



STATISTICAL BRIEF

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The Nation's Two Crime Measures, 2011–2020

Rachel E. Morgan, Ph.D., and Alexandra Thompson, *BJS Statisticians*

The U.S. Department of Justice administers two statistical programs to measure the magnitude, nature, and impact of crime in the nation: the Federal Bureau of Investigation's (FBI) Uniform Crime Reporting Program Summary Reporting System (UCR SRS) and the Bureau of Justice Statistics' (BJS) National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS).¹ The NCVS was established in 1973 to complement the UCR SRS and measure crimes not reported to police. The NCVS and UCR SRS have different purposes, use different methods, and focus on different aspects of crime.

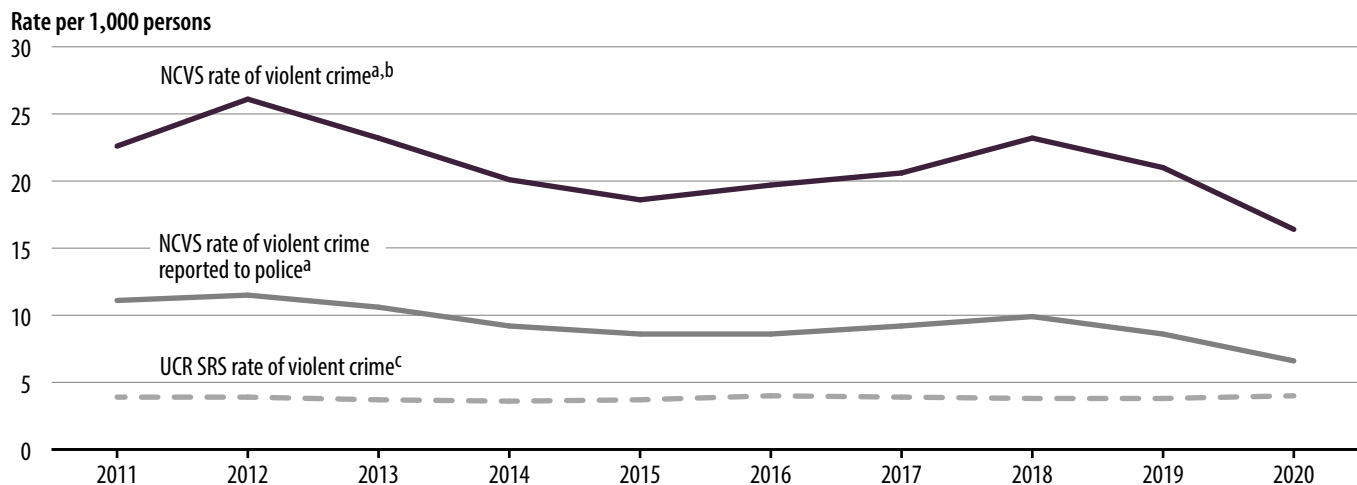
¹The last reporting year for the UCR SRS and the Supplementary Homicide Reports (SHR) was 2020. Starting in 2021, homicide and data recorded by law enforcement will be derived from the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS). NIBRS is another data collection within the UCR Program.

The information they produce together provides a comprehensive understanding of crime in the United States. This report presents NCVS and UCR SRS statistical estimates as defined by each program.²

During the 10-year period from 2011 to 2020, the NCVS rate of violent crime (including rape or sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, and simple assault) declined from 22.6 to 16.4 victimizations per 1,000 persons age 12 or older (**figure 1**). The rate increased from 2015 to 2018, then declined from 2018 to 2020. From 2011 to 2020, the NCVS rate of

²For analysis that restricts comparison to crimes collected in both the NCVS and the UCR SRS, see *Criminal Victimization, 2020* (NCJ 301775, BJS, October 2021).

FIGURE 1
Rate of violent crime in the NCVS and UCR SRS, 2011–2020



Note: National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) rates are per 1,000 persons age 12 or older, while Uniform Crime Reporting Program Summary Reporting System (UCR SRS) rates are per 1,000 persons. The UCR SRS includes crimes against persons age 11 or younger, persons who are homeless, persons who are institutionalized, and commercial establishments. These populations are out of scope for the NCVS. See appendix table 1 for estimates and standard errors.

^aThe NCVS includes rape or sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, and simple assault.

