a]
Total violent victimizations[b]	6,385,520	23.2	5,813,410	21.0
Veteran status[c]				
Veteran[d]	378,300	20.7	347,370	19.0
Non-veteran[e]	5,115,180	22.2	4,525,550	19.5
Citizenship status				
U.S. citizen	6,163,570	23.9	5,499,420	21.2
U.S.-born citizen[f]	5,900,190	25.1	5,296,270	22.4
Naturalized U.S. citizen	263,380	11.6	203,150	8.8
Non-U.S. citizen	196,350	12.5	267,700	17.7
U.S.-born[f]	5,900,190	25.1	5,296,270	22.4
Foreign-born[g]	459,730	11.9	470,850	12.3

Note: Details may not sum to totals due to rounding and missing data. See appendix table 27 for standard errors.
*Comparison year.
[a]Rate is per 1,000 persons age 12 or older.
[b]Includes rape or sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, and simple assault. Includes threatened, attempted, and completed occurrences of those crimes. Statistically significant differences for the total victimization numbers and rates are presented using the Balanced Repeated Replication method. Generalized variance function parameters were used to calculate statistically significant differences for the rest of the table.
[c]Includes persons age 18 or older.
[d]Veterans include persons currently or previously on active duty. Because the NCVS is a household-based survey and active-duty military personnel are more likely to be out of the household at the time of data collection, most veterans in the sample are former active-duty military personnel.
[e]Non-veterans are persons who never served in the U.S. Armed Forces or who completed training in the Reserves or National Guard only.
[f]Persons born in the U.S., in a U.S. territory, or abroad to U.S. parents.
[g]Naturalized U.S. citizens or non-U.S. citizens.
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2018 and 2019.

TABLE 25
Firearm violence, 2018 and 2019

	2018	2019[a]
Total violent incidents[a]	5,954,090	5,440,680
Firearm incidents	427,730	440,830
Total violent victimizations[b]	6,385,520	5,813,410
Firearm victimizations	470,840	481,950
Rate of firearm victimization[c]	1.7	1.7
Firearm victimizations reported to police		
Number	310,310	290,790
Percent of all firearm victimizations	65.9%	60.3%

Note: Includes violent crimes in which the offender possessed, showed, or used a firearm. See appendix table 28 for standard errors.
*Comparison year.
[a]An incident is a specific criminal act involving one or more victims.
[b]Each victimization represents one person involved in an incident. Statistically significant differences for the total violent victimization numbers are presented using the Balanced Repeated Replication method. Generalized variance function parameters were used to calculate statistically significant differences for the rest of the table.
[c]Rate is per 1,000 persons age 12 or older. See appendix table 34 for population numbers.
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2018 and 2019.

TABLE 26

Percent and number of violent incidents excluding simple assault, by total population and victim and offender demographic characteristics, 2019

Demographic characteristic	Population[a]	Number of violent incidents Offender[b]	Number of violent incidents Victim	Percent of population*[a]	Percent of violent incidents Offender[b]	Percent of violent incidents Victim	Ratio of percentages Offender to victim	Ratio of percentages Offender to population	Ratio of percentages Victim to population
Total	276,872,470	1,871,370	1,871,370	100%	100%	100%	1.0	1.0	1.0
Sex									
Male	134,693,660	1,467,020	934,150	48.6%	84.1% †	49.9%	1.7	1.7	1.0
Female	142,178,810	224,500	937,220	51.4	12.9 †	50.1	0.3	0.3	1.0
Both male and female offenders	~	52,070	~	~	3.0	~	~	~	~
Race/ethnicity									
White[c]	171,423,480	769,430	1,045,300	61.9%	47.7% †	55.9%	0.9	0.8	0.9
Black[c]	33,397,100	399,860	225,130	12.1	24.8 †	12.0	2.1	2.1	1.0
Hispanic[d]	47,890,870	371,010	432,770	17.3	23.0 †	23.1 †	1.0	1.3	1.3
Asian[c]	17,401,410	8,750 !	33,200 !	6.3	0.5 †!	1.8 †!	0.3	0.1	0.3
Other[c,e]	6,759,600	48,580	134,960	2.4	3.0	7.2 †	0.4	1.2	3.0
Multiple offenders of various races[c]	~	16,680 !	~	~	1.0 !	~	~	~	~
Age									
11 or younger[f]	~	11,890 !	~	~	0.7% !	~	~	~	~
12-17	24,941,440	214,650	240,970	9.0%	13.5 †	12.9%	1.1	1.5	1.4
18-29	52,798,870	556,840	608,640	19.1	35.1 †	32.5 †	1.1	1.8	1.7
30 or older	199,132,160	739,660	1,021,760	71.9	46.6 †	54.6 †	0.9	0.6	0.8
Multiple offenders of various ages	~	63,000	~	~	4.0	~	~	~	~

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 29 for standard errors.
*Comparison group.
†Difference with comparison group is significant at the 95% confidence level.
! Interpret with caution. Estimate is based on 10 or fewer sample cases or coefficient of variation is greater than 50%.
~Not applicable.
[a]The National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) population represents persons age 12 or older living in non-institutionalized residential settings in the U.S.
[b]Includes those incidents in which the perceived offender characteristics were reported. The sex of the offender was unknown in 7% of incidents, the race or ethnicity of the offender was unknown in 14% of incidents, and the age of the offender was unknown in 15% of incidents.
[c]Excludes persons of Hispanic origin (e.g., "white" refers to non-Hispanic whites and "black" refers to non-Hispanic blacks).
[d]If the victim perceived any of the offenders in a multiple offender incident to be of Hispanic origin, they are classified as Hispanic.
[e]Includes Native Hawaiians and Other Pacific Islanders, American Indians and Alaska Natives, and persons of two or more races.
[f]While 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, 2019.

TABLE 27

Percent of violent incidents excluding simple assault, by victim and offender sex, 2019

Victim sex	Number of violent incidents	Offender sex Total	Offender sex Male	Offender sex Female	Offender sex Both male and female
Total	1,743,590	100%	84.1%	12.9%	3.0%
Male*	837,110	100%	87.7	9.1	3.3
Female	906,480	100%	80.9	16.4 †	2.7

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 those incidents in which the perceived sex of the offender was reported. The sex of the offender was unknown in 7% of incidents which is why the number of incidents is only 93% as high as in table 26. See appendix table 30 for standard errors.
*Comparison group.
†Difference with comparison group is significant at the 95% confidence level.
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2019.

TABLE 28
Number of violent incidents excluding simple assault, by victim and offender race or ethnicity, 2019

Victim race/ethnicity	Number of violent incidents	Offender race/ethnicity			
		White[a]	Black[a]	Hispanic[b]	Other[a,c]
White[a]	937,010	595,770*	127,350 †	181,040 †	32,850 †
Black[a]	183,660	17,690 † !	143,090*	15,840 † !	7,040 † !
Hispanic	356,470	78,950 †	99,070	167,610*	10,850 † !

Note: Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. An incident is a specific criminal act involving one or more victims. Offender race or ethnicity is based on victims' perceptions of offenders. Includes those violent incidents in which the perceived offender race or ethnicity was reported. Offender race or ethnicity was unknown in 14% of violent incidents excluding simple assault which is why the number of incidents is only 86% as high as in table 26. See appendix table 31 for standard errors.

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

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

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

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

[b]If the victim perceived any of the offenders in a multiple offender incident to be of Hispanic origin, they are classified as Hispanic.

[c]Includes Asians, 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, 2019.

TABLE 29
Percent of violent incidents excluding simple assault, by victim and offender race or ethnicity, 2019

Victim race/ethnicity	Number of violent incidents	Offender race/ethnicity				
		Total	White[a]	Black[a]	Hispanic[b]	Other[a,c]
White[a]	937,010	100%	63.6%*	13.6% †	19.3% †	3.5% †
Black[a]	183,660	100%	9.6 † !	77.9*	8.6 † !	3.8 † !
Hispanic	356,470	100%	22.1 †	27.8 †	47.0*	3.0 † !

Note: Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. An incident is a specific criminal act involving one or more victims. Offender race or ethnicity is based on victims' perceptions of offenders. Includes those violent incidents in which the perceived offender race or ethnicity was reported. Offender race or ethnicity was unknown in 14% of violent incidents excluding simple assault which is why the number of incidents is only 86% as high as in table 26. See appendix table 32 for standard errors.

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

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

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

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

[b]If the victim perceived any of the offenders in a multiple offender incident to be of Hispanic origin, they are classified as Hispanic.

[c]Includes Asians, 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, 2019.

TABLE 30
Percent of violent incidents excluding simple assault and percent of the U.S. population, by victim and offender race or ethnicity, 2019

Victim race/ ethnicity	Percent of violent incidents committed by offenders			Percent of the U.S. population[a]			Ratio of percentages	
	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[b]	Offender of another race/ethnicity to population of another race/ethnicity[c]
White[d]	100%	63.6%	36.4%	100%	61.9%	38.1%	1.0	1.0
Black[d]	100%	77.9 †	22.1 †	100%	12.1	87.9	6.5	0.3
Hispanic	100%	47.0 †	53.0 †	100%	17.3	82.7	2.7	0.6

Note: Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. An incident is a specific criminal act involving one or more victims. Offender race or ethnicity is based on victims' perceptions of offenders. Includes those violent incidents in which the perceived offender race or ethnicity was reported. Offender race or ethnicity was unknown in 14% of violent incidents excluding simple assault. See appendix table 33 for standard errors.

