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Bulletin

Homicide Victimization in the United States, 2023

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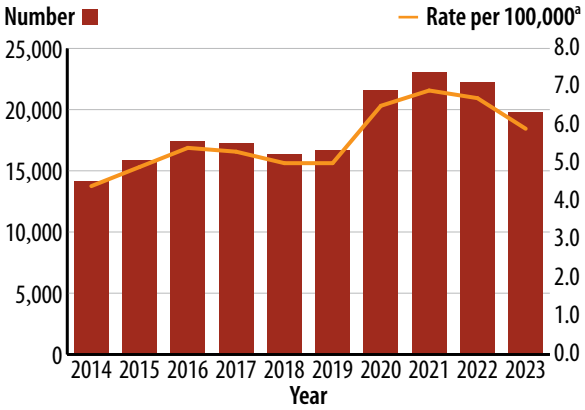
In 2023, there were an estimated 19,800 homicide victimizations in the United States, a rate of 5.9 homicides per 100,000 persons (figure 1). This was lower than the estimated 22,240 victimizations (6.7 per 100,000) in 2022 but higher than the 16,670 victimizations (5.0 per 100,000) in 2019. (See appendix table 1 for state estimates.) Homicide refers to the offenses of murder and nonnegligent manslaughter and is defined as "the willful (nonnegligent) killing of one human being by another."[1]

Findings in this report are based on the Bureau of Justice Statistics' and FBI's National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) Estimation Program and the FBI's Supplementary Homicide Reports (SHR).

[1]See NIBRS User Manual, page 29, https://le.fbi.gov/file-repository/nibrs-user-manual-063023.pdf/view.

FIGURE 1
Number and rate of homicide victimizations, 2014–2023



Note: The 2022 National Incident-Based Reporting System Estimation Program estimates were updated to reflect data transmitted to the FBI after the 2022 cutoff date. See *Methodology*. See appendix table 2 for estimates and confidence intervals.
[a]Rates are calculated per 100,000 U.S. residents.
Source: Federal Bureau of Investigation, Supplementary Homicide Reports, 2014–2020; U.S. Census Bureau Population, 2014–2020; and Bureau of Justice Statistics and Federal Bureau of Investigation, National Incident-Based Reporting System Estimation Program, 2021–2023.

HIGHLIGHTS

In 2023:

- The rate of homicide victimization was 5.9 per 100,000 persons. This marks a decrease from the rate of 6.7 per 100,000 in 2022.
- The male homicide victimization rate (9.3 per 100,000 persons) was 3.5 times greater than the homicide victimization rate for females (2.6 per 100,000).
- The homicide victimization rate for black persons (21.3 per 100,000 persons) was more than 6 times the rate for white persons (3.2 per 100,000).
- The largest percentage of homicide victimizations (39%) was committed by someone outside the family but known to the victim.
- Females (0.9 per 100,000 persons) experienced a higher rate of intimate partner homicide than males (0.5 per 100,000).
- Most homicide incidents (93%) involved one victim.
- The percentage of homicide victimizations involving a firearm was 80%, compared to 68% in 2014.
- About half of homicide victimizations were cleared by arrest (47%), which was not statistically different from the percentage that were not cleared (48%).

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NIBRS collects detailed information on homicide victimizations reported to state and local law enforcement in the United States, including victim and suspected offender demographic characteristics, the type of weapon(s) present, and the number of victims killed during the incident. NIBRS estimates use imputation and weighting procedures to account for nonresponse and missing data. In this report, homicide incident and victimization information from 2021 to 2023 comes from NIBRS estimates. Information on homicides prior to 2021 was collected through the SHR. See *Methodology* for more information.

In 2023, black persons experienced the highest homicide victimization rate compared to persons of all other racial groups

Males represented the majority (78%) of homicide victims in 2023 and experienced a homicide victimization rate of 9.3 per 100,000 persons (table 1).[2] By comparison, the female homicide victimization rate (2.6 per 100,000 persons) was lower.

Compared to the homicide victimization rate for white persons (3.2 per 100,000) in 2023, the homicide rate was higher for black persons (21.3 per 100,000) and Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander persons (6.5 per 100,000), while the rate for Asians (1.4 per 100,000) was lower. Overall, the homicide victimization rate experienced by black persons was higher than the rate for victims in each of the other race categories.

The highest homicide rate by age group in 2023 was experienced by persons ages 18 to 24 at 12.9 per 100,000 persons. This rate was greater than the homicide rates experienced by each of the other age groups.

[2]In this report, statistical significance is reported at the 95% confidence level. All comparisons made in text are statistically significant unless otherwise stated. See figures and tables for testing on specific findings.

TABLE 1
Number, percent, and rate of homicide victimizations, by victim demographic characteristics, 2023

Victim demographic characteristic	Number	Percent	Rate per 100,000[a]
Total	19,800	100%	5.9
Sex			
Male*	15,440	78.0%	9.3
Female	4,360 †	22.0 †	2.6 †
Race			
White*	8,070	40.8%	3.2
Black	11,060 †	55.8 †	21.3 †
Asian	370 †	1.9 †	1.4 †
American Indian or Alaska Native	250 †	1.3 †	4.2
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	50 †	0.3 †	6.5 †
Age			
11 or younger	620 †	3.1% †	1.3 †
12–17	1,330 †	6.7 †	5.1 †
18–24*	4,080	20.6	12.9
25–34	5,150 †	26.0 †	11.2 †
35–64	7,530 †	38.0 †	5.9 †
65 or older	1,090 †	5.5 †	2.0 †

Note: See appendix table 3 for confidence intervals.
*Comparison group.
†Difference with comparison group is significant at the 95% confidence level.
[a]Rates are calculated per 100,000 U.S. residents.
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics and Federal Bureau of Investigation, National Incident-Based Reporting System Estimation Program, 2023.

Ethnicity data collected through the National Incident-Based Reporting System

In the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS), victim race is a required data element consisting of six categories: white, black or African American, American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, and unknown. Victim ethnicity is a separate data element with three categories: Hispanic or Latino, not Hispanic or Latino, and unknown. Unlike race, victim ethnicity is not currently a required data element, meaning law enforcement agencies do not have to report ethnicity when submitting NIBRS data. A quality assessment of the ethnicity data reported in NIBRS revealed inconsistent reporting by participating law enforcement agencies. Because of this, ethnicity is not included in the race estimates in this report. Additional research is currently underway to develop weighted estimates that accurately represent the population and align with the Statistical Policy Directive No. 15 guidelines.[3]

Examination of the reported, unweighted NIBRS data provides insight into the percentage of homicide victims that were of Hispanic or Latino origin. In 2023, 15% of homicide victims were Hispanic or Latino and the ethnicity designation was missing or unknown for 22% of homicide victims **(table 2)**. This information is based on data from 15,071 of 19,169 law enforcement agencies that were eligible to report crime data in 2023. The 15,071 agencies cover 84% of the U.S. population.

[3]See https://spd15revision.gov/content/spd15revision/en/2024-spd15.html.