^bIncludes crimes both reported and not reported to the police.

^cThe UCR SRS collects data recorded by law enforcement. It includes murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault, and it excludes simple assault.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2011–2020; and Federal Bureau of Investigation, Uniform Crime Reporting Program, Crime in the United States, 2020.

violent crime reported to police decreased from 11.1 to 6.6 victimizations per 1,000 persons age 12 or older, a decline of 40%.

During the 10-year period from 2011 to 2020, the UCR SRS rate of violent crime (including murder or nonnegligent manslaughter, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault) remained steady around 4.0 crimes per 1,000 persons.

More recently, the NCVS rate of violent crime declined 22%, from 21.0 victimizations per 1,000 persons age 12 or older in 2019 to 16.4 per 1,000 in 2020.³ From 2019 to 2020, the NCVS rate of violent crime reported to police decreased from 8.6 to 6.6 per 1,000 persons (down 23%), while the UCR SRS violent crime rate increased marginally from 3.8 per 1,000 persons in 2019 to 4.0 per 1,000 in 2020.⁴

³Testing for statistical significance is not shown in tables or figures but was conducted on all NCVS estimates discussed in this report. The UCR Program does not produce standard errors for estimates produced from the SRS data. Therefore, statistical significance testing was not conducted for UCR SRS estimates. See *Strengths and limitations of the NCVS and UCR SRS* for more information.

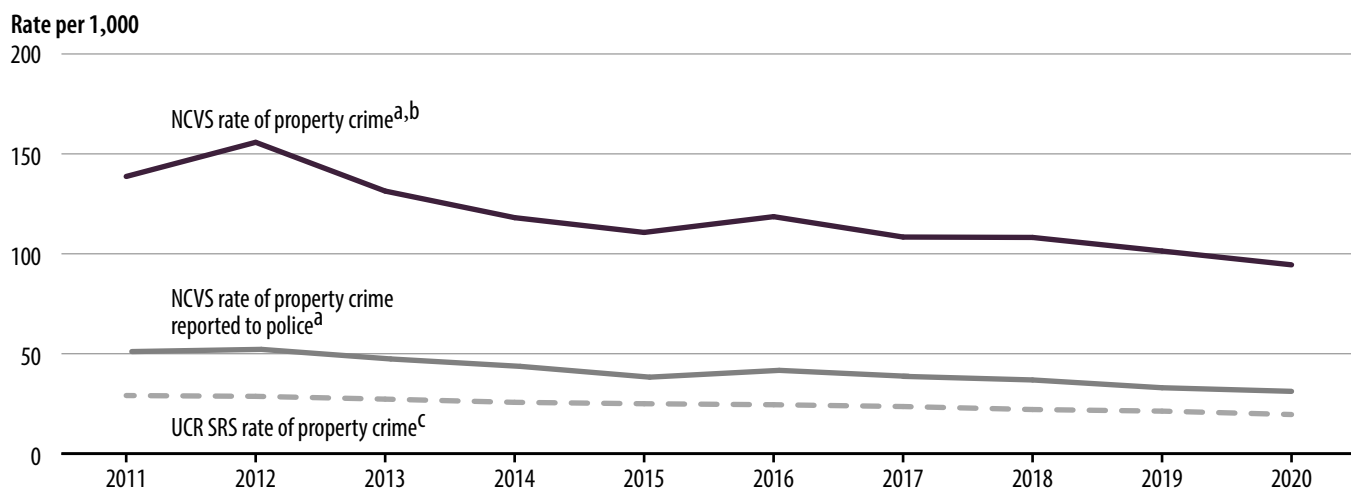
⁴NCVS and UCR SRS crime rates are calculated differently. UCR SRS crime rates are normally reported per 100,000 persons but were recalculated for this report to align with the reporting of NCVS crime rates per 1,000.

After rising 12% from 2011 to 2012, the NCVS rate of property crime (including burglary, residential trespassing, motor vehicle theft, and other types of household theft) declined 39% from 2012 to 2020, falling from 155.8 to 94.5 victimizations per 1,000 households (**figure 2**). From 2011 to 2020, the NCVS rate of property crime reported to police declined from 51.1 to 31.2 victimizations per 1,000 households. During the same 10-year period, the UCR SRS rate of property crime (including burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft) declined from 29.1 crimes per 1,000 persons in 2011 to 19.6 per 1,000 in 2020.