*Comparisons are between the percentage of the U.S. population of the same race or ethnicity and the percentage of violent incidents committed by offenders of the same race or ethnicity, and between the percentage of the U.S. population of another race or ethnicity and the percentage of violent incidents committed by offenders of another race or ethnicity.

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

[a]The National Crime Victimization Survey population represents persons age 12 or older living in non-institutionalized residential settings in the U.S.

[b]The percentage of incidents committed by offenders of the same race or ethnicity of the victim divided by the percentage of the U.S. population of the same race or ethnicity.

[c]The percentage of incidents committed by offenders of another race or ethnicity divided by the percentage of the U.S. population of another race or ethnicity.

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

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2019.

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 2019 survey covers crimes experienced from July 1, 2018 to November 30, 2019, and March 15, 2019 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. It collects data both on crimes reported and not reported to police. Unless specified otherwise, estimates in this report include threatened, attempted, and completed crimes. In addition to providing annual level and change estimates on criminal victimization, the NCVS is the primary source of information on the nature of criminal victimization incidents.

Survey respondents provide information about themselves (including age, sex, race, 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 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 sampled housing unit is normally the most responsible and knowledgeable household member, this person is generally designated as the reference person and household respondent. However, a household respondent does not have to be one of the household members who owns or rents the unit.

In the NCVS, a household is defined as a group of persons who all reside at a sampled address. Persons are considered household members when the sampled address is their usual place of residence at the time of the interview and when they have no primary place of residence elsewhere. Once selected, households remain in the sample for 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 full 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 or 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. Victimization numbers show the total number of times that people or households are victimized by crime. For crimes affecting persons, NCVS victimization rates are estimated by dividing the number of victimizations that occur during a specified time (T) by the population at risk for those victimizations and 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.[7] 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 3, tables 1 through 10, table 12, and tables 23 through 25 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. For example, if two people were robbed during the same incident, this crime would be counted as one incident and two victimizations. Incident estimates are presented in tables 13 through 17, and tables 25 through 30 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 the latter 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 unique victims. For example, a person who experienced two robberies within the past year would be counted twice in the victimization rate but only once in the prevalence rate. Prevalence rates are estimated by dividing the number of unique victims or victimized households in the specified population by the total number of persons or households in the population and multiplying the rate by 100, yielding the percentage of the population victimized at least once in a period.

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[7]In the NCVS, personal crimes are 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 are burglary, residential trespassing, motor-vehicle theft, and other theft.

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

Prevalence rates are presented in figures 1 and 2, and tables 18 through 22 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 20 presents property-crime prevalence rates at the household level, and table 21 presents serious property-crime prevalence rates at the personal 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, September 2013).

Non-response and weighting adjustments

The 2019 NCVS data file includes 155,076 household interviews. Overall, 71% of eligible households completed interviews. Within participating households, interviews with 249,008 persons were completed in 2019, representing an 83% response rate among eligible persons from responding households.

Victimizations that occurred outside of the U.S. were excluded from this report. In 2019, about 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 to 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 2019 data, series victimizations accounted for 1.4% of all victimizations and 3.1% of all violent victimizations. Additional information on the enumeration of series victimizations is detailed in the report *Methods for Counting High-Frequency Repeat Victimizations in the National Crime Victimization Survey* (NCJ 237308, BJS, 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*. Rates are unaffected by this change in weighting methodology because both the numerator and denominator are equally affected. Comparisons of the number of households that were victimized between 2017 and prior years are inappropriate due to this change in weighting methodology. 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 the *Non-response and weighting adjustments* section in this methodology and *National Crime Victimization Survey, 2016 Technical Documentation* (NCJ 251442, BJS, December 2017).

Changes to the classification of urban, suburban, and rural areas

Beginning in 2019, the NCVS employed a new method for classifying geographical areas (see *Classification of urban, suburban, and rural areas in the National Crime Victimization Survey* on pp. 12-15). All census blocks not in urbanized areas or urbanized clusters, as defined by the Census Bureau, are classified as rural, consistent with the Census Bureau's definition of rural. Census blocks within cities or Census-designated places that meet certain criteria based on population and density are classified as urban (see appendix table 36), while all other census blocks in urbanized areas or urban clusters are classified as suburban.

Classifications of urban places are based on population size, weighted housing-unit density, and the Census Bureau's designations of urbanized areas and urban clusters, using data from the 2010 Census. Housing-unit density is the number of housing units per square mile in a given area. Weighted housing-unit density, under BJS's approach, is the weighted average of the housing-unit densities for all census tracts in an area, with the tracts weighted by their number of housing units. Housing-unit addresses are converted into geographical coordinates through a process called geocoding. Housing units that cannot be geocoded are imputed. For more information on imputation procedures, see *National Crime Victimization Survey, 2016 Technical Documentation* (NCJ 251442, BJS, December 2017).

Table 31 shows the 2019 U.S. resident population for those age 12 or older and the number of households in each category (urban, suburban, rural) under both the new and historical classifications. About one-third of the U.S. resident population age 12 or older were classified as residing in an urban area under the historical definition, compared to about one-eighth under the new definition. The percentage of the resident population classified as residing in a suburban area shifted from 53% to 69%, while the percentage classified as rural shifted from 14% to 19%. Similar shifts in the number of households were observed under the new classification.

Standard error computations

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

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

For complex sample designs, there are several methods that can be used to generate standard errors around a point estimate (e.g., numbers, percentages, and rates). In this report, generalized variance function (GVF) parameters and direct-variance estimation were used for variance estimation. Parameters are produced for GVFs that compute the variance of any crime estimate based on the value of that crime estimate. The GVF parameters are generated by fitting estimates and their relative variance to a regression model, using an iterative weighted least-squares procedure where the weight is the inverse of the square of the predicted relative variance. Compared to GVFs, direct-variance estimation is generally considered more accurate in approximating the true variance. In an effort to improve the quality and accurancy of NCVS estimates, BJS used direct-variance estimation instead of GVFs for tables 1

TABLE 31

Population and number of households, by old and new definition of location of residence, 2019

Location of residence	Old definition		New definition	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total U.S. resident population age 12 or older	276,900,000	100%	276,900,000	100%
Urban	92,450,000	33	33,910,000	12
Suburban	146,700,000	53	190,800,000	69
Rural	37,720,000	14	52,160,000	19
Number of households	126,400,000	100%	126,400,000	100%
Urban	43,770,000	35	15,900,000	13
Suburban	65,000,000	51	87,410,000	69
Rural	17,660,000	14	23,130,000	18

Note: Details may not sum to totals due to rounding.
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2019; and 2010 Census of Population and Housing and 2013 OMB Metropolitan Statistical Area designations.

and 2 (and for totals in tables 4, 9, 24, and 25 that are also presented in tables 1 and 2, and statistics in table 12 that are based on the new classification of urban, suburban, and rural areas).

To generate standard errors around the victimization estimates found in tables 1 and 2 (and totals in tables 4, 9, 24, and 25, and statistics in table 12 that are based on the new classification of urban, suburban, and rural areas), BJS used a specialized version of Balanced Repeated Replication (BRR) estimation using Fay's method.[8] BRR estimation is a type of direct-replication-variance estimation. Under replicate-variance-estimation, a set of replicate weights (e.g., the NCVS typically has a set consisting of 160 replicate weights) is used to capture the sampling variance. Fay's method is utilized for surveys that have rare outcomes in which the entire sample is necessary to properly estimate the variance. The standard error estimates for tables 1 and 2 (and totals in tables 4, 9, 24, and 25), estimated using BRR, differ from those previously reported in prior *Criminal Victimization* bulletins, which used GVF parameters. Year-to-year statistically significant differences may also vary from those previously reported. See table 32 for comparisons of significance testing between the two methods for 2014, 2015, 2016, and 2017 compared to 2018, as previously reported in *Criminal Victimization, 2018* (NCJ 253043, BJS, September 2019).

The U.S. Census Bureau produces GVF parameters for BJS, which account for aspects of the NCVS's complex sample design and represent the curve fitted to a selection of individual standard errors, using a specialized version of BRR based on Fay's method. GVFs express the variance as a function of the expected value of the survey estimate.[9] For more information on GVFs, see *National Crime Victimization Survey, 2016 Technical Documentation* (NCJ 251442, BJS, December 2017). Besides tables 1 and 2 (and totals in tables 4, 9, 24, and 25, and statistics in table 12 that are based on the new classification of urban, suburban, and rural areas), all standard errors for victimization and incident estimates in this report were generated using GVFs.

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[8]Fay, R. E. (1989). Theory and Application of Replicate Weighting for Variance Calculations. In *Proceedings of the Survey Research Methods Section, American Statistical Association*, 212-217.

[9]Wolter, K. M. (1984). An Investigation of Some Estimators of Variance for Systematic Sampling. *Journal of the American Statistical Association* 79, 781-790.