TABLE 2

Percent of reported homicide victimizations, by ethnicity, 2023

Ethnicity	Percent of reported homicide victimizations
Total	100%
Hispanic or Latino	15.4
Non-Hispanic	63.1
Missing/unknown	21.6

Note: Ethnicity percentages are based on homicide data reported by 79% of law enforcement agencies in the United States. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. The data are not statistically adjusted to account for missing information or nonreporting. See *Methodology*. See appendix table 4 for counts and percentages overall and by state.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics and Federal Bureau of Investigation, National Incident-Based Reporting System Extract File Program, 2023.

The largest percentage of homicide victimizations was committed by someone outside the family but known to the victim

In 2023, 39% of homicide victimizations were perpetrated by someone outside the family but known to the victim (table 3). Among homicides of males, 42% were perpetrated by someone outside the family but known to the victim. Among homicides of females, 36% were committed by an intimate partner (i.e., current or former spouse, boyfriend or girlfriend). Overall, homicides of females were more likely than homicides of males to be perpetrated by a family member (a current or former intimate partner or other family member). Perpetrators of homicides against males were more likely than perpetrators of homicides against females to be non-family (outside of family but known to victim, stranger, or unknown).

Homicide victimizations of white persons (16%) were more likely to be perpetrated by an intimate partner than those of black persons (9%). White persons (41%) were also more likely than black (37%) or Asian (32%) persons to experience homicide victimization from someone outside the family but known to the victim.

For victims in each age group from 12 to 64, the homicide was more likely to involve a perpetrator who was outside the family but known to the victim than any other victim-offender relationship. Among victims age 11 or younger (76%) and age 65 or older (32%), the most common victim-offender relationship was the category other family member.

TABLE 3

Percent of homicide victimizations, by victim-offender relationship and victim demographic characteristics, 2023

Victim demographic characteristic	Victim-offender relationship				
	Intimate partner[a]	Other family[b]	Outside family but known[c]	Stranger	Unknown
Total	12.5%	13.4%	38.7%	19.2%	28.4%
Sex					
Male*	5.8%	11.9%	42.4%	21.6%	31.6%
Female	35.8 †	19.0 †	25.7 †	11.0 †	17.1 †
Race					
White*	16.3%	17.7%	40.9%	22.5%	21.2%
Black	9.3 †	10.2 †	37.3 †	16.6 †	34.0 †
Asian	19.4	17.9	31.7 †	23.6	23.3
American Indian or Alaska Native	15.6	14.2 †	43.4	20.6	24.4
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	19.0	8.9 †	36.9	32.7	16.4
Age					
11 or younger	1.6% †	76.2% †	16.6% †	10.3% †	9.7% †
12–17	5.1 †	12.2 †	56.5 †	24.1	40.1
18–24*	8.9	7.9	45.5	23.6	37.8
25–34	12.6 †	8.1	38.6 †	20.1	31.3
35–64	15.9 †	12.5 †	35.6 †	16.8 †	23.3 †
65 or older	16.0 †	32.1 †	26.4 †	15.1 †	11.5 †

Note: Percentages do not sum to 100 because there can be more than one offender in an incident. See *Methodology* for additional information on relationship types. See appendix table 5 for confidence intervals.

*Comparison group.

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

[a]Includes current or former spouses, boyfriends, or girlfriends.

[b]Excludes intimate partners.

[c]Includes friends and anyone else known to the victim.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics and Federal Bureau of Investigation, National Incident-Based Reporting System Estimation Program, 2023.

Females had a higher rate of intimate partner homicide than males

The overall rate of homicide victimization perpetrated by an intimate partner was 0.7 per 100,000 persons in 2023 (table 4). Females had a higher rate of intimate partner homicide (0.9 per 100,000) than males (0.5 per 100,000). For all other victim-offender relationship types, males experienced higher rates of homicide victimization than females.

In 2023, black persons (2.0 per 100,000) experienced the highest rate of intimate partner homicide compared to persons of other races. Black persons also had the highest rate of homicide victimization for the victim-offender relationship outside of family but known to the victim at 7.9 per 100,000. This was 6 times the rate for white persons (1.3 per 100,000).

The rate of homicide victimization for individuals ages 18 to 24 (5.9 per 100,000) and ages 25 to 34 (4.3 per 100,000) was highest when the offender was outside the family but known to the victim. Among those age 11 or younger (1.0 per 100,000) and age 65 or older (0.6 per 100,000), the highest rate of homicide victimization involved an offender who was a family member.

TABLE 4

Rate of homicide victimization, by victim-offender relationship and victim demographic characteristics, 2023

Victim demographic characteristic	Rate per 100,000[a]				
	Victim-offender relationship				
	Intimate partner[b]	Other family[c]	Outside family but known[d]	Stranger	Unknown
Total	0.7	0.8	2.3	1.1	1.7
Sex					
Male*	0.5	1.1	3.9	2.0	2.9
Female	0.9 †	0.5 †	0.7 †	0.3 †	0.4 †
Race					
White*	0.5	0.6	1.3	0.7	0.7
Black	2.0 †	2.2 †	7.9 †	3.5 †	7.2 †
Asian	0.3 †	0.3 †	0.5 †	0.3 †	0.3 †
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.7	0.6	1.8	0.9	1.0
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	1.2 †	0.6	2.4 †	2.1	1.1 †
Age					
11 or younger	0.0 †	1.0	0.2 †	0.1 †	0.1 †
12–17	0.3 †	0.6 †	2.9 †	1.2 †	2.1 †
18–24*	1.2	1.0	5.9	3.0	4.9
25–34	1.4	0.9	4.3 †	2.3 †	3.5 †
35–64	0.9	0.7 †	2.1 †	1.0 †	1.4 †
65 or older	0.3 †	0.6 †	0.5 †	0.3 †	0.2 †

Note: See *Methodology* for additional information on relationship types. See appendix table 6 for confidence intervals.

*Comparison group.

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

[a]Rates are calculated per 100,000 U.S. residents.

[b]Includes current or former spouses, boyfriends, or girlfriends.

[c]Excludes intimate partners.

[d]Includes friends and anyone else known to the victim.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics and Federal Bureau of Investigation, National Incident-Based Reporting System Estimation Program, 2023.

More than 90% of homicide incidents involved one victim

In 2023, 93% of homicide incidents involved one victim, accounting for 17,030 of the 19,800 total homicide victims (table 5). An estimated 5% of homicide incidents involved two victims, and fewer than 2% of homicide incidents involved three or more victims.

TABLE 5
Percent of homicide incidents, by number of victims, 2023

Number of victims in incident	Number of victims	Number of incidents	Percent of incidents
Total	19,800	18,230	100%
1 victim*	17,030	17,030	93.4
2 victims	1,960	980	5.4 †
3 victims	430	140	0.8 †
4 or more victims	380	70	0.4 †

Note: Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. See appendix table 7 for estimates and confidence intervals.

*Comparison group.