The NCVS property crime rate declined 7%, from 101.4 victimizations per 1,000 households in 2019 to 94.5 per 1,000 in 2020. The NCVS property crime rate reported to police did not change significantly from 2019 (33.0 per 1,000) to 2020 (31.2 per 1,000). From 2019 to 2020, the rate of UCR SRS property crime decreased from 21.3 to 19.6 per 1,000 persons.

Appendix tables 3 through 9 include statistical estimates from 2011 to 2020 for violent and property crime types.

FIGURE 2
Rate of property crime in the NCVS and UCR SRS, 2011–2020



Note: National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) rates are per 1,000 households, while Uniform Crime Reporting Program Summary Reporting System (UCR SRS) rates are per 1,000 persons. There were 2.2 persons age 12 or older for each NCVS household in 2020. See appendix table 2 for estimates and standard errors.

^aThe NCVS includes burglary, trespassing, motor vehicle theft, and other types of household theft. Definitions of these crime types vary between the NCVS and UCR SRS.

^bIncludes crimes both reported and not reported to the police.

^cThe UCR SRS includes burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2011–2020; and Federal Bureau of Investigation, Uniform Crime Reporting Program, Crime in the United States, 2020.

Strengths and limitations of the NCVS and UCR SRS

By understanding the strengths and limitations of each program, the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) and the Uniform Crime Reporting Program Summary Reporting System (UCR SRS) can be used to achieve a greater understanding of crime trends and the nature of crime in the United States. For example, changes in police procedures, shifting attitudes toward crime and police, and other societal changes can affect the extent to which people report and law enforcement agencies record crime. NCVS and UCR SRS data can be used in complementary ways to explore why trends in reported and police-recorded crime may differ.

The NCVS is the primary source of information on the characteristics of nonfatal criminal victimizations and on the number and types of crimes not reported to law enforcement. The UCR SRS provides a measure of the number of crimes recorded by law enforcement agencies throughout the country. In addition, the UCR's Supplementary Homicide Reports provide annual data on the extent and nature of homicides in the nation.

Although they cover a set of similar crimes, the NCVS and UCR SRS differ in significant ways:

1. The programs serve different purposes. The UCR SRS's primary objective is to provide a set of criminal justice statistics for law enforcement administration, operation, and management. The Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) established the NCVS to provide previously unavailable information about crime (including crime not reported to police), victims, and offenders.
2. The programs measure an overlapping but nonidentical set of crimes. The NCVS includes, but the UCR SRS excludes, attempted robberies, simple assault, verbal threats of crime, and crimes not reported to law enforcement. The UCR SRS includes, but the NCVS excludes, homicide, arson, commercial crimes, and human trafficking. The NCVS does not measure crimes against persons who are homeless or who live in institutional settings (e.g., nursing homes and correctional institutions) or on military bases. The NCVS does not measure crimes against children age 11 or younger. The UCR SRS measures crimes against all persons in the United States, including crimes against children age 11 or younger.
3. The NCVS and UCR SRS definitions of some crimes differ. For example, the UCR SRS 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. This includes entry or attempted entry into a commercial building. 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. The NCVS excludes commercial buildings in the burglary measure. The NCVS crime of other household theft and UCR SRS crime of larceny-theft also differ. The UCR SRS defines larceny-theft as a personal crime that includes personal larceny and may also include the theft of items from a household. The NCVS classifies personal larceny as a separate crime and classifies other types of theft at the household level and not person level.
4. For property crimes, the programs calculate crime rates using different populations. The UCR SRS rates for these crimes are per capita (number of crimes per 100,000 persons) and include crimes against persons age 11 or younger, persons who are homeless, persons who are institutionalized, and commercial establishments. These populations are out of scope for the NCVS. The NCVS property crime rates are calculated per household (number of crimes per 1,000 households). There were 2.2 persons age 12 or older per household in 2020. 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 comparable.
5. For violent crimes, the NCVS calculates crime rates using the number of persons age 12 or older in the population. As with the UCR SRS property crime rates, the UCR SRS violent crime rates are calculated per capita (number of crimes per 100,000 persons) and include the entire population of persons in the United States regardless of age. The UCR SRS rates also include crimes against persons who are homeless and institutionalized, which are out of scope for the NCVS.
6. Some differences in the statistical estimates from the two programs may result from sampling variation in the NCVS and from adjusting for nonresponse in the UCR SRS. BJS derives NCVS estimates from interviews with a sample of persons age 12 or older in U.S. households. Therefore, estimates are subject to a margin of error. This error is known and reflected in the standard error of the NCVS estimate. The UCR SRS data are counts of the number of offenses submitted to the FBI by participating law enforcement agencies. National and state-level counts are estimated to account for missing data. The UCR Program does not produce standard errors for estimates produced from the SRS data.