[10]Woodruff, R. S. (1971). A Simple Method for Approximating the Variance of a Complicated Estimate. *Journal of the American Statistical Association* 66, 411-414.

TABLE 32
Significant differences in the rate of victimizations, by variance-estimation method and type of crime, 2014-2017 versus 2018

Type of crime	2014 GVF	2014 BRR	2015 GVF	2015 BRR	2016 GVF	2016 BRR	2017 GVF	2017 BRR	2018* GVF	2018* BRR
Violent crime	‡	‡	†	†	†	†			~	~
Rape/sexual assault	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	~	~
Robbery									~	~
Assault			†	†					~	~
Aggravated assault				†					~	~
Simple assault	‡		†	‡					~	~
Violent crime excluding simple assault			†	†	†	†		†	~	~
Property crime	†	†			†	†			~	~
Burglary/trespassing					†	‡			~	~
Burglary	†	‡							~	~
Trespassing									~	~
Motor-vehicle theft									~	~
Other theft	†	†			†	†			~	~

Note: In this report, standard error estimates for tables 1 and 2 were computed using Balanced Repeated Replication, while estimates reported in prior *Criminal Victimization* bulletins used generalized-variance function parameters. Year-to-year statistically significant differences vary by method in some cases, as shown in this table.
*Comparison year.
†Difference with comparison year is significant at the 95% confidence level.
‡Difference with comparison year is significant at the 90% confidence level.
~Not applicable as 2018 is the comparison year.
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2014-2018.

To generate standard errors around prevalence estimates, BJS used BRR and Taylor Series Linearization (TSL) methods. The TSL method directly estimates variances through a linearized function by combining variance estimates from the stratum and primary sampling units (PSUs) used to sample households and persons.[10] In the NCVS, the design parameters used for computing TSL variances are PSUEDOSTRATA (stratum) and HALFSAMPLE (PSU). These design parameters are available for all years except the first half of 1993 and all of 2016; therefore, BRR methods were used for 2016 prevalence estimates.

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

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 increases or decreases passed a test at either the 0.05 level (95% confidence level) or 0.10 level (90% confidence level) of significance. Figures and tables in this report should be referenced for testing on specific findings.

Estimates and standard errors of the estimates 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 2019 NCVS, the rate of violent victimization reported to police, excluding simple assault, in 2019 was 3.4 victimizations per 1,000 persons age 12 or older (see appendix table 3). Using the GVFs, BJS determined that the estimated victimization rate has a standard error of 0.38 (see appendix table 3). 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 3.4 estimate from 2019 is 3.4 ± (0.38 x 1.96) or (2.63 to 4.13). 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 for the 22 most populous states. At the same time, the sample was adjusted to reflect the U.S. population counts in the 2010 decennial census. These changes resulted in a historically large number of new households and first-time interviews in the first half of 2016 and produced challenges in comparing 2016 results to prior data years.

Working with the U.S. Census Bureau, BJS subsequently devised the methodology that was used to create the revised 2016 NCVS data file. The result was revised criminal victimization estimates that were nationally representative for 2016 and could be compared with prior and future years. 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, 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_bsq.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 victimization:

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

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

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

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

   d. by grabbing, punching, or choking

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

f. any face-to-face threats

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

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

a. someone you did not know

b. a casual acquaintance

c. someone you know well?

Respondents may screen into a CIR if they respond affirmatively to another short-cue screening question. For instance, a separate screening question cues respondents to think of attacks or threats that took place in specific locations, such as at home, work, or school. Respondents who recall a sexual victimization that occurred at home, work, or school and answer affirmatively would be administered a CIR even if they did not respond affirmatively to the screening question targeting sexual victimization.

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

- rape

- attempted rape

- sexual assault other than rape or attempted rape

- verbal threat of rape

- verbal threat of sexual assault other than rape

- unwanted sexual contact with force (e.g., grabbing or fondling)

- unwanted sexual contact without force (e.g., grabbing or fondling).

If the victim selects one of the following response options to describe the attack, he or she is also classified as a

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

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

Note: Victim is determined to be present in all measures of rape and sexual assault.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2019.

victim of rape or sexual assault if the injuries suffered as a result of the incident are described as—

- rape

- attempted rape

- sexual assault other than rape or attempted rape.

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

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

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

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

APPENDIX TABLE 1
Estimates and standard errors for figure 1: Percent of U.S. residents age 12 or older who were victims of violent crime excluding simple assault, 1993-2019

| | Number of persons | | Percent of persons | | | |
| | | | | | 95% confidence interval | |
Year	Estimate	Standard error	Estimate	Standard error	Lower bound	Upper bound
1993	2,654,090	50,781	1.26%	0.023%	1.213%	1.305%
1994	2,965,900	90,291	1.39	0.040	1.315	1.472
1995	2,514,400	83,061	1.17	0.036	1.101	1.242
1996	2,278,270	82,498	1.05	0.035	0.981	1.121
1997	2,306,400	100,289	1.05	0.040	0.972	1.132
1998	2,022,980	104,805	0.91	0.043	0.830	1.002
1999	1,821,830	70,205	0.81	0.032	0.751	0.876
2000	1,622,850	82,634	0.72	0.035	0.650	0.787
2001	1,448,910	76,785	0.63	0.032	0.571	0.699
2002	1,222,940	61,350	0.53	0.025	0.481	0.580
2003	1,277,400	67,957	0.53	0.025	0.486	0.586
2004	1,276,560	77,171	0.53	0.031	0.471	0.592
2005	1,238,410	70,482	0.51	0.027	0.455	0.563
2006	--	--	--	--	--	--
2007	1,210,660	69,266	0.48	0.028	0.431	0.542
2008	1,210,980	64,122	0.48	0.026	0.431	0.534
2009	1,107,630	63,144	0.44	0.024	0.391	0.486
2010	1,094,280	74,952	0.43	0.029	0.374	0.488
2011	1,205,460	60,858	0.47	0.022	0.427	0.513
2012	1,271,770	74,512	0.49	0.027	0.434	0.542
2013	1,145,350	56,413	0.43	0.021	0.394	0.476
2014	1,235,290	66,223	0.46	0.025	0.417	0.515
2015	1,099,400	60,817	0.41	0.023	0.365	0.455
2016	1,123,190	78,887	0.41	0.029	0.356	0.469
2017	1,225,800	57,738	0.45	0.021	0.410	0.493
2018	1,367,270	65,626	0.50	0.023	0.453	0.545
2019	1,216,400	59,953	0.44	0.021	0.399	0.483

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

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 1993-2019.

APPENDIX TABLE 2
Estimates and standard errors for figure 2: Percent of U.S. households who were victims of burglary, 1993-2019

| | Number of households | | Percent of households | | | |
| | | | | | 95% confidence interval | |
Year	Estimate	Standard error	Estimate	Standard error	Lower bound	Upper bound
1993	1,282,240	47,291	2.57%	0.087%	2.406%	2.748%
1994	2,908,560	82,550	2.89	0.074	2.749	3.042
1995	2,699,990	90,709	2.66	0.082	2.503	2.827
1996	2,516,680	82,560	2.45	0.073	2.311	2.598
1997	2,491,980	99,083	2.40	0.078	2.247	2.555
1998	2,236,960	88,836	2.12	0.070	1.990	2.267
1999	1,984,120	86,325	1.85	0.073	1.714	2.000
2000	1,901,640	83,087	1.76	0.070	1.622	1.899
2001	1,782,480	80,301	1.63	0.062	1.509	1.753
2002	1,787,400	74,716	1.62	0.062	1.503	1.746
2003	1,953,040	86,638	1.71	0.070	1.578	1.856
2004	1,895,120	84,424	1.64	0.071	1.502	1.784
2005	1,982,230	97,844	1.69	0.080	1.541	1.859
2006	--	--	--	--	--	--
2007	1,737,940	75,913	1.45	0.060	1.340	1.578
2008	1,694,440	76,960	1.40	0.061	1.284	1.524
2009	1,809,050	84,159	1.48	0.066	1.353	1.616
2010	1,775,970	72,335	1.45	0.057	1.338	1.561
2011	1,797,370	74,809	1.46	0.055	1.356	1.574
2012	1,976,440	82,245	1.57	0.065	1.446	1.703
2013	1,775,400	79,872	1.39	0.061	1.276	1.517
2014	1,638,920	66,013	1.27	0.051	1.169	1.371
2015	1,562,130	74,217	1.18	0.055	1.080	1.297
2016	1,455,720	57,417	1.09	0.043	1.007	1.176
2017	1,273,410	58,760	1.03	0.047	0.947	1.131
2018	1,333,600	58,052	1.07	0.046	0.982	1.163
2019	1,040,730	50,120	0.82	0.039	0.750	0.903

--Estimates for 2006 should not be compared to other years and are excluded from this table. See *Criminal Victimization, 2007* (NCJ 224390, BJS, December 2008) for more information on changes to the 2006 National Crime Victimization Survey.
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 1993-2019.