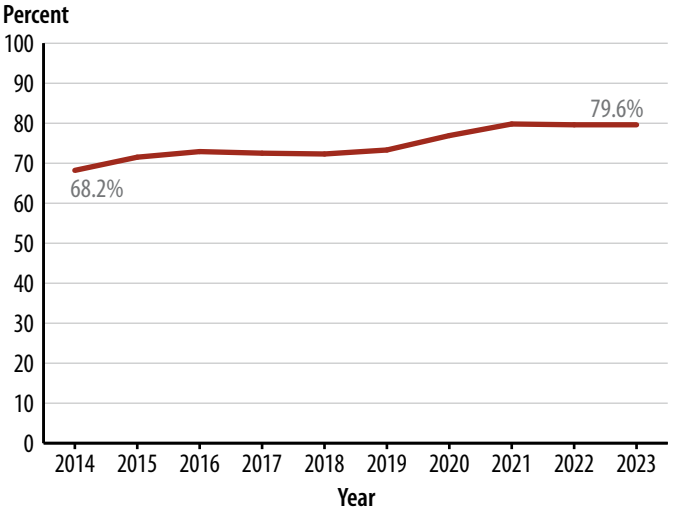
†Difference with comparison group is significant at the 95% confidence level.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics and Federal Bureau of Investigation, National Incident-Based Reporting System Estimation Program, 2023.

The percent of homicide victimizations involving a firearm has remained stable since 2021

The percentage of homicide victimizations involving a firearm was 68% in 2014 and 80% in 2023 (figure 2). Since 2021, the percentage of firearm-involved homicides has remained stable around 80%.

FIGURE 2
Percent of homicide victimizations involving a firearm, 2014–2023



Note: The 2022 National Incident-Based Reporting System Estimation Program estimates were updated to reflect data transmitted to the FBI after the 2022 cutoff date. See *Methodology*. See appendix table 8 for estimates and confidence intervals.

Source: Federal Bureau of Investigation, Supplementary Homicide Reports, 2014–2020; and Bureau of Justice Statistics and Federal Bureau of Investigation, National Incident-Based Reporting System Estimation Program, 2021–2023.

Firearms were the most common type of weapon involved in homicides

In 2023, 4 in 5 (80%) homicide victimizations involved the use of a firearm (table 6). Knives, blunt instruments, personal weapons, and other non-personal weapons were each involved in fewer than 1 in 10 (10%) homicide victimizations.

Firearms were the most common type of weapon involved in homicides regardless of victim sex, race, or age, with two exceptions: those age 11 or younger, and Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander persons. Approximately one-third of homicide victimizations among persons age 11 or younger involved a firearm (36%) or personal weapon (33%).

For Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander persons, 45% of homicide victimizations involved a firearm and 26% involved other non-personal weapons. For persons who were white, black, Asian, or American Indian or Alaska Native, more than half of all homicide victimizations involved a firearm.

TABLE 6
Percent of homicide victimizations, by weapon type and victim demographic characteristics, 2023

Victim demographic characteristic	Weapon type					
	Firearm	Knife	Blunt instrument	Personal weapon	Other non-personal weapon[a]	Unknown
Total	79.6%	8.9%	2.0%	5.0%	5.5%	4.1%
Sex						
Male*	83.7%	8.0%	1.7%	3.8%	4.3%	3.5%
Female	65.0	12.2	3.0	9.6 †	9.5	6.4
Race						
White*	68.5%	12.3%	3.2%	7.4%	9.3%	5.0%
Black	88.5	6.1	0.9 †	3.1 †	2.4 †	3.4
Asian	71.0	12.8	4.5	9.2	5.7	4.4
American Indian or Alaska Native	62.3	13.3	3.1	10.3	10.8	8.0
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	45.2	19.3	2.0	:	25.7	7.8
Age						
11 or younger	36.1% †	5.1%	1.8% †	33.4 % †	20.7% †	11.6% †
12–17	90.9	3.6	0.5	2.4	3.7	3.2
18–24*	91.9	4.8	0.4	1.5	3.5	2.7
25–34	86.4	7.3	0.8	2.9	3.9	3.1
35–64	74.2	12.0 †	3.0 †	5.5 †	5.8	4.7
65 or older	49.4	19.2 †	8.2 †	12.5 †	10.9 †	6.8 †

Note: Percentages do not sum to 100 because there can be more than one weapon in an incident. See *Methodology* for definitions of weapon types. See appendix table 9 for confidence intervals.

*Comparison group.

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

:Not shown; estimate did not meet statistical reliability criteria. See *Methodology*.

[a]Includes poison, explosives, fire, drugs, asphyxiation, and other weapon types. See *Methodology*.

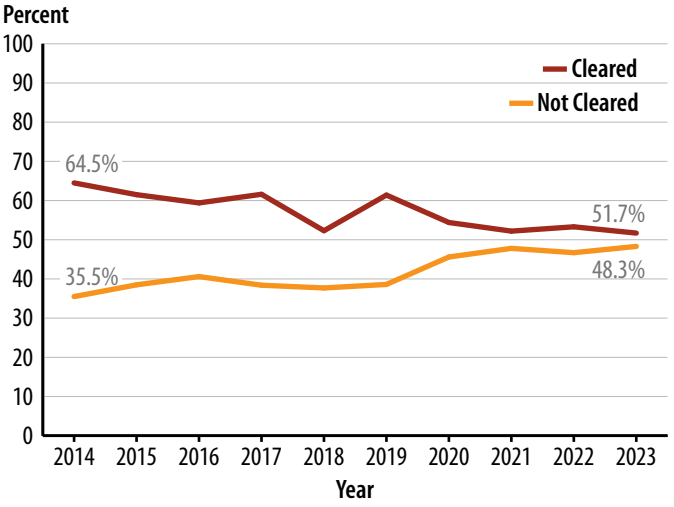
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics and Federal Bureau of Investigation, National Incident-Based Reporting System Estimation Program, 2023.

Over half of homicide incidents in 2023 resulted in case clearance

In 2023, the percentage of homicide incidents cleared by arrest or exceptional means was 52% (figure 3).[4] This was lower than the percent cleared in 2022 (53%). In 2014, almost two-thirds (65%) of homicide incidents were cleared.

[4]Law enforcement agencies clear an incident when at least one person is arrested, charged, and turned over to the court for prosecution. Law enforcement agencies may also clear an incident by exceptional means, indicating that they have identified the offender and have gathered enough evidence to support that offender's arrest and prosecution, but they have encountered a circumstance outside the control of law enforcement that prohibits the agency from arresting, charging, and prosecuting the offender. See *Methodology*.

FIGURE 3
Percent of homicide offenses, by clearance, 2014–2023



Note: Percent cleared includes cleared by arrest and exceptional clearance; clearance data before 2021 did not distinguish nature of clearance. Exceptional clearance includes crimes cleared because the offender died, the prosecution was declined, the victim refused to cooperate, extradition of the offender was denied by another jurisdiction, or the offender was a juvenile but no referral was made to the juvenile court as a matter of accepted law enforcement policy. An incident cannot be cleared by exceptional means if it was previously or concurrently reported as cleared by arrest. The 2022 National Incident-Based Reporting System Estimation Program estimates were updated to reflect data transmitted to the FBI after the 2022 cutoff date. See *Methodology*. See appendix table 10 for estimates and confidence intervals.