National Crime Victimization Survey—BJS

BJS's NCVS provides a detailed picture of nonfatal criminal victimization, victims, and crime trends. The NCVS began in 1973 as the National Crime Survey (NCS) and was developed to complement the UCR and measure crimes not reported to police. In 1992, the NCS was renamed the NCVS to reflect a substantial redesign effort that focused primarily on methodological changes to the survey. The redesign improved the initial questions used to screen for victimization incidents, updated the survey methods to take advantage of new technologies, and broadened the scope of crimes measured. The current NCVS collects detailed information on the frequency and nature of the crimes of rape and sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, simple assault, personal larceny, burglary, residential trespassing, motor vehicle theft, and other types of household theft.

Each year, BJS interviews a nationally representative sample of approximately 240,000 persons age 12 or older living in approximately 150,000 U.S. households. Once selected, households remain in the sample for 3.5 years, and eligible persons in these households are interviewed every 6 months for a total of seven interviews. New households rotate into the sample on an ongoing basis to replace outgoing households that have been in the sample for the full 3.5-year period.

The NCVS collects information on crimes experienced by individuals and households during the 6 months preceding the interview. Survey respondents provide information about themselves (including age, sex, race, ethnicity, and marital status) and whether they experienced a victimization. A unique feature of the NCVS is that it collects data on both reported and unreported crimes and reasons the crime was or was not reported. The survey also captures specific details about each crime incident. For each incident, respondents report perceived characteristics about the offender(s) (including age, sex, race, ethnicity, and victim-offender relationship), characteristics of the crime (such as time and place of occurrence, use of weapons, and nature of injury). In addition, the NCVS asks questions about the experiences of victims with the criminal justice system, victim service providers, and self-protective measures used by victims.

The NCVS periodically conducts supplemental surveys that include additional questions on crime types not included in the NCVS. Recent supplements have covered issues concerning school crime, identity theft, financial fraud, contacts between police and citizens, and stalking.

For more information on the NCVS methodology, see *Criminal Victimization, 2020* (NCJ 301775, BJS, October 2021).

Uniform Crime Reporting Program Summary Reporting System—FBI

The International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) began publishing information for the UCR Program in 1929, which was 2 years after the IACP had established a committee to research the uniform reporting of crime statistics. Since September 1930, the FBI has administered the program. The UCR SRS currently collects incident and arrest information on 10 offenses—murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, human trafficking (includes commercial sex acts and involuntary servitude as separate offenses), burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson. Law enforcement agencies report arrest data for 22 additional crime categories.

The UCR SRS compiles monthly crime data from law enforcement agencies, submitted directly to the FBI or through a state UCR Program that then reports to the FBI. The program thoroughly examines each report it receives for reasonableness, accuracy, and deviations that may indicate errors. Large variations in crime levels may indicate modified records procedures, incomplete reporting, or changes in a jurisdiction's boundaries. To identify any unusual fluctuations in an agency's crime counts, the program compares monthly reports to previous submissions of the agency and to reports for similar agencies.

The UCR SRS presents national crime counts, as well as counts for regions, states, counties, cities, towns, tribal law enforcement, and colleges and universities. This permits analysis among neighboring jurisdictions and among those with similar populations and other common characteristics.

In 2020, about 62% of the 15,901 state and local law enforcement agencies that submitted data to the UCR Program reported their data via the more comprehensive National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS). Agencies can submit additional details through NIBRS about each criminal incident for 52 offenses, plus 10 additional offenses for which only arrests are reported. The last reporting year for the UCR SRS and the Supplementary Homicide Reports (SHR) was 2020. Starting in 2021, data on crimes recorded by law enforcement will be derived from NIBRS, rather than the UCR SRS or SHR.