APPENDIX TABLE 3
Estimates and standard errors for figure 3: Rate of violent victimization excluding simple assault and rate of violent victimization reported to police, excluding simple assault, 1993-2019

	Violent victimizations, excluding simple assault				Violent victimizations reported to police, excluding simple assault			
	Rate per 1,000 persons age 12		95% confidence interval		Rate per 1,000 persons age 12		95% confidence interval	
Year	or older	Standard error	Lower bound	Upper bound	or older	Standard error	Lower bound	Upper bound
1993	29.1	1.57	26.00	32.15	14.9	1.17	12.58	17.15
1994	27.0	1.35	24.39	29.68	13.4	0.92	11.64	15.23
1995	22.4	1.14	20.12	24.59	11.1	0.82	9.53	12.77
1996	21.8	1.26	19.34	24.30	10.1	0.84	8.45	11.75
1997	21.1	1.39	18.38	23.81	11.5	1.01	9.50	13.45
1998	16.6	1.16	14.32	18.85	9.1	0.83	7.50	10.74
1999	15.9	1.13	13.69	18.12	8.0	0.79	6.48	9.56
2000	12.4	0.93	10.60	14.24	6.4	0.68	5.11	7.78
2001	11.0	0.79	9.47	12.59	6.3	0.61	5.15	7.54
2002	10.0	0.92	8.16	11.76	6.4	0.73	5.02	7.88
2003	10.0	0.78	8.49	11.53	5.8	0.62	4.62	7.07
2004	9.5	0.67	8.16	10.80	6.0	0.56	4.86	7.05
2005	9.2	0.76	7.74	10.73	5.4	0.59	4.29	6.61
2006	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
2007	9.0	0.72	7.55	10.37	5.0	0.58	3.88	6.16
2008	7.9	0.74	6.47	9.38	4.4	0.54	3.38	5.51
2009	7.8	0.64	6.51	9.00	3.8	0.54	2.79	4.89
2010	6.6	0.68	5.29	7.95	3.8	0.52	2.79	4.81
2011	7.2	0.63	5.96	8.44	4.4	0.51	3.41	5.41
2012	8.0	0.58	6.81	9.10	4.3	0.45	3.44	5.22
2013	7.3	0.72	5.92	8.76	4.5	0.59	3.33	5.62
2014	7.7	0.65	6.39	8.92	4.3	0.50	3.29	5.24
2015	6.8	0.60	5.61	7.95	3.7	0.47	2.80	4.65
2016	6.6	0.47	5.68	7.53	3.5	0.37	2.78	4.23
2017	7.3	0.53	6.30	8.39	3.8	0.39	3.02	4.53
2018	8.6	0.66	7.30	9.89	4.3	0.46	3.39	5.19
2019	7.3	0.57	6.16	8.38	3.4	0.38	2.63	4.13

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

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 1993-2019.

APPENDIX TABLE 4
Estimates for figure 5: Location of residence classification, by source of classification

	AHS respondent classification			New NCVS definition			Old NCVS definition		
Location of residence	Urban	Suburban	Rural	Urban	Suburban	Rural	Urban	Suburban	Rural
Biggest principal city of MSA	58%	40%	2%	43%	56%	1%	100%	0%	0%
Other principal city of MSA	31	67	2	11	88	1	100	0	0
In MSA but not principal city	14	64	22	2	79	19	0	100	0
In micropolitan area	20	29	52	0	52	48	0	0	100
Outside of metro/micro area	13	17	70	0	25	75	0	0	100

Note: Details may not sum to totals due to rounding.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2019; Housing and Urban Development, American Housing Survey, 2017; and 2010 Census of Population and Housing and 2013 OMB Metropolitan Statistical Area designations.

APPENDIX TABLE 5
Standard errors for table 1: Number and rate of violent victimizations, by type of crime, 2015-2019

Type of violent crime	2015 Number	2015 Rate per 1,000	2016 Number	2016 Rate per 1,000	2017 Number	2017 Rate per 1,000	2018 Number	2018 Rate per 1,000	2019 Number	2019 Rate per 1,000
Violent crime	301,600	1.12	244,399	0.90	252,760	0.93	343,745	1.25	295,287	1.07
Rape/sexual assault	79,793	0.30	54,696	0.20	63,031	0.23	76,473	0.28	70,656	0.26
Robbery	70,612	0.26	45,806	0.17	71,490	0.26	61,685	0.22	61,708	0.22
Assault	253,031	0.94	226,970	0.83	228,155	0.84	317,637	1.15	264,712	0.96
Aggravated assault	76,662	0.28	83,790	0.31	73,874	0.27	69,272	0.25	87,553	0.32
Simple assault	241,182	0.89	198,828	0.73	215,126	0.79	316,022	1.15	246,234	0.89
Violent crime excluding simple assault	145,446	0.54	107,838	0.40	118,460	0.44	126,295	0.46	128,935	0.47

Note: Standard errors were calculated using the Balanced Repeated Replication method of direct estimation.
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2015-2019.

APPENDIX TABLE 6
Standard errors for table 2: Number and rate of property victimizations, by type of crime, 2015-2019

Type of property crime	2015 Number	2015 Rate per 1,000	2016 Number	2016 Rate per 1,000	2017 Number	2017 Rate per 1,000	2018 Number	2018 Rate per 1,000	2019 Number	2019 Rate per 1,000
Total	382,579	2.96	367,255	2.72	247,507	1.97	246,035	1.90	256,412	1.96
Burglary/trespassing	119,068	0.92	131,523	0.98	107,144	0.88	111,336	0.89	96,471	0.76
Burglary	96,424	0.74	115,021	0.86	79,260	0.65	93,132	0.75	86,822	0.68
Trespassing	63,906	0.49	72,874	0.54	61,171	0.50	43,738	0.35	51,388	0.40
Motor-vehicle theft	54,762	0.41	61,985	0.47	38,067	0.31	40,105	0.32	42,872	0.34
Other theft	309,048	2.38	291,599	2.17	199,547	1.58	202,949	1.56	221,561	1.70

Note: Standard errors were calculated using the Balanced Repeated Replication method of direct estimation.
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2015-2019.

APPENDIX TABLE 7
Standard errors for table 3: Number and rate of violent victimizations, by selected characteristics of violent crime, 2018 and 2019

Selected characteristics of violent crime	2018 Number	2018 Rate per 1,000	2019 Number	2019 Rate per 1,000
Domestic violence	137,389	0.50	122,641	0.44
Intimate partner violence	100,436	0.36	86,483	0.31
Stranger violence	212,208	0.77	192,610	0.70
Violent crime involving injury	145,604	0.53	129,796	0.47
Violent crime involving a weapon	137,150	0.50	119,364	0.43

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2018 and 2019.

APPENDIX TABLE 8
Standard errors for table 4: Rate of completed, attempted, and threatened violent victimizations, 2015-2019

Violent victimizations	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total[a]	1.12	0.90	0.93	1.25	1.07
Completed	0.55	0.40	0.45	0.57	0.47
Attempted	0.58	0.44	0.51	0.58	0.55
Threatened	0.56	0.55	0.57	0.69	0.63

[a]Standard errors for the total victimization rates were calculated using the Balanced Repeated Replication method of direct estimation. Generalized variance function parameters were used to calculate standard errors for the rest of the table.
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2015-2019.

APPENDIX TABLE 9
Standard errors for table 5: Rates of crime reported to police in the Uniform Crime Reporting program and in the National Crime Victimization Survey, 2018 and 2019

Type of crime	Rate per 1,000 persons age 12 or older	
	2018 NCVS	2019 NCVS
Violent crime excluding simple assault	0.460	0.382
Murder	~	~
Rape/sexual assault	0.130	0.117
Robbery	0.200	0.158
Aggravated assault	0.300	0.261

	Rate per 1,000 households	
	2018 NCVS	2019 NCVS
Property crime	1.110	1.111
Burglary[a]	0.444	0.422
Motor-vehicle theft	0.300	0.292

~Not applicable.

[a]Standard errors differ from those previously published in the *Criminal Victimization, 2018* report because a coding error that affected the generation of those earlier estimates has been corrected.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2018 and 2019.

APPENDIX TABLE 10
Standard errors for table 6: Percent and rate of victimizations reported to police, by type of crime, 2018 and 2019

Type of crime	Percent of victimizations reported to police		Rate of victimizations reported to police per 1,000	
	2018	2019	2018	2019
Violent crime	2.26%	2.26%	0.82	0.72
Rape/sexual assault	3.73	5.12	0.13	0.12
Robbery	4.96	5.22	0.20	0.16
Assault	2.42	2.39	0.70	0.63
Aggravated assault	4.06	4.17	0.30	0.26
Simple assault	2.52	2.52	0.55	0.51
Violent crime excluding simple assault	3.14%	3.26%	0.46	0.38
Selected characteristics of violent crime				
Domestic violence	3.75%	3.98%	0.30	0.29
Intimate partner violence	4.33	4.76	0.21	0.22
Stranger violence	3.03	3.04	0.44	0.37
Violent crime involving injury	3.69	3.85	0.35	0.29
Violent crime involving a weapon	3.77	4.04	0.35	0.28
Property crime	0.81%	0.86%	1.11	1.11
Burglary/trespassing	1.76	2.00	0.53	0.51
Burglary[a]	2.07	2.38	0.44	0.42
Trespassing[a]	3.10	3.33	0.27	0.25
Motor-vehicle theft	3.07	3.22	0.30	0.29
Other theft	0.86	0.89	0.87	0.87

[a]Standard errors differ from those previously published in the *Criminal Victimization, 2018* report because a coding error that affected the generation of those earlier estimates has been corrected.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2018 and 2019.