Source: Federal Bureau of Investigation, Crime in the United States, 2014–2020; and Bureau of Justice Statistics and Federal Bureau of Investigation, National Incident-Based Reporting System Estimation Program, 2021–2023.

Exceptional clearance was more common among females, Asian persons, and those age 65 or older than those in other sex, race, or age categories

In 2023, 47% of homicide victimizations were cleared through arrest, which was similar to the 48% of homicide victimizations that were not cleared (table 7). Half of male homicide victimizations were not cleared (51%), which was larger than the percentage of female homicide victimizations that were not cleared (40%). About 52% of homicide victimizations of white persons were cleared through arrest, while 42% were not cleared. Homicide victimizations of black persons were less likely to be cleared through arrest (43%) and more likely to not be cleared (54%) compared to homicide victimizations of white persons. Clearance of homicide victimizations was more common among persons age 11 or younger (53%) and age 65 or older (53%) than among age groups between 12 and 64.

Homicide victimizations of females (11%), Asian persons (13%), and those age 65 or older (10%) were more likely than victims in other sex, race, or age categories to be cleared by exceptional means (i.e., cleared because the offender died, the prosecution was declined, the victim refused to cooperate, extradition of the offender was denied by another jurisdiction, or the offender was a juvenile but no referral was made to the juvenile court as a matter of accepted law enforcement policy).

TABLE 7

Percent of homicide victimizations, by clearance type and victim demographic characteristics, 2023

Victim demographic characteristic	Clearance type		
	Cleared through arrest	Exceptional clearance[a]	Not cleared
Total	47.1%	4.6%	48.3%
Sex			
Male*	46.6%	2.9%	50.6%
Female	49.0 †	10.8 †	40.3 †
Race			
White*	51.6%	6.9%	41.5%
Black	43.4 †	2.7 †	53.9 †
Asian	52.0	13.2 †	34.8 †
American Indian or Alaska Native	52.0	3.2 †	44.8
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	66.1 †	2.0 †	31.8
Age			
11 or younger	53.0% †	7.8% †	39.2% †
12–17	47.1	3.3 †	49.6 †
18–24*	45.5	2.2	52.4
25–34	45.0	3.4 †	51.6
35–64	48.1 †	5.9 †	46.1 †
65 or older	53.1 †	10.4 †	36.5 †

Note: Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding. See *Methodology* for definitions of clearance types. See appendix table 11 for confidence intervals.

*Comparison group.

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

[a]Exceptional clearance includes crimes cleared because the offender died, the prosecution was declined, the victim refused to cooperate, extradition of the offender was denied by another jurisdiction, or the offender was a juvenile but no referral was made to the juvenile court as a matter of accepted law enforcement policy. An incident cannot be cleared by exceptional means if it was previously or concurrently reported as cleared by arrest.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics and Federal Bureau of Investigation, National Incident-Based Reporting System Estimation Program, 2023.

Methodology

Homicide data in this report come from the FBI's Supplementary Homicide Reports (SHR) for 2014 to 2020, and from the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) and FBI's National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) Estimation Program for 2021 to 2023. SHR data are the source of national homicide estimates from 2014 to 2020 since relying upon NIBRS data to generate national estimates of homicide was not possible until 2021. NIBRS and SHR use the same definition for homicide, making these two data sources comparable.

Supplementary Homicide Reports data

The SHR are collected by the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program. The SHR data provide detailed information on homicide incidents, including data on the reporting agency and its resident population; the sex, age, and race of victims and offenders; and the victim-offender relationship, weapon use, location, and circumstance of the crime. The analyses presented in this report exclude deaths caused by negligence, suicide, or accident; justifiable homicides; attempts to murder; and murders of U.S. residents that occurred outside the United States.

The data included in the SHR are for homicides known to law enforcement. The determination that a crime was a homicide was made solely based on police investigation rather than the decision of a court, medical examiner, coroner, jury, or other non-law enforcement entity.

The SHR data were weighted to compensate for the average annual 10% of homicides that were not reported to the SHR from 2014 to 2020. The annual weights are calculated using a three-step process. For details on the weighting process, see the *Methodology* in *Homicide in the U.S. Known to Law Enforcement, 2011* (NCJ 243035, BJS, December 2013).

National Incident-Based Reporting System data

NIBRS is a data collection system designed and maintained by the FBI through the UCR Program that compiles data on crimes recorded by participating state and local law enforcement agencies. NIBRS captures detailed information on 52 different offenses that can occur within a crime incident and collects arrest-only information for an additional 10 offenses.[5] For more information about the NIBRS data structure and details about the data elements included in the collection, see BJS's National Incident-Based Reporting System webpage and the FBI's Crime Data Explorer.[6,7]

Calculating national estimates of crime

Beginning with the 2021 data year, the FBI began publishing national estimates of crime reported to law enforcement based on NIBRS data. To calculate national estimates using NIBRS data, BJS and the FBI, in partnership with RTI International, established a new set of statistical procedures to account for the NIBRS data structure and for agencies that did not report data to the system. In October 2022, the FBI published the first set of national estimates derived from the new methodology. The data tables for the 2021 and 2022 data years are available through the FBI's Crime Data Explorer on the NIBRS Estimates webpage. For additional information on the NIBRS estimation methodology, see *Estimation Procedures for Crimes in the United States Based on NIBRS Data* (NCJ 305108, BJS, FBI, August 2022).

Annual NIBRS estimates are based on data reported to law enforcement, which typically reflect the incident date. That means 2023 data would include all incidents that occurred in 2023 that were reported to law enforcement by the time data were transmitted to the FBI or aggregated elsewhere. NIBRS data that are transmitted to the FBI after the cutoff date are still considered part of that year's data, but they are not published until the data release the following year. For example, 2022 data that did not make the cutoff date were not included in the original 2022 estimates but were included in the updated 2022 estimates that were published with the original 2023 estimates. For this reason, prior year estimates will slightly differ from previously published estimates.

Unit nonresponse

Nonreporting agencies are law enforcement agencies that do not report any NIBRS crime incident data to the FBI. The number of nonreporting agencies has decreased annually, as additional law enforcement agencies complete their transitions to NIBRS reporting. The percentage of eligible law enforcement agencies that were nonreporting agencies was about 27% in 2023, with 73% of law enforcement agencies (N = 14,039) reporting at least 1 month of NIBRS data to the FBI that year.

[5]Federal agencies submitting NIBRS data to the FBI may report an additional 19 offense types and 3 arrest-only offense types that are exclusive to federal crime incidents.

[6]https://bjs.ojp.gov/national-incident-based-reporting-system-nibrs.

[7]https://cde.ucr.cjis.gov/LATEST/webapp/#/pages/home.

To account for nonreporting agencies, a unit nonresponse weight was applied to the reporting agencies. NIBRS unit nonresponse weights allow reporting agencies to represent both themselves and the nonreporting agencies with similar agency characteristics, such as agency size and agency type.