For more information on the UCR and NIBRS, see <https://www.fbi.gov/services/cjis/ucr/>.

APPENDIX TABLE 1

Estimates and standard errors for figure 1: Rate of violent crime in the NCVS and UCR SRS, 2011–2020

Year	NCVS rate of violent crime ^{a,b}				NCVS rate of violent crime reported to police ^a				UCR SRS rate of violent crime ^c
	Rate per 1,000 persons age 12 or older	Standard error	95% confidence interval		Rate per 1,000 persons age 12 or older	Standard error	95% confidence interval		
			Lower bound	Upper bound			Lower bound	Upper bound	
2011	22.6	1.38	19.86	25.28	11.1	0.97	9.16	12.95	3.9
2012	26.1	1.20	23.77	28.46	11.5	0.87	9.84	13.24	3.9
2013	23.2	1.62	20.00	26.34	10.6	1.08	8.46	12.68	3.7
2014	20.1	1.22	17.70	22.50	9.2	0.85	7.58	10.91	3.6
2015	18.6	1.16	16.31	20.85	8.6	0.84	6.99	10.29	3.7
2016	19.7	0.95	17.80	21.54	8.6	0.68	7.29	9.97	4.0
2017	20.6	1.03	18.59	22.61	9.2	0.71	7.85	10.63	3.9
2018	23.2	1.30	20.64	25.75	9.9	0.82	8.28	11.50	3.8
2019	21.0	1.15	18.74	23.25	8.6	0.72	7.17	9.99	3.8
2020	16.4	0.90	14.64	18.15	6.6	0.62	5.37	7.80	4.0

Note: National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) rates are per 1,000 persons age 12 or older, while Uniform Crime Reporting Program Summary Reporting System (UCR SRS) rates are per 1,000 persons. The UCR SRS includes crimes against persons age 11 or younger, persons who are homeless, persons who are institutionalized, and commercial establishments. These populations are out of scope for the NCVS. Standard errors in this report were created using generalized variance functions designed specifically for the NCVS and may vary from previously published standard errors.

^aThe NCVS includes rape or sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, and simple assault.

^bIncludes crimes both reported and not reported to the police.

^cThe UCR SRS rate is per 1,000 persons and includes murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. It excludes sexual assault and simple assault.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2011–2020; and Federal Bureau of Investigation, Uniform Crime Reporting Program, Crime in the United States, 2020.

APPENDIX TABLE 2

Estimates and standard errors for figure 2: Rate of property crime in the NCVS and UCR SRS, 2011–2020

Year	NCVS rate of property crime ^{a,b}				NCVS rate of property crime reported to police ^a				UCR SRS rate of property crime ^c
	Rate per 1,000 households	Standard error	95% confidence interval		Rate per 1,000 households	Standard error	95% confidence interval		
			Lower bound	Upper bound			Lower bound	Upper bound	
2011	138.7	3.50	131.82	145.55	51.1	2.07	47.08	55.20	29.1
2012	155.8	3.08	149.80	161.87	52.2	1.67	48.96	55.51	28.7
2013	131.4	2.89	125.77	137.10	47.4	1.59	44.28	50.50	27.3
2014	118.1	2.60	112.96	123.17	43.7	1.50	40.72	46.61	25.7
2015	110.7	2.65	105.54	115.91	38.3	1.44	35.44	41.07	25.0
2016	118.6	2.49	113.70	123.47	41.7	1.48	38.80	44.62	24.5
2017	108.4	1.86	104.74	112.02	38.7	1.11	36.53	40.87	23.6
2018	108.2	1.94	104.36	111.99	36.9	1.11	34.71	39.08	22.1
2019	101.4	1.92	97.63	105.14	33.0	1.11	30.82	35.17	21.3
2020	94.5	2.06	90.42	98.49	31.2	1.13	28.98	33.40	19.6

Note: National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) rates are per 1,000 households, while Uniform Crime Reporting Program Summary Reporting System (UCR SRS) rates are per 1,000 persons. There were 2.2 persons age 12 or older for each NCVS household in 2020. The UCR SRS includes crimes against persons age 11 or younger, persons who are homeless, persons who are institutionalized, and commercial establishments. These populations are out of scope for the NCVS. Standard errors in this report were created using generalized variance functions designed specifically for the NCVS and may vary from previously published standard errors.