APPENDIX TABLE 11
Standard errors for table 7: Rate of violent victimization reported and not reported to police, by completed, attempted, and threatened crimes, 2015-2019

Violent crime	Rate of reported crime per 1,000					Rate of unreported crime per 1,000				
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total	0.84	0.68	0.71	0.82	0.72	0.89	0.79	0.79	0.98	0.91
Completed	0.44	0.29	0.32	0.38	0.32	0.37	0.30	0.31	0.40	0.34
Attempted	0.41	0.30	0.32	0.38	0.35	0.43	0.36	0.39	0.42	0.43
Threatened	0.34	0.37	0.37	0.39	0.36	0.46	0.46	0.43	0.55	0.52

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2015-2019.

APPENDIX TABLE 12
Standard errors for table 8: Percent of violent victimizations for which victims received assistance from a victim-service agency, by type of crime, 2018 and 2019

Type of crime	2018	2019
Violent crime	1.17%	0.99%
Violent crime excluding simple assault	1.79	1.74
Simple assault	1.26	1.00
Intimate partner violence	3.06%	3.97%
Violent crime involving injury	2.28%	2.69%
Violent crime involving a weapon	2.03%	1.74%

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2018 and 2019.

APPENDIX TABLE 13
Standard errors for table 9: Rate of violent victimization, by type of crime and demographic characteristics of victims, 2018 and 2019

Victim demographic characteristic	Total violent victimization		Violent victimization excluding simple assault	
	2018	2019	2018	2019
Total[a]	1.25	1.07	0.46	0.47
Sex				
Male	1.74	1.64	0.83	0.82
Female	1.83	1.60	0.97	0.77
Race/ethnicity				
White	1.76	1.52	0.82	0.69
Black	2.49	2.32	1.56	1.24
Hispanic	2.10	2.25	1.25	1.39
Asian	2.64	1.63	1.33	0.72
Other	7.33	8.66	4.26	4.31
Age				
12-17	3.80	3.82	1.72	1.82
18-24	3.72	3.75	2.22	2.18
25-34	3.05	2.55	1.53	1.30
35-49	2.38	1.97	1.26	0.98
50-64	1.91	1.92	0.94	0.86
65 or older	1.01	0.95	0.51	0.46
Marital status				
Never married	2.53	2.34	1.33	1.23
Married	1.17	1.10	0.56	0.45
Widow/widower	2.32	2.13	1.19	1.32
Divorced	4.03	3.25	2.14	1.74
Separated	8.76	9.43	4.66	4.64
Household income				
Less than $25,000	3.46	3.28	2.09	1.74
$25,000-$49,999	2.18	1.92	1.16	1.01
$50,000-$99,999	1.59	1.57	0.68	0.75
$100,000-$199,999	2.14	1.83	0.97	0.73
$200,000 or more	2.74	2.79	0.95	1.54

[a]Standard errors for the total victimization rates were calculated using the Balanced Repeated Replication method of direct estimation. Generalized variance function parameters were used to calculate standard errors for the rest of the table.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2018 and 2019.

APPENDIX TABLE 14
Standard errors for table 10: Percent and rate of violent victimizations reported to police, by type of crime and demographic characteristics of victims, 2019

Victim demographic characteristic	Total violent victimization reported to police		Violent victimization excluding simple assault reported to police	
	Percent	Rate per 1,000	Percent	Rate per 1,000
Total	2.26%	0.72	3.26%	0.38
Sex				
Male	2.72%	0.82	4.13%	0.49
Female	2.87	0.95	4.15	0.46
Race/ethnicity				
White	2.55%	0.78	4.00%	0.41
Black	4.96	1.47	7.24	0.82
Hispanic	4.15	1.41	5.42	0.88
Asian	9.14	1.04	16.20	0.44
Other	5.41	4.98	7.66	1.99
Age				
12-17	3.52%	1.54	6.45%	0.98
18-24	3.83	2.01	5.17	1.15
25-34	3.97	1.54	5.80	0.93
35-49	3.86	1.15	5.65	0.56
50-64	3.92	1.17	6.18	0.57
65 or older	6.27	0.55	10.13	0.34
Marital status				
Never married	2.63%	1.16	3.86%	0.69
Married	3.59	0.65	5.96	0.28
Widow/widower	8.35	1.34	11.31	1.01
Divorced	4.54	1.98	6.63	1.12
Separated	6.31	7.09	10.22	3.46
Household income				
Less than $25,000	3.33%	1.86	4.80%	1.06
$25,000-$49,999	3.71	1.13	5.33	0.70
$50,000-$99,999	3.54	0.90	5.30	0.44
$100,000-$199,999	4.04	0.89	7.49	0.43
$200,000 or more	5.62	1.30	5.98	0.47

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2019.

APPENDIX TABLE 15
Standard errors for table 12: Rate of victimization, by type of crime and location of residence, 2018 and 2019

| | Rate per 1,000 | | | | | |
| | Violent crime | | Violent crime excluding simple assault | | Property crime | |
Location of residence	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019
New definition						
Urban	2.44	2.03	1.53	1.06	6.19	7.66
Suburban	1.47	1.30	0.57	0.60	2.50	2.32
Rural	2.64	2.08	0.73	1.20	4.62	4.08
Old definition						
Urban	2.33	2.10	1.30	1.08	3.53	3.76
Suburban	1.51	1.35	0.71	0.66	2.33	2.29
Rural	2.86	2.79	1.45	1.26	4.31	4.70

Note: Standard errors for estimates using the new definition of location of residence were calculated using the Balanced Repeated Replication method of direct estimation. Standard errors for estimates using the old definition of location of residence were calculated using generalized variance function parameters.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2018 and 2019; and 2010 Census of Population and Housing and 2013 OMB Metropolitan Statistical Area designations.

APPENDIX TABLE 16
Standard errors for table 13: Percent and number of violent incidents, by total population and victim and offender demographic characteristics, 2019

			Percent of violent incidents					
	Number of violent incidents		Offender			Victim		
				95% confidence interval			95% confidence interval	
Demographic characteristic	Offender	Victim	Standard error	Lower bound	Upper bound	Standard error	Lower bound	Upper bound
Total	305,087	305,087	~	~	~	~	~	~
Sex								
Male	275,778	216,194	2.22%	70.68%	79.36%	2.39%	44.36%	53.74%
Female	116,923	221,906	1.82	17.83	24.96	2.40	46.24	55.66
Both male and female offenders	35,760	~	0.66	2.29	4.89	~	~	~
Race/ethnicity								
White	194,634	254,209	2.53%	45.20%	55.12%	2.38%	57.45%	66.79%
Black	120,912	76,823	2.02	21.02	28.95	1.23	8.30	13.12
Hispanic	99,372	105,019	1.76	15.26	22.16	1.58	13.93	20.14
Asian	14,867	27,907	0.32	0.35	1.60	0.49	1.30	3.23
Other	38,991	62,544	0.80	3.00	6.12	1.03	5.85	9.89
Multiple offenders of various races	11,207	~	0.24	0.13	1.08	~	~	~
Age								
11 or younger	23,555	~	0.49%	1.07%	2.98%	~	~	~
12-17	88,861	95,106	1.59	12.45	18.69	1.47%	11.84%	17.58%
18-29	135,533	153,467	2.15	24.81	33.22	2.06	25.69	33.78
30 or older	196,642	235,462	2.52	45.07	54.93	2.41	50.83	60.28
Multiple offenders of various ages	32,576	~	0.66	2.09	4.68	~	~	~

~Not applicable.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2019.

APPENDIX TABLE 17
Standard errors for table 14: Percent of violent incidents, by victim and offender sex, 2019

Victim sex	Number of violent incidents	Offender sex		
		Male	Female	Both male and female
Total	291,164	2.22%	1.82%	0.62%
Male	201,626	2.50	1.92	0.86
Female	215,926	2.88	2.52	0.86

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2019.

APPENDIX TABLE 18
Standard errors for table 15: Number of violent incidents, by victim and offender race or ethnicity, 2019

Victim race/ ethnicity	Number of violent incidents	Offender race/ethnicity			
		White	Black	Hispanic	Other
White	223,256	160,168	66,797	65,942	30,010
Black	68,856	22,886	54,360	14,707	7,734
Hispanic	93,010	34,331	43,801	53,147	9,216

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2019.

APPENDIX TABLE 19
Standard errors for table 16: Percent of violent incidents, by victim and offender race or ethnicity, 2019

Victim race/ ethnicity	Number of violent incidents	Offender race/ethnicity			
		White	Black	Hispanic	Other
White	223,256	2.94%	1.97%	1.95%	1.00%
Black	68,856	3.87	5.08	2.71	1.51
Hispanic	93,010	3.55	4.13	4.49	1.15

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2019.