Because the distribution of nonreporting agencies throughout the United States varies by state and region, additional statistical weights were created for different geographic levels of estimation. Specifically, a weight was created for estimation at each of the geographic levels for which estimates were produced: (1) national, (2) regional, (3) state, (4) metropolitan statistical area, (5) judicial district, and (6) FBI field office. Having separate weights for different geographic areas helps ensure that the weights accurately reflect the geographic area being estimated.

For more information about the weighting procedures used for NIBRS estimation, see *Primer on Weighting*.[8]

Confidence intervals

A confidence interval is a statistical measure of how well the estimated value of an indicator represents the population value, usually expressed as a range. The degree of statistical confidence around estimates derived from NIBRS crime data is a function of:

a. the overall population coverage rate each year (described below)

b. which agencies are reporting NIBRS data—because agency participation is not random across all potential reporting agencies.

Sixty-five percent of the population was covered by NIBRS-reporting agencies in 2021, 77% in 2022, and 83% in 2023, resulting in greater precision for most NIBRS-based crime estimates for 2023. A higher coverage rate increases the amount of statistical confidence in the estimates. These measures of statistical confidence are expressed as confidence intervals around each NIBRS-based estimate. The confidence intervals present the estimated range in which the population value lies, based on a 95% confidence estimate. The wider the range of the confidence interval, the more statistical uncertainty there is in the estimate.

[8]For primers on NIBRS estimates, see https://cde.ucr.cjis.gov/LATEST/webapp/#/pages/explorer/crime/nibrs-estimates.

BJS conducted statistical tests to determine whether differences in estimated percentages in this report were statistically significant. The primary test procedure was to examine whether confidence intervals of the estimates overlapped. This check was performed by comparing the upper bound of the smaller estimate to the lower bound of the larger estimate. A statistically significant difference is detected when the upper bound of the smaller estimate is less than the lower bound of the larger estimate. For example, the upper bound estimate for the rate of homicide victimization involving a female victim is 2.77 (2.6 + 0.17), and the lower bound estimate for the rate of homicide victimization involving a male victim is 8.81 (9.3 – 0.49). There is a statistically significant difference for rate of homicide victimization by sex because the upper bound estimate for female victims is less than the lower bound estimate for male victims. Findings described in this report as increases or decreases passed this test at the 0.05 level (95% confidence level) of significance.

Estimate reliability

The reliability of NIBRS-based crime estimates is affected by several factors, including agency coverage rates and the rareness of the event or phenomenon being measured (e.g., bias or hate crime), among other factors. Consistent with standard principles and practices, statistically unreliable estimates (those with a level of statistical uncertainty above an established threshold) are not included in the published data because they may lead to erroneous conclusions or interpretations. Decisions about which estimates to withhold were based on a set of specific and consistent criteria developed as part of the estimation procedures.

The measure of statistical uncertainty used with the NIBRS estimates is the mean squared error (MSE). The MSE is a measure of the magnitude of potential error in an estimate that is attributable to the data collection and estimation process. In all cases, the smaller the value of uncertainty, the closer the estimate will be, on average, to the population value.[9]

[9]In a sample survey, like BJS's National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), the bias is assumed to be zero because a random sample of the population is drawn. Therefore, in the case of the NCVS, the measure of uncertainty is the sampling variance. However, for NIBRS estimates, agency participation is not random. Therefore, the measure of uncertainty must account for the bias component.

For an estimate (E), the MSE is a function of the sampling error (variance) and non-sampling error (bias) and defined as:

$$MSE = Var(E) + Bias^2$$

Statistical uncertainty, as expressed through MSE, is the building block for the confidence intervals associated with each of the estimates generated by the NIBRS estimation process. It is used to determine whether an estimate is of sufficient quality to publish, based on criteria established for NIBRS estimation.

The following are the criteria used to determine the statistical reliability of NIBRS estimates. Estimates considered to be statistically unreliable are not shown in tables or figures.

An individual estimate is statistically unreliable if:

- The ratio generated by dividing the value of the square root of the MSE (root-mean-square error or *RMSE*) by the value of the estimate is greater than or equal to 30% ($RMSE/E \geq 0.30$) and the NIBRS population coverage for the estimation domain (e.g., a region or state) is less than 80%.
- The estimate equals zero and the population coverage for the estimation domain is less than 80%.

All estimates within an estimate domain are not published if:

- The NIBRS population coverage for the estimation domain is less than 80% and the ratio *RMSE/E* is greater than or equal to 30% for 75% or more of key estimates.
- One or more must-have agencies for an estimation domain did not report NIBRS data during the reporting period. Must-have agencies are defined below.
  - For geographic estimation domains that are not within a Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA), must-have agencies are those comprising 10% or more of the population for the entire domain.
  - For MSAs, must-have agencies are those designated by the U.S. Census Bureau as principal cities.

If all must-have agencies respond, estimates are considered statistically reliable and are published if population coverage for the estimation domain is over 80%, regardless of the value of the ratio *RMSE/E*.

A note on Hispanic origin

Because Hispanic origin is an optional field in NIBRS, it contains a high level of missing data. There are concerns that the missingness is not random because some agencies may do a more thorough job completing this field than other agencies. Therefore, to date, Hispanic origin has not been included in the estimation process. Research is underway to determine if imputation of Hispanic origin is possible which would allow for estimation in future publications featuring NIBRS data. Data on Hispanic origin used in this report come from the BJS and FBI NIBRS Extract File Program, 2023, which can be accessed at https://www.icpsr.umich.edu/web/NACJD/studies/39270.

For additional information about measuring reliability of the estimates used for NIBRS estimation, see *Primer on Uncertainty Confidence Intervals and Suppression*.[10] For further information about the development of the estimation procedures, including links to technical reports documenting the process, see the BJS NIBRS Estimation Project webpage.

[10]For primers on NIBRS estimates, see https://cde.ucr.cjis.gov/LATEST/webapp/#/pages/explorer/crime/nibrs-estimates.

NIBRS definitions

Homicide is composed of the two categories of murder and nonnegligent manslaughter. Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter are defined as "The willful (nonnegligent) killing of one human being by another."[11] Attempted murder is coded as aggravated assault in NIBRS. Other fatalities such as accidental deaths, suicides, and traffic-related are not included. In addition, "felony murder" or situations where a victim dies of another cause (such as a heart attack) because of a crime being committed against them is not classified as a murder.

The **presence and type of weapon** are based on the NIBRS *Type Weapon/Force Involved* data element, which includes 15 different weapon or force types, as well as categories for unknown weapon type and no weapon involved. For this analysis, weapons and physical force were grouped into seven aggregate categories:

- ***Firearms***—includes the weapon types of firearm, handgun, rifle, shotgun and other firearm.
- ***Knives and other cutting instruments***—includes knives, razors, hatchets, axes, cleavers, scissors, glass, broken bottles, ice picks, etc.
- ***Blunt instruments***—includes baseball bats, butt of handgun, clubs, bricks, jack handles, tire irons, bottles, etc.
- ***Personal weapons***—includes physical force exerted using hands, fist, feet, arms, teeth, etc.
- ***Other non-personal weapons***—includes poison, explosives, fire, drugs, asphyxiation, other weapon types (such as BB guns, tasers, pepper spray, etc.).
- ***Unknown***—unknown weapon type.
- ***No weapon or force used.***

The **relationship of the victim to the alleged offender(s)** is based on the NIBRS *Relationship(s) of Victim to Offender(s)* data element, which includes 26 distinct relationship types. For this analysis, the relationship types were aggregated into six categories and are detailed below.