^aThe NCVS includes burglary, trespassing, motor vehicle theft, and other theft. Definitions of these crime types vary between the NCVS and UCR SRS. See *Strengths and limitations of the NCVS and UCR SRS* for more information.

^bIncludes crimes both reported and not reported to the police.

^cThe UCR SRS rate is per 1,000 persons and includes burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2011–2020; and Federal Bureau of Investigation, Uniform Crime Reporting Program, Crime in the United States, 2020.

APPENDIX TABLE 3**Rates and standard errors of rape or sexual assault in the NCVS and UCR SRS, 2011–2020**

Year	Rate per 1,000		Standard error		UCR SRS rate of rape ^b
	NCVS rate of rape/sexual assault ^a	NCVS rate of rape/sexual assault reported to police	NCVS rate of rape/sexual assault	NCVS rate of rape/sexual assault reported to police	
2011	0.9	0.3	0.16	0.07	0.3
2012	1.3	0.4	0.21	0.10	0.3
2013	1.1	0.4	0.20	0.11	0.4
2014	1.1	0.4	0.18	0.10	0.4
2015	1.6	0.5	0.24	0.13	0.4
2016	1.1	0.3	0.15	0.07	0.4
2017	1.4	0.6	0.20	0.11	0.4
2018	2.7	0.7	0.30	0.13	0.4
2019	1.7	0.6	0.21	0.12	0.4
2020	1.2	0.3	0.19	0.07	0.4

Note: National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) rates are per 1,000 persons age 12 or older, while Uniform Crime Reporting Program Summary Reporting System (UCR SRS) rates are per 1,000 persons. The UCR SRS includes crimes against persons age 11 or younger, persons who are homeless, persons who are institutionalized, and commercial establishments. These populations are out of scope for the NCVS. Standard errors in this report were created using generalized variance functions designed specifically for the NCVS and may vary from previously published standard errors.

^aIncludes crimes both reported and not reported to police.

^bThe UCR SRS rate is per 1,000 persons and excludes sexual assault. The 2011–2012 estimates are based on the legacy definition of rape. The 2013–2020 estimates are based on the revised definition of rape. For more information, see <https://www.fbi.gov/services/cjis/cjis-link/ucr-program-changes-definition-of-rape>.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2011–2020; and Federal Bureau of Investigation, Uniform Crime Reporting Program, Crime in the United States, 2020.

APPENDIX TABLE 4**Rates and standard errors of robbery in the NCVS and UCR SRS, 2011–2020**

Year	Rate per 1,000		Standard error		UCR SRS rate of robbery ^b
	NCVS rate of robbery ^a	NCVS rate of robbery reported to police	NCVS rate of robbery	NCVS rate of robbery reported to police	
2011	2.2	1.4	0.28	0.23	1.1
2012	2.8	1.6	0.32	0.24	1.1
2013	2.4	1.7	0.34	0.29	1.1
2014	2.5	1.5	0.31	0.25	1.0
2015	2.1	1.3	0.29	0.24	1.0
2016	1.7	1.0	0.20	0.16	1.0
2017	2.3	1.1	0.26	0.17	1.0
2018	2.1	1.3	0.25	0.20	0.9
2019	1.9	0.9	0.24	0.16	0.8
2020	1.6	0.9	0.22	0.15	0.7

Note: National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) rates are per 1,000 persons age 12 or older, while Uniform Crime Reporting Program Summary Reporting System (UCR SRS) rates are per 1,000 persons. The UCR SRS includes crimes against persons age 11 or younger, persons who are homeless, persons who are institutionalized, and commercial establishments. These populations are out of scope for the NCVS. Standard errors in this report were created using generalized variance functions designed specifically for the NCVS and may vary from previously published standard errors.

^aIncludes crimes both reported and not reported to police.

^bThe UCR SRS rate is per 1,000 persons.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2011–2020; and Federal Bureau of Investigation, Uniform Crime Reporting Program, Crime in the United States, 2020.