APPENDIX TABLE 20
Standard errors for table 17: Percent of violent incidents and percent of the U.S. population, by victim race or ethnicity, 2019

Victim race/ ethnicity	Percent of violent incidents committed by offenders					
	Of the same race/ethnicity			Of another race/ethnicity		
	Standard error	95% confidence interval		Standard error	95% confidence interval	
		Lower bound	Upper bound		Lower bound	Upper bound
White	2.94%	55.82%	67.34%	2.80%	32.93%	43.90%
Black	5.08	60.05	79.96	4.77	20.64	39.35
Hispanic	4.49	34.41	52.01	4.59	47.79	65.79

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2019.

APPENDIX TABLE 21
Standard errors for table 18: Number and percent of persons who were victims of violent crime, by type of crime, 2015-2019

Type of crime	Number of victims					Percent of persons				
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total violent crime	115,649	98,610	105,403	106,453	101,966	0.041%	0.036%	0.038%	0.037%	0.036%
Rape/sexual assault	27,828	22,990	18,642	33,619	22,482	0.010	0.008	0.007	0.012	0.008
Robbery	36,761	28,206	34,671	30,657	30,947	0.014	0.010	0.013	0.011	0.011
Assault	103,997	92,481	97,147	92,852	94,118	0.037	0.034	0.035	0.033	0.033
Aggravated assault	42,626	50,020	43,542	43,726	46,549	0.016	0.018	0.016	0.016	0.017
Simple assault	89,125	78,887	83,931	89,167	78,655	0.032	0.029	0.031	0.032	0.028
Violent crime excluding simple assault	60,817	59,666	57,738	65,626	59,953	0.023%	0.022%	0.021%	0.023%	0.021%
Selected characteristics of violent crime										
Domestic violence	42,869	35,899	36,762	44,973	36,583	0.016%	0.013%	0.013%	0.016%	0.013%
Intimate partner violence	35,432	25,976	27,569	33,587	28,984	0.013	0.010	0.010	0.012	0.010
Stranger violence	67,176	65,338	71,404	70,402	69,343	0.025	0.024	0.027	0.025	0.025
Violent crime involving injury	55,235	48,732	41,379	47,606	49,955	0.020	0.018	0.015	0.017	0.018
Violent crime involving a weapon	42,101	50,710	50,006	46,485	50,036	0.016	0.019	0.018	0.017	0.018

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2015-2019.

APPENDIX TABLE 22
Standard errors for table 19: Number and percent of persons who were victims of violent crime, by demographic characteristics of victims, 2018 and 2019

Victim demographic characteristic	Number of victims		Percent of persons	
	2018	2019	2018	2019
Total	106,453	101,966	0.037%	0.036%
Sex				
Male	65,162	73,179	0.047%	0.054%
Female	75,560	63,367	0.053	0.044
Race/ethnicity				
White	85,112	69,559	0.047%	0.040%
Black	40,446	34,928	0.121	0.105
Hispanic	39,611	49,069	0.082	0.100
Asian	16,806	15,645	0.094	0.088
Other	22,280	22,761	0.321	0.308
Age				
12-17	35,628	40,242	0.143%	0.162%
18-24	41,447	41,157	0.136	0.134
25-34	48,172	47,319	0.106	0.099
35-49	42,044	43,256	0.067	0.068
50-64	41,860	42,167	0.065	0.068
65 or older	24,644	20,589	0.047	0.039
Marital status				
Never married	71,578	70,920	0.074%	0.070%
Married	50,693	48,375	0.038	0.037
Widow/widower	21,435	15,213	0.137	0.099
Divorced	32,608	27,233	0.116	0.100
Separated	18,124	19,334	0.340	0.369

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2018 and 2019.

APPENDIX TABLE 23
Standard errors for table 20: Number and percent of households victimized, by type of property crime, 2015-2019

Type of property crime	Number of households victimized					Percent of households victimized				
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total	253,856	188,207	166,394	169,072	163,275	0.167%	0.141%	0.124%	0.119%	0.118%
Burglary/trespassing	89,612	64,413	67,513	66,270	61,066	0.065%	0.048%	0.053%	0.051%	0.047%
Burglary[a]	74,217	57,417	58,760	58,052	50,120	0.055	0.043	0.047	0.046	0.039
Trespassing[a]	51,208	37,262	32,638	30,960	32,806	0.038	0.028	0.026	0.024	0.026
Motor-vehicle theft	37,269	37,809	31,188	29,684	30,870	0.028%	0.028%	0.025%	0.024%	0.024%
Other theft	214,688	160,814	148,890	153,323	147,443	0.144%	0.120%	0.112%	0.113%	0.108%

[a]Standard errors differ from those previously published in the *Criminal Victimization, 2018* report because a coding error that affected the generation of those earlier estimates has been corrected.
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2015-2019.

APPENDIX TABLE 24
Standard errors for table 21: Number and percent of persons who were victims of serious crime, 2015-2019

Type of crime	Number of victims					Percent of persons				
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total serious crime	186,600	178,870	182,207	185,193	129,133	0.065%	0.066%	0.065%	0.064%	0.045%
Serious violent crime	60,607	58,125	56,694	60,810	58,250	0.023%	0.021%	0.021%	0.022%	0.021%
Rape/sexual assault excl. threats and no-force contact	26,077	20,020	16,051	27,529	19,393	0.010	0.007	0.006	0.010	0.007
Robbery	36,761	28,206	34,671	30,657	30,947	0.014	0.010	0.013	0.011	0.011
Aggravated assault	42,626	50,020	43,542	43,726	46,549	0.016	0.018	0.016	0.016	0.017
Serious property crime	179,271	165,105	178,302	168,239	108,924	0.063%	0.061%	0.064%	0.059%	0.039%
Completed burglary	163,829	142,340	151,871	145,855	95,962	0.058	0.052	0.055	0.052	0.034
Completed motor-vehicle theft	83,193	87,688	80,923	93,986	65,282	0.030	0.032	0.030	0.034	0.024

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2015-2019.

APPENDIX TABLE 25
Standard errors for table 22: Number and percent of persons who were victims of serious crime, by demographic characteristics of victims, 2018 and 2019

Victim demographic characteristic	Number of victims		Percent of persons	
	2018	2019	2018	2019
Total	185,193	129,133	0.064%	0.045%
Sex				
Male	111,655	79,791	0.079%	0.059%
Female	97,913	74,960	0.066	0.051
Race/ethnicity				
White	126,137	98,223	0.069%	0.054%
Black	69,209	50,412	0.201	0.149
Hispanic	88,937	64,833	0.181	0.131
Asian	16,235	34,377	0.092	0.198
Other	29,983	23,739	0.450	0.318
Age				
12-17	51,157	36,181	0.198%	0.144%
18-24	42,983	47,613	0.141	0.156
25-34	62,050	53,206	0.132	0.116
35-49	71,120	47,458	0.108	0.076
50-64	63,881	49,229	0.101	0.077
65 or older	44,039	39,206	0.083	0.074
Marital status				
Never married	101,533	73,590	0.101%	0.074%
Married	83,126	75,310	0.062	0.057
Widow/widower	27,546	20,611	0.178	0.135
Divorced	45,501	36,142	0.157	0.128
Separated	22,900	17,731	0.431	0.348

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2018 and 2019.

APPENDIX TABLE 26
Standard errors for table 23: Percent of violent victimizations reported to police, by completed, attempted, and threatened crimes, 2015-2019

Violent crime	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total	2.79%	2.22%	2.18%	2.26%	2.26%
Completed	4.08	3.52	3.43	3.35	3.58
Attempted	3.94	3.26	3.11	3.27	3.23
Threatened	3.76	2.87	2.94	2.88	2.92

Note: Standard errors differ from those previously published in the *Criminal Victimization, 2018* report because a coding error that affected the generation of those earlier estimates has been corrected.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2015-2019.

APPENDIX TABLE 27
Standard errors for table 24: Number and rate of violent victimizations, by victim's veteran and citizenship status, 2018 and 2019

Victim veteran and citizenship status	2018 Number	2018 Rate per 1,000	2019 Number	2019 Rate per 1,000
Total violent victimizations[a]	343,745	1.25	295,287	1.07
Veteran status				
Veteran	57,883	3.03	54,474	2.86
Non-veteran	349,032	1.51	310,441	1.33
Citizenship status				
U.S. citizen	396,806	1.54	354,632	1.36
U.S.-born citizen	385,079	1.63	345,644	1.45
Naturalized U.S. citizen	45,358	1.93	38,382	1.62
Non-U.S. citizen	37,295	2.30	45,915	2.93
U.S.-born	385,079	1.63	345,644	1.45
Foreign-born	66,071	1.67	66,635	1.69

[a]Standard errors for the total victimization numbers and rates were calculated using the Balanced Repeated Replication method of direct estimation. Generalized variance function parameters were used to calculate standard errors for the rest of the table.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2018 and 2019.

APPENDIX TABLE 28
Standard errors for table 25: Firearm violence, 2018 and 2019

	2018	2019
Total violent incidents	341,914	305,087
Firearm incidents	62,909	63,778
Total violent victimizations[a]	343,745	295,287
Firearm victimizations	67,155	67,676
Rate of firearm victimization	0.24	0.24
Firearm victimizations reported to police		
Number	50,636	48,467
Percent	5.23%	5.42%

[a]Standard errors for the total violent victimization numbers were calculated using the Balanced Repeated Replication method of direct estimation. Generalized variance function parameters were used to calculate standard errors for the rest of the table.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2018 and 2019.