- ***Intimate partner:***
  - Victim was boyfriend or girlfriend
  - Victim was common-law spouse
  - Victim was spouse
  - Victim was ex-relationship (ex-boyfriend or ex-girlfriend)
  - Victim was ex-spouse.
- ***Other family:***
  - Victim was child
  - Victim was grandchild
  - Victim was grandparent
  - Victim was in-law
  - Victim was other family member
  - Victim was parent
  - Victim was sibling
  - Victim was stepchild
  - Victim was stepparent
  - Victim was stepsibling.
- ***Outside family but known to victim:***
  - Victim was acquaintance
  - Victim was the baby or child in the care of a babysitter
  - Victim was child of boyfriend or girlfriend
  - Victim was employee
  - Victim was employer
  - Victim was friend
  - Victim was neighbor
  - Victim was otherwise known.
- ***Stranger:***
  - Victim was stranger.
- ***Victim was offender:*** includes Victim was offender; this relationship type is used to denote when a participant in a crime incident was both a victim and an offender, such as domestic disputes or bar fights where two or more persons were identified as participating. This relationship category is not included in this report. Less than 3% of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters in 2023 were estimated to include this type of relationship.
- ***Unknown relationship:***
  - The relationship between the victim and offender has not been established.

[11] See NIBRS User Manual, page 29, https://le.fbi.gov/file-repository/nibrs-user-manual-063023.pdf/view.

There are three ways incident **clearance** can be reported by law enforcement agencies:

- ***Cleared through arrest:*** includes any on-view arrest that occurs absent a warrant or previous incident report, arrests where an offender is taken into custody based on a warrant or previously submitted incident report, and incidents for which an offender is issued a summons to appear in court but not taken into police custody.
- ***Exceptional clearance:*** occurs when an incident is cleared without an arrest due to circumstances outside of the control of law enforcement. To clear an offense by exceptional means, agencies must meet the following criteria: an investigation must have clearly established the identity of a least one offender; there must be sufficient probable cause to support the arrest, charging, and prosecution of the offender; law enforcement must know the exact location of the offender so that an arrest could be made had circumstances not prevented the arrest; and there must be a reason outside the control of law enforcement that prevents law enforcement from making an arrest and charging the offender. Exceptional clearance includes:
  - the death of the offender (e.g., suicide or justifiably killed by law enforcement or citizen)
  - the prosecutor's decision to decline prosecution of the case after it was referred from law enforcement
  - the victim's refusal to cooperate with the prosecution after the offender had been identified
  - the denial of extradition because the offender had committed a crime in another jurisdiction and is being prosecuted for that offense
  - the offender was a juvenile and not taken into police custody.

An incident cannot be cleared by exceptional means if it was previously or concurrently reported as cleared by arrest.

- ***Not cleared:*** A crime incident that is not reported in NIBRS as cleared by an arrest or exceptional means is considered not cleared.

Incidents that are administratively closed do not necessarily meet the criteria to be reported as cleared. NIBRS does not record information on administrative case closures.

For more information, see the NIBRS User Manual at https://le.fbi.gov/file-repository/nibrs-user-manual-063023.pdf/view.

APPENDIX TABLE 1
Number and rate of homicide victimizations, by state, 2023

State	Number	95% confidence interval	Rate per 100,000[a]	95% confidence interval
Total	19,800	±792	5.9	±0.20
Alabama	510	±104	10.0	±2.04
Alaska	:	~	:	~
Arizona	:	~	:	~
Arkansas	280	±21	9.3	±0.68
California	2,080	±316	5.3	±0.81
Colorado	320	±3	5.4	±0.06
Connecticut	140	±0	3.7	±0.00
Delaware	50	±0	4.6	±0.00
District of Columbia	270	±0	39.0	±0.00
Florida	1,350	±211	6.0	±0.94
Georgia	760	±151	6.9	±1.37
Hawaii	:	~	:	~
Idaho	50	±2	2.5	±0.11
Illinois	930	±99	7.4	±0.79
Indiana	400	±38	5.8	±0.56
Iowa	80	±5	2.5	±0.14
Kansas	170	±41	5.9	±1.39
Kentucky	280	±4	6.1	±0.10
Louisiana	440	±121	9.7	±2.66
Maine	60	±0	4.3	±0.00
Maryland	520	±7	8.4	±0.12
Massachusetts	140	±9	2.0	±0.12
Michigan	600	±15	6.0	±0.15
Minnesota	180	±3	3.2	±0.05
Mississippi	280	±17	9.5	±0.57
Missouri	570	±15	9.3	±0.24
Montana	40	±2	3.1	±0.15
Nebraska	50	±10	2.6	±0.49
Nevada	220	±4	6.9	±0.12
New Hampshire	30	±4	2.3	±0.25
New Jersey	250	±82	2.7	±0.89
New Mexico	230	±11	11.1	±0.54
New York	580	±175	3.0	±0.89
North Carolina	870	±17	8.0	±0.15
North Dakota	30	±4	3.4	±0.49
Ohio	660	±36	5.6	±0.30
Oklahoma	250	±5	6.1	±0.13
Oregon	190	±1	4.5	±0.02
Pennsylvania	930	±89	7.2	±0.69
Rhode Island	30	±2	2.6	±0.17
South Carolina	480	±33	8.9	±0.62
South Dakota	30	±4	3.1	±0.43
Tennessee	710	±9	10.0	±0.12
Texas	1,880	±46	6.1	±0.15
Utah	70	±5	2.0	±0.16
Vermont	20	±0	2.5	±0.00
Virginia	520	±10	6.0	±0.12
Washington	380	±15	4.8	±0.20
West Virginia	110	±14	5.9	±0.81
Wisconsin	290	±7	4.9	±0.12
Wyoming	20	±0	3.1	±0.07

Note: Details may not sum to totals due to rounding and omission of estimates that did not meet statistical reliability. See *Methodology*.
:Not shown; estimate did not meet statistical reliability criteria. See *Methodology*.
~Not applicable.
[a]Rates are calculated per 100,000 U.S. residents.
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics and Federal Bureau of Investigation, National Incident-Based Reporting System Estimation Program, 2023.