APPENDIX TABLE 5**Rates and standard errors of aggravated assault in the NCVS and UCR SRS, 2011–2020**

Year	Rate per 1,000		Standard error		UCR SRS rate of aggravated assault ^b
	NCVS rate of aggravated assault ^a	NCVS rate of aggravated assault reported to police	NCVS rate of aggravated assault	NCVS rate of aggravated assault reported to police	
2011	4.1	2.7	0.43	0.36	2.4
2012	3.8	2.4	0.38	0.31	2.4
2013	3.8	2.4	0.45	0.38	2.3
2014	4.1	2.4	0.43	0.34	2.3
2015	3.0	1.9	0.36	0.30	2.4
2016	3.8	2.3	0.33	0.28	2.5
2017	3.6	2.1	0.34	0.26	2.5
2018	3.8	2.3	0.38	0.30	2.5
2019	3.7	1.9	0.36	0.26	2.5
2020	2.9	1.7	0.32	0.24	2.8

Note: National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) rates are per 1,000 persons age 12 or older, while Uniform Crime Reporting Program Summary Reporting System (UCR SRS) rates are per 1,000 persons. The UCR SRS includes crimes against persons age 11 or younger, persons who are homeless, persons who are institutionalized, and commercial establishments. These populations are out of scope for the NCVS. Standard errors in this report were created using generalized variance functions designed specifically for the NCVS and may vary from previously published standard errors.

^aIncludes crimes both reported and not reported to police.

^bThe UCR SRS rate is per 1,000 persons.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2011–2020; and Federal Bureau of Investigation, Uniform Crime Reporting Program, Crime in the United States, 2020.

APPENDIX TABLE 6**Rates and standard errors of simple assault in the NCVS, 2011–2020**

Year	Rate per 1,000		Standard error		UCR SRS rate of simple assault
	NCVS rate of simple assault*	NCVS rate of simple assault reported to police	NCVS rate of simple assault	NCVS rate of simple assault reported to police	
2011	15.4	6.6	1.06	0.68	~
2012	18.2	7.2	0.96	0.63	~
2013	15.8	6.1	1.24	0.73	~
2014	12.4	5.0	0.89	0.55	~
2015	11.8	4.9	0.86	0.57	~
2016	13.1	5.1	0.73	0.48	~
2017	13.3	5.5	0.77	0.50	~
2018	14.6	5.6	0.95	0.55	~
2019	13.7	5.2	0.87	0.51	~
2020	10.7	3.8	0.69	0.42	~

Note: National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) rates are per 1,000 persons age 12 or older. The Uniform Crime Reporting Program Summary Reporting System (UCR SRS) includes crimes against persons age 11 or younger, persons who are homeless, persons who are institutionalized, and commercial establishments. These populations are out of scope for the NCVS. Standard errors in this report were created using generalized variance functions designed specifically for the NCVS and may vary from previously published standard errors.

~Not applicable. The UCR SRS excludes sexual assault and simple assault.

*Includes crimes both reported and not reported to police.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2011–2020; and Federal Bureau of Investigation, Uniform Crime Reporting Program, Crime in the United States, 2020.

APPENDIX TABLE 7

Rates and standard errors of burglary in the NCVS and UCR SRS, 2011–2020

Year	Rate per 1,000		Standard error		UCR SRS rate of burglary ^c
	NCVS rate of burglary ^{a,b}	NCVS rate of burglary reported to police ^b	NCVS rate of burglary	NCVS rate of burglary reported to police	
2011	22.1	11.7	1.20	0.82	7.0
2012	21.4	12.6	0.95	0.71	6.7
2013	18.4	11.2	0.87	0.67	6.1
2014	17.0	10.5	0.83	0.65	5.4
2015	15.3	8.1	0.83	0.57	4.9
2016	16.5	8.1	0.86	0.57	4.7
2017	13.7	7.0	0.64	0.44	4.3
2018	15.0	7.1	0.65	0.44	3.8
2019	11.7	6.0	0.61	0.42	3.4
2020	9.5	4.2	0.56	0.36	3.1

Note: National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) rates are typically per 1,000 households, while Uniform Crime Reporting Program Summary Reporting System (UCR SRS) rates are per 1,000 persons. See *Strengths and limitations of the NCVS and UCR SRS* for more information on the differences between NCVS and UCR SRS property crime rates. There were 2.2 persons age 12 or older for each NCVS household in 2020. The UCR SRS includes crimes against persons age 11 or younger, persons who are homeless, persons who are institutionalized, and commercial establishments. These populations are out of scope for the NCVS. Standard errors in this report were created using generalized variance functions designed specifically for the NCVS and may vary from previously published standard errors.