APPENDIX TABLE 29
Standard errors for table 26: Percent and number of violent incidents excluding simple assault, by total population and victim and offender demographic characteristics, 2019

Demographic characteristic	Number of violent incidents Offender	Number of violent incidents Victim	Offender Standard error	Offender 95% confidence interval Lower bound	Offender 95% confidence interval Upper bound	Victim Standard error	Victim 95% confidence interval Lower bound	Victim 95% confidence interval Upper bound
Total	149,288	149,288	~	~	~	~	~	~
Sex								
Male	143,543	105,593	2.65%	78.94%	89.33%	3.37%	43.30%	56.53%
Female	40,946	105,828	2.02	8.91	16.84	3.38	43.47	56.70
Both male and female offenders	16,345	~	0.90	1.23	4.74	~	~	~
Race/ethnicity								
White	92,614	113,960	3.53%	40.75%	54.58%	3.39%	49.22%	62.50%
Black	59,782	41,021	2.86	19.16	30.38	1.90	8.30	15.76
Hispanic	56,893	63,002	2.77	17.56	28.41	2.64	17.96	28.29
Asian	5,780	12,472	0.35	0.00	1.24	0.65	0.51	3.04
Other	15,671	29,537	0.93	1.19	4.83	1.44	4.40	10.03
Multiple offenders of various races	8,338	~	0.51	0.04	2.03	~	~	~
Age								
11 or younger	6,871	~	0.43%	0.00%	1.59%	~	~	~
12-17	39,773	42,873	2.15	9.32	17.75	1.97%	9.01%	16.74%
18-29	74,527	79,103	3.29	28.65	41.56	3.03	26.58	38.46
30 or older	90,182	112,212	3.54	39.70	53.57	3.39	47.96	61.24
Multiple offenders of various ages	18,361	~	1.09	1.83	6.12	~	~	~

~Not applicable.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2019.

APPENDIX TABLE 30
Standard errors for table 27: Percent of violent incidents excluding simple assault, by victim and offender sex, 2019

| Victim sex | Number of violent incidents | Offender sex | | |
		Male	Female	Both male and female
Total	142,416	2.41%	1.90%	0.87%
Male	98,039	3.07	2.22	1.27
Female	103,465	3.55	2.92	1.12

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2019.

APPENDIX TABLE 31
Standard errors for table 28: Number of violent incidents excluding simple assault, by victim and offender race or ethnicity, 2019

| Victim race/ethnicity | Number of violent incidents | Offender race/ethnicity | | | |
		White	Black	Hispanic	Other
White	105,812	77,977	28,469	35,634	12,393
Black	35,965	8,625	30,655	8,094	5,118
Hispanic	55,411	21,100	24,304	33,914	6,522

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2019.

APPENDIX TABLE 32
Standard errors for table 29: Percent of violent incidents excluding simple assault, by victim and offender race or ethnicity, 2019

| Victim race/ethnicity | Number of violent incidents | Offender race/ethnicity | | | |
		White	Black	Hispanic	Other
White	105,812	4.21%	2.62%	3.11%	1.26%
Black	35,965	4.30	6.77	4.07	2.68
Hispanic	55,411	4.81	5.27	6.09	1.77

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2019.

APPENDIX TABLE 33
Standard errors for table 30: Percent of violent incidents excluding simple assault and percent of the U.S. population, by victim and offender race or ethnicity, 2019

Victim race/ethnicity	Percent of violent incidents committed by offenders					
	Of the same race/ethnicity			Of another race/ethnicity		
		95% confidence interval			95% confidence interval	
	Standard error	Lower bound	Upper bound	Standard error	Lower bound	Upper bound
White	4.21%	55.34%	71.83%	4.01%	28.55%	44.28%
Black	6.77	64.64	91.18	6.31	9.71	34.47
Hispanic	6.09	35.08	58.96	6.14	40.95	65.01

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2019.

APPENDIX TABLE 34
Population size for persons age 12 or older, by demographic characteristics, 2015-2019

Demographic characteristic	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total persons age 12 or older	269,526,470	272,204,190	272,468,480	275,325,390	276,872,470
Sex					
Male	131,173,670	132,525,350	132,432,710	133,907,490	134,693,660
Female	138,352,800	139,678,840	140,035,770	141,417,890	142,178,810
Race/ethnicity					
White[a]	173,043,610	172,882,890	171,454,370	171,493,180	171,423,480
Black[a]	33,242,330	33,623,820	32,699,520	33,132,390	33,397,100
Hispanic	43,314,490	44,470,950	45,481,910	46,997,610	47,890,870
Asian[a]	14,663,500	15,719,020	16,582,080	17,228,930	17,401,410
Other[a,b]	5,262,540	5,507,510	6,250,600	6,473,280	6,759,600
Age					
12-17	24,826,110	25,043,610	24,911,170	24,917,160	24,941,440
18-24	30,504,250	30,301,000	29,883,550	29,838,720	29,646,500
25-34	43,693,960	44,303,050	44,327,500	44,946,880	45,289,720
35-49	60,928,420	61,158,070	60,878,870	61,429,050	61,483,410
50-64	63,004,570	63,332,410	62,955,630	62,940,810	62,643,880
65 or older	46,569,150	48,066,050	49,511,760	51,252,780	52,867,520
Marital status[c]					
Never married	93,289,060	95,415,230	96,211,120	97,152,920	97,943,560
Married	127,167,850	127,704,070	127,923,650	128,744,200	129,699,090
Widow/widower	14,779,490	15,053,020	14,832,940	15,166,010	15,160,640
Divorced	27,084,680	27,189,410	26,776,250	27,360,570	27,184,390
Separated	5,124,520	5,022,050	4,937,290	5,129,600	4,970,250

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

[b]Includes Native Hawaiians and Other Pacific Islanders, American Indians and Alaska Natives, and persons of two or more races.

[c]Does not sum to total due to missing data.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2015-2019.

APPENDIX TABLE 35
Household population size, 2015-2019

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total	131,962,260	133,365,270	123,085,790	124,824,660	126,433,890

Note: The 8% decline in the household population from 2016 to 2017 is due to an adjustment that modified the household weights, not to a decline in number of households. See *Methodology* for details.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2015-2019.

APPENDIX TABLE 36 A AND B
Urban places under new NCVS definition

Table 36A: Urban places under the new NCVS definition that are listed in the name of a 500,000-person, Census-designated urbanized area

City or Census-designated place (CDP)	Weighted housing-unit density per square mile	2010 population	Land area (square miles)	Urbanized area	Urbanized area population				
New York, N.Y.	29,345	8,175,133	303	New York–Newark, N.Y.–N.J.–Conn.	18,351,295	■	■	■	■
San Francisco, Calif.	17,316	805,235	47	San Francisco–Oakland, Calif.	3,281,212	■	■	■	■
Urban Honolulu CDP, Hawaii	13,756	337,256	61	Urban Honolulu, Hawaii	802,459	■	■	■	■
Boston, Mass.	12,708	617,594	48	Boston, Mass.–N.H.–R.I.	4,181,019	■	■	■	■
Chicago, Ill.	11,429	2,695,598	228	Chicago, Ill.–Ind.	8,608,208	■	■	■	■
Washington, D.C.	10,115	601,723	61	Washington, D.C.–Va.–Md.	4,586,770	■	■	■	■
Miami, Fla.	9,887	399,457	36	Miami, Fla.	5,502,379	■	■	■	
Philadelphia, Pa.	9,706	1,526,006	134	Philadelphia, Pa.–N.J.–Del.–Md.	5,441,567	■	■	■	
Newark, N.J.	8,788	277,140	24	New York–Newark, N.Y.–N.J.–Conn.	18,351,295	■	■	■	
Los Angeles, Calif.	6,961	3,792,621	469	Los Angeles–Long Beach–Anaheim, Calif.	12,150,996	■		■	
Long Beach, Calif.	6,882	462,257	50	Los Angeles–Long Beach–Anaheim, Calif.	12,150,996	■		■	
Seattle, Wash.	6,798	608,660	84	Seattle, Wash.	3,059,393	■		■	
Oakland, Calif.	6,778	390,724	56	San Francisco–Oakland, Calif.	3,281,212			■	
Baltimore, Md.	6,251	620,961	81	Baltimore, Md.	2,203,663	■		■	
Hartford, Conn.	5,304	124,775	17	Hartford, Conn.	924,859	■		■	
Minneapolis, Minn.	4,942	382,578	54	Minneapolis–St. Paul, Minn.–Wis.	2,650,890	■			
Bridgeport, Conn.	4,874	144,229	16	Bridgeport–Stamford, Conn.–N.Y.	923,311	■			
Providence, R.I.	4,790	178,042	18	Providence, R.I.–Mass.	1,190,956	■			
Buffalo, N.Y.	4,658	261,310	40	Buffalo, N.Y.	935,906	■			
Albany, N.Y.	4,584	97,856	21	Albany–Schenectady, N.Y.	594,962	■			
Pittsburgh, Pa.	4,560	305,704	55	Pittsburgh, Pa.	1,733,853	■			
Milwaukee, Wis.	4,503	594,833	96	Milwaukee, Wis.	1,376,476	■			
Denver, Colo.	4,457	600,158	153	Denver–Aurora, Colo.	2,374,203	■			
Stamford, Conn.	4,444	122,643	38	Bridgeport–Stamford, Conn.–N.Y.	923,311				
Allentown, Pa.	4,397	118,032	18	Allentown, Pa.–N.J.	664,651	■			
New Haven, Conn.	4,331	129,779	19	New Haven, Conn.	562,839	■			
New Orleans, La.	4,139	343,829	169	New Orleans, La.	899,703	■			
San Diego, Calif.	4,091	1,307,402	325	San Diego, Calif.	2,956,746				
Portland, Ore.	3,924	583,776	133	Portland, Ore.–Wash.	1,849,898	■			
St. Louis, Mo.	3,909	319,294	62	St. Louis, Mo.–Ill.	2,150,706	■			
Rochester, N.Y.	3,891	210,565	36	Rochester, N.Y.	720,572	■			
Cleveland, Ohio	3,726	396,815	78	Cleveland, Ohio	1,780,673	■			
Dallas, Texas	3,628	1,197,816	341	Dallas–Fort Worth–Arlington, Texas	5,121,892	■			
Salt Lake City, Utah	3,351	186,440	111	Salt Lake City–West Valley City, Utah	1,021,243	■			
San Jose, Calif.	3,261	945,942	177	San Jose, Calif.	1,664,496	■			
Detroit, Mich.	3,223	713,777	139	Detroit, Mich.	3,734,090	■			
Atlanta, Ga.	3,166	420,003	133	Atlanta, Ga.	4,515,419	■			
Cincinnati, Ohio	3,120	296,943	78	Cincinnati, Ohio–Ky.–Ind.	1,624,827	■			
Concord, Calif.	3,068	122,067	31	Concord, Calif.	615,968	■			
Houston, Texas	3,006	2,099,451	600	Houston, Texas	4,944,332	■			