APPENDIX TABLE 2

Estimates and confidence intervals for figure 1: Number and rate of homicide victimizations, 2014–2023

Year	Number	95% confidence interval	Rate per 100,000[a]	95% confidence interval
2014	14,160	~	4.4	~
2015	15,880	~	4.9	~
2016	17,410	~	5.4	~
2017	17,290	~	5.3	~
2018	16,370	~	5.0	~
2019	16,670	~	5.0	~
2020	21,570	~	6.5	~
2021	23,060	±6,972	6.9	±2.10
2022	22,240	±944	6.7	±0.28
2023	19,800	±792	5.9	±0.24

Note: Confidence intervals are calculated for 2021, 2022, and 2023 because estimates are from the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) Estimation Program. They are not applicable for 2014 to 2020. The 2022 NIBRS Estimation Program estimates were updated to reflect data transmitted to the FBI after the 2022 cutoff date. See *Methodology*.

~Not applicable.

[a]Rates are calculated per 100,000 U.S. residents.

Source: Federal Bureau of Investigation, Supplementary Homicide Reports, 2014–2020; U.S. Census Bureau Population, 2014–2020; and Bureau of Justice Statistics and Federal Bureau of Investigation, National Incident-Based Reporting System Estimation Program, 2021–2023.

APPENDIX TABLE 3

Confidence intervals for table 1: Number, percent, and rate of homicide victimizations, by victim demographic characteristics, 2023

	95% confidence interval		
Victim demographic characteristic	Number	Percent	Rate per 100,000
Total	±792	~	±0.24
Sex			
Male	±813	±1.68%	±0.49
Female	±287	±1.68	±0.17
Race			
White	±849	±2.87%	±0.34
Black	±235	±3.01	±0.45
Asian	±35	±0.22	±0.13
American Indian or Alaska Native	±71	±0.36	±1.18
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	±7	±0.04	±0.89
Age			
11 or younger	±30	±0.19%	±0.06
12–17	±88	±0.58	±0.34
18–24	±272	±0.25	±0.86
25–34	±350	±0.28	±0.76
35–64	±569	±0.35	±0.44
65 or older	±34	±0.35	±0.06

~Not applicable.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics and Federal Bureau of Investigation, National Incident-Based Reporting System Estimation Program, 2023.

APPENDIX TABLE 4

Counts and percentages, by state, for table 2: Percent of reported homicide victimizations, by ethnicity, 2023

State	Homicides reported	Victim ethnicity		
		Percent Hispanic or Latino	Percent non-Hispanic	Percent missing or unknown
Total	16,140	15.4%	63.1%	21.6%
Alabama	460	2.0	82.8	15.2
Alaska	40	0.0	22.5	77.5
Arizona	210	22.9	56.6	20.5
Arkansas	280	2.8	77.5	19.7
California	930	37.9	44.4	17.7
Colorado	310	33.9	55.3	10.9
Connecticut	140	24.4	61.5	14.1
Delaware	50	6.5	91.3	2.2
District of Columbia	270	5.3	65.7	29.1
Florida	470	19.7	68.2	12.0
Georgia	680	5.2	75.1	19.7
Hawaii	10	0.0	50.0	50.0
Idaho	50	15.2	58.7	26.1
Illinois	800	15.4	71.4	13.3
Indiana	380	6.9	78.2	14.9
Iowa	80	6.4	70.5	23.1
Kansas	130	16.0	77.1	6.9
Kentucky	280	4.7	92.0	3.3
Louisiana	330	2.8	84.4	12.9
Maine	60	0.0	91.7	8.3
Maryland	500	7.4	57.3	35.2
Massachusetts	140	31.5	56.6	11.9
Michigan	590	1.2	9.2	89.6
Minnesota	180	5.6	50.0	44.4
Mississippi	110	2.7	74.3	23.0
Missouri	560	5.5	82.1	12.4
Montana	30	0.0	87.5	12.5
Nebraska	40	19.0	69.0	11.9
Nevada	220	23.4	45.0	31.7
New Hampshire	30	7.7	61.5	30.8
New Jersey	160	27.2	61.7	11.1
New Mexico	220	45.3	32.3	22.4
New York	500	23.1	68.6	8.3
North Carolina	810	7.0	78.8	14.2
North Dakota	30	3.8	96.2	0.0
Ohio	630	3.0	12.8	84.2
Oklahoma	250	0.0	0.0	100.0
Oregon	190	16.0	17.0	67.0
Pennsylvania	580	15.6	77.9	6.5
Rhode Island	30	42.9	57.1	0.0
South Carolina	480	6.7	91.0	2.3
South Dakota	30	0.0	63.0	37.0
Tennessee	700	8.1	90.0	1.9
Texas	1,850	37.2	57.9	4.8
Utah	70	14.7	51.5	33.8
Vermont	20	0.0	43.8	56.3
Virginia	520	4.6	86.5	8.8
Washington	370	16.4	53.2	30.4
West Virginia	80	0.0	68.7	31.3
Wisconsin	280	13.5	70.2	16.3
Wyoming	20	11.8	82.4	5.9

Note: Zero percent Hispanic indicates no victims were reported to be of Hispanic or Latino ethnicity. Total is the sum of all listed states. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. The data are not statistically adjusted to account for missing information or nonreporting. See *Methodology*.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics and Federal Bureau of Investigation, National Incident-Based Reporting System Extract File Program, 2023.

APPENDIX TABLE 5

Confidence intervals for table 3: Percent of homicide victimizations, by victim-offender relationship and victim demographic characteristics, 2023

Victim demographic characteristic	95% confidence interval				
	Victim-offender relationship				
	Intimate partner	Other family	Outside family but known	Stranger	Unknown
Total	±0.82%	±0.81%	±2.16%	±0.55%	±2.27%
Sex					
Male	±0.42%	±0.81%	±2.10%	±0.63%	±2.98%
Female	±1.86	±0.70	±1.20	±0.59	±0.89
Race					
White	±0.57%	±0.50%	±1.09%	±1.19%	±0.91%
Black	±0.89	±1.20	±2.21	±0.92	±3.34
Asian	±2.64	±3.13	±6.23	±7.88	±3.34
American Indian or Alaska Native	±1.96	±2.48	±5.45	±3.79	±3.69
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	±5.47	±3.27	±13.09	±18.06	±4.03
Age					
11 or younger	±0.42%	±2.56%	±1.61%	±2.08%	±1.78%
12–17	±0.53	±0.84	±3.52	±1.97	±2.54
18–24	±0.69	±0.37	±1.82	±1.50	±3.67
25–34	±0.93	±0.77	±2.73	±2.26	±3.26
35–64	±1.08	±1.15	±1.59	±0.63	±0.95
65 or older	±1.14	±1.64	±2.03	±1.61	±2.15

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics and Federal Bureau of Investigation, National Incident-Based Reporting System Estimation Program, 2023.