^aIncludes crimes both reported and not reported to police.

^bThe 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.

^cThe UCR SRS rate is per 1,000 persons and 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.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2011–2020; and Federal Bureau of Investigation, Uniform Crime Reporting Program, Crime in the United States, 2020.

APPENDIX TABLE 8

Rates and standard errors of motor vehicle theft in the NCVS and UCR SRS, 2011–2020

Year	Rate per 1,000		Standard error		UCR SRS rate of motor vehicle theft ^b
	NCVS rate of motor vehicle theft ^a	NCVS rate of motor vehicle theft reported to police	NCVS rate of motor vehicle theft	NCVS rate of motor vehicle theft reported to police	
2011	5.1	4.2	0.51	0.44	2.3
2012	5.0	4.0	0.39	0.36	2.3
2013	5.2	3.9	0.40	0.36	2.2
2014	4.1	3.4	0.36	0.34	2.2
2015	4.3	3.0	0.40	0.32	2.2
2016	4.6	3.4	0.43	0.35	2.4
2017	4.2	3.3	0.34	0.30	2.4
2018	4.3	3.4	0.33	0.30	2.3
2019	3.9	3.1	0.34	0.29	2.2
2020	4.3	3.2	0.36	0.31	2.5

Note: National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) rates are per 1,000 households, while Uniform Crime Reporting Program Summary Reporting System (UCR SRS) rates are per 1,000 persons. See *Strengths and limitations of the NCVS and UCR SRS* for more information on the differences between NCVS and UCR SRS property crime rates. There were 2.2 persons age 12 or older for each NCVS household in 2020. The UCR SRS includes crimes against persons age 11 or younger, persons who are homeless, persons who are institutionalized, and commercial establishments. These populations are out of scope for the NCVS. Standard errors in this report were created using generalized variance functions designed specifically for the NCVS and may vary from previously published standard errors.

^aIncludes crimes both reported and not reported to police.

^bThe UCR SRS rate is per 1,000 persons.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2011–2020; and Federal Bureau of Investigation, Uniform Crime Reporting Program, Crime in the United States, 2020.

APPENDIX TABLE 9**Rates and standard errors of other household theft in the NCVS, 2011–2020**

Year	Rate per 1,000		Standard error		UCR SRS rate of other household theft
	NCVS rate of other household theft*	NCVS rate of other household theft reported to police	NCVS rate of other household theft	NCVS rate of other household theft reported to police	
2011	104.2	31.8	2.99	1.54	~
2012	120.9	31.9	2.67	1.24	~
2013	100.5	28.7	2.48	1.17	~
2014	90.8	26.4	2.24	1.11	~
2015	84.4	24.1	2.27	1.09	~
2016	90.3	26.7	2.16	1.14	~
2017	83.6	25.3	1.63	0.88	~
2018	82.7	23.7	1.68	0.87	~
2019	80.2	21.5	1.70	0.87	~
2020	76.6	22.1	1.83	0.92	~

Note: National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) rates are per 1,000 households. There were 2.2 persons age 12 or older for each NCVS household in 2020. The Uniform Crime Reporting Program Summary Reporting System (UCR SRS) includes crimes against persons age 11 or younger, persons who are homeless, persons who are institutionalized, and commercial establishments. These populations are out of scope for the NCVS. Standard errors in this report were created using generalized variance functions designed specifically for the NCVS and may vary from previously published standard errors.

~Not applicable. The definition of this crime type varies between the NCVS and UCR SRS. The UCR SRS definition of larceny-theft includes crimes that the NCVS classifies as household crimes and includes personal larceny, which is classified as a personal crime in the NCVS.

*Includes crimes both reported and not reported to police.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2011–2020; and Federal Bureau of Investigation, Uniform Crime Reporting Program, Crime in the United States, 2020.



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

This report was written by Rachel E. Morgan, Ph.D., and Alexandra Thompson. Erika Harrell verified the report. Erica L. Smith and Alexia D. Cooper, Ph.D., contributed to the report.

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