Criteria by which a place was classified as urban (coding at right):

■ The main city (or Census-designated place) in a 500,000-person urbanized area, with a weighted housing-unit density of 3,000+ per square mile within the city limits.

□ A named city (or Census-designated place) in a 500,000-person urbanized area, with a weighted housing-unit density of 4,000+ per square mile within the city limits.

■ A city (or Census-designated place) with a population of 50,000+ and a weighted housing-unit density of 5,000+ per square mile within the city limits.

■ A city (or Census-designated place) with a population of 10,000+ and a weighted housing-unit density of 10,000+ per square mile within the city limits.

Note: A place's boundaries may not be entirely contained within the urbanized area listed.
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2019; and 2010 Census of Population and Housing and Census designations of urbanized areas.

City or Census-designated place (CDP)	Weighted housing-unit density per square mile	2010 population	Land area (square miles)	Urbanized area	Urbanized area population
Guttenberg, N.J.	29,171	11,176	0.2	New York–Newark, N.Y.–N.J.–Conn.	18,351,295
Hoboken, N.J.	25,870	50,005	1	New York–Newark, N.Y.–N.J.–Conn.	18,351,295
West New York, N.J.	21,763	49,708	1	New York–Newark, N.Y.–N.J.–Conn.	18,351,295
Union City, N.J.	20,477	66,455	1	New York–Newark, N.Y.–N.J.–Conn.	18,351,295
Jersey City, N.J.	13,837	247,597	15	New York–Newark, N.Y.–N.J.–Conn.	18,351,295
Cliffside Park, N.J.	12,001	23,594	1	New York–Newark, N.Y.–N.J.–Conn.	18,351,295
Mount Vernon, N.Y.	8,811	67,292	4	New York–Newark, N.Y.–N.J.–Conn.	18,351,295
East Orange, N.J.	8,763	64,270	4	New York–Newark, N.Y.–N.J.–Conn.	18,351,295
Bayonne, N.J.	8,263	63,024	6	New York–Newark, N.Y.–N.J.–Conn.	18,351,295
Yonkers, N.Y.	7,930	195,976	18	New York–Newark, N.Y.–N.J.–Conn.	18,351,295
Elizabeth, N.J.	7,468	124,969	12	New York–Newark, N.Y.–N.J.–Conn.	18,351,295
Passaic, N.J.	7,424	69,781	3	New York–Newark, N.Y.–N.J.–Conn.	18,351,295
Paterson, N.J.	6,739	146,199	8	New York–Newark, N.Y.–N.J.–Conn.	18,351,295
White Plains, N.Y.	5,671	56,853	10	New York–Newark, N.Y.–N.J.–Conn.	18,351,295
West Hollywood, Calif.	14,343	34,399	2	Los Angeles–Long Beach–Anaheim, Calif.	12,150,996
Santa Monica, Calif.	8,296	89,736	8	Los Angeles–Long Beach–Anaheim, Calif.	12,150,996
Hawthorne, Calif.	7,930	84,293	6	Los Angeles–Long Beach–Anaheim, Calif.	12,150,996
Huntington Park, Calif.	6,260	58,114	3	Los Angeles–Long Beach–Anaheim, Calif.	12,150,996
Glendale, Calif.	6,103	191,719	30	Los Angeles–Long Beach–Anaheim, Calif.	12,150,996
Inglewood, Calif.	5,640	109,673	9	Los Angeles–Long Beach–Anaheim, Calif.	12,150,996
Redondo Beach, Calif.	5,583	66,748	6	Los Angeles–Long Beach–Anaheim, Calif.	12,150,996
Oak Park, Ill.	6,920	51,878	5	Chicago, Ill.–Ind.	8,608,208
Berwyn, Ill.	5,863	56,657	4	Chicago, Ill.–Ind.	8,608,208
Evanston, Ill.	5,553	74,486	8	Chicago, Ill.–Ind.	8,608,208
Sunny Isles Beach, Fla.	22,233	20,832	1	Miami, Fla.	5,502,379
Miami Beach, Fla.	17,063	87,779	8	Miami, Fla.	5,502,379
Hallandale Beach, Fla.	15,332	37,113	4	Miami, Fla.	5,502,379
Aventura, Fla.	14,553	35,762	3	Miami, Fla.	5,502,379
Key Biscayne, Fla.	11,252	12,344	1	Miami, Fla.	5,502,379
Fountainebleau CDP, Fla.	7,023	59,764	4	Miami, Fla.	5,502,379
Hialeah, Fla.	5,267	224,669	21	Miami, Fla.	5,502,379
Hollywood, Fla.	5,009	140,768	27	Miami, Fla.	5,502,379
Wilmington, Del.	5,919	70,851	11	Philadelphia, Pa.–N.J.–Del.–Md.	5,441,567
Arlington CDP, Va.	10,485	207,627	26	Washington, D.C.–Va.–Md.	4,586,770
Huntington CDP, Va.	10,430	11,267	1	Washington, D.C.–Va.–Md.	4,586,770
Alexandria, Va.	7,714	139,966	15	Washington, D.C.–Va.–Md.	4,586,770
Silver Spring CDP, Md.	6,135	71,452	8	Washington, D.C.–Va.–Md.	4,586,770
Cambridge, Mass.	10,377	105,162	6	Boston, Mass.–N.H.–R.I.	4,181,019
Somerville, Mass.	9,770	75,754	4	Boston, Mass.–N.H.–R.I.	4,181,019
Brookline CDP, Mass.	8,403	58,732	7	Boston, Mass.–N.H.–R.I.	4,181,019
Lynn, Mass.	5,985	90,329	11	Boston, Mass.–N.H.–R.I.	4,181,019
Malden, Mass.	5,432	59,450	5	Boston, Mass.–N.H.–R.I.	4,181,019
Berkeley, Calif.	7,377	112,580	10	San Francisco–Oakland, Calif.	3,281,212
Daly City, Calif.	5,435	101,123	8	San Francisco–Oakland, Calif.	3,281,212
Lakewood, Ohio	7,079	52,131	6	Cleveland, Ohio	1,780,673
Waimalu CDP, Hawaii	11,402	13,730	2	Urban Honolulu, Hawaii	802,459
Lancaster, Pa.	6,078	59,322	7	Lancaster, Pa.	402,004
Trenton, N.J.	5,264	84,913	8	Trenton, N.J.	296,668
Reading, Pa.	6,326	88,082	10	Reading, Pa.	266,254

Criteria by which a place was classified as urban (coding at right):

■ The main city (or Census-designated place) in a 500,000-person urbanized area, with a weighted housing-unit density of 3,000+ per square mile within the city limits.

☐ A named city (or Census-designated place) in a 500,000-person urbanized area, with a weighted housing-unit density of 4,000+ per square mile within the city limits.

■ A city (or Census-designated place) with a population of 50,000+ and a weighted housing-unit density of 5,000+ per square mile within the city limits.

■ A city (or Census-designated place) with a population of 10,000+ and a weighted housing-unit density of 10,000+ per square mile within the city limits.

Note: A place's boundaries may not be entirely contained within the urbanized area listed.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2019; and 2010 Census of Population and Housing and Census designations of urbanized areas.

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