APPENDIX TABLE 6

Confidence intervals for table 4: Rate of homicide victimization, by victim-offender relationship and victim demographic characteristics, 2023

Victim demographic characteristic	95% confidence interval				
	Rate per 100,000				
	Victim-offender relationship				
	Intimate partner	Other family	Outside family but known	Stranger	Unknown
Total	±0.07	±0.08	±0.21	±0.06	±0.19
Sex					
Male	±0.06	±0.13	±0.38	±0.12	±0.41
Female	±0.10	±0.03	±0.07	±0.02	±0.04
Race					
White	±0.06	±0.04	±0.13	±0.04	±0.05
Black	±0.29	±0.36	±0.90	±0.38	±1.08
Asian	±0.03	±0.09	±0.18	±0.21	±0.05
American Indian or Alaska Native	±0.19	±0.21	±0.46	±0.19	±0.37
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	±0.40	±0.20	±0.70	±1.93	±0.26
Age					
11 or younger	±0.01	±0.05	±0.02	±0.03	±0.03
12–17	±0.04	±0.05	±0.33	±0.09	±0.14
18–24	±0.15	±0.09	±0.55	±0.14	±0.75
25–34	±0.19	±0.14	±0.57	±0.38	±0.57
35–64	±0.13	±0.12	±0.24	±0.09	±0.13
65 or older	±0.02	±0.04	±0.04	±0.04	±0.04

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics and Federal Bureau of Investigation, National Incident-Based Reporting System Estimation Program, 2023.

APPENDIX TABLE 7

Confidence intervals for table 5: Percent of homicide incidents, by number of victims, 2023

	95% confidence interval		
Number of victims in incident	Number of victims	Number of incidents	Percent of incidents
Total	~	±1,058.79	~
1 victim	~	±405.49	±0.79%
2 victims	~	±130.87	±0.60
3 victims	~	±31.39	±0.17
4 or more victims	~	±10.52	±0.05

~Not applicable.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics and Federal Bureau of Investigation, National Incident-Based Reporting System Estimation Program, 2023.

APPENDIX TABLE 8

Estimates and confidence intervals for figure 2: Percent of homicide victimizations involving a firearm, 2014–2023

Year	Percent involving firearm	95% confidence interval
2014	68.2%	~
2015	71.5	~
2016	72.9	~
2017	72.5	~
2018	72.3	~
2019	73.3	~
2020	76.9	~
2021	79.8	±6.98%
2022	79.6	±2.62
2023	79.6	±1.31

Note: Confidence intervals are calculated for 2021, 2022, and 2023 because estimates are from the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) Estimation Program. They are not applicable for 2014 to 2020. The 2022 NIBRS Estimation Program estimates were updated to reflect data transmitted to the FBI after the 2022 cutoff date. See *Methodology*.

~Not applicable.

Source: Federal Bureau of Investigation, Supplementary Homicide Reports, 2014–2020; and Bureau of Justice Statistics and Federal Bureau of Investigation, National Incident-Based Reporting System Estimation Program, 2021–2023.

APPENDIX TABLE 9

Confidence intervals for table 6: Percent of homicide victimizations, by weapon type and victim demographic characteristics, 2023

	95% confidence interval					
	Weapon type					
Victim demographic characteristic	Firearm	Knife	Blunt instrument	Personal weapon	Other non-personal weapon	Unknown
Total	±1.31%	±0.25%	±0.13%	±0.30%	±0.35%	±0.33%
Sex						
Male	±31.63%	±3.17%	±0.61%	±1.44%	±1.63%	±1.20%
Female	±22.95	±4.73	±1.23	±3.68	±3.81	±2.52
Race						
White	±25.35%	±4.84%	±1.31%	±2.91%	±3.60%	±1.91%
Black	±34.74	±2.64	±0.37	±1.25	±1.07	±1.26
Asian	±22.87	±5.07	±1.04	±3.31	±1.39	±1.52
American Indian or Alaska Native	±26.93	±5.62	±1.62	±4.59	±6.39	±3.39
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	±8.03	±7.08	±1.51	~	±18.16	±3.50
Age						
11 or younger	±11.94%	±2.39%	±0.88%	±12.59%	±6.77%	±4.47%
12–17	±39.28	±1.72	±0.27	±1.65	±1.49	±1.79
18–24	±35.00	±1.80	±0.19	±0.59	±1.41	±1.02
25–34	±33.63	±2.87	±0.36	±0.83	±1.45	±1.05
35–64	±28.74	±4.93	±1.17	±2.28	±2.32	±1.75
65 or older	±17.24	±7.13	±2.50	±4.10	±5.37	±2.38

~Not applicable.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics and Federal Bureau of Investigation, National Incident-Based Reporting System Estimation Program, 2023.

APPENDIX TABLE 10

Estimates and confidence intervals for figure 3: Percent of homicide offenses, by clearance, 2014–2023

	Cleared		Not cleared	
Year	Percent	95% confidence interval	Percent	95% confidence interval
2014	64.5%	~	35.5%	~
2015	61.5	~	38.5	~
2016	59.4	~	40.6	~
2017	61.6	~	38.4	~
2018	62.3	~	37.7	~
2019	61.4	~	38.6	~
2020	54.4	~	45.6	~
2021	52.2	~	47.8	±1.11
2022	53.3	±0.94	46.7	±0.94
2023	51.7	±1.17	48.3	±1.17

Note: Confidence intervals are calculated for 2022 and 2023 because estimates are from the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) Estimation Program. They are not applicable for 2014 to 2020. Confidence intervals for 2021 were estimated for cleared through arrest and exceptional clearance separately; the combined confidence interval is not available. Percent cleared includes cleared by arrest and exceptional clearance; clearance data before 2021 did not distinguish nature of clearance. Exceptional clearance includes crimes cleared because the offender died, the prosecution was declined, the victim refused to cooperate, extradition of the offender was denied by another jurisdiction, or the offender was a juvenile but no referral was made to the juvenile court as a matter of accepted law enforcement policy. An incident cannot be cleared by exceptional means if it was previously or concurrently reported as cleared by arrest. The 2022 NIBRS Estimation Program estimates were updated to reflect data transmitted to the FBI after the 2022 cutoff date. See *Methodology*.

~Not applicable.

Source: Federal Bureau of Investigation, Crime in the United States, 2014–2020; and Bureau of Justice Statistics and Federal Bureau of Investigation, National Incident-Based Reporting System Estimation Program, 2021–2023.

APPENDIX TABLE 11

Confidence intervals for table 7: Percent of homicide victimizations, by clearance type and victim demographic characteristics, 2023

Victim demographic characteristic	95% confidence interval		
	Clearance type		
	Cleared through arrest	Exceptional clearance	Not cleared
Total	±1.21%	±0.26%	±1.17%
Sex			
Male	±0.87%	±0.23%	±0.94%
Female	±0.80	±0.78	±1.08
Race			
White	±1.15%	±0.44%	±1.29%
Black	±0.82	±0.28	±0.93
Asian	±3.60	±4.44	±4.94
American Indian or Alaska Native	±3.43	±1.16	±3.68
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	±10.21	±1.48	±9.26
Age			
11 or younger	±2.10%	±1.38%	±1.84%
12–17	±1.38	±0.44	±1.39
18–24	±0.92	±0.32	±0.90
25–34	±0.85	±0.26	±0.89
35–64	±0.97	±0.46	±0.90
65 or older	±2.68	±1.19	±3.12

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics and Federal Bureau of Investigation, National Incident-Based Reporting System Estimation Program, 2023.

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. Kevin M. Scott, PhD, is the acting director.

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