



# Crime Known to Law Enforcement, 2024

Lizabeth Remrey, PhD, and Erica L. Smith, *BJS Statisticians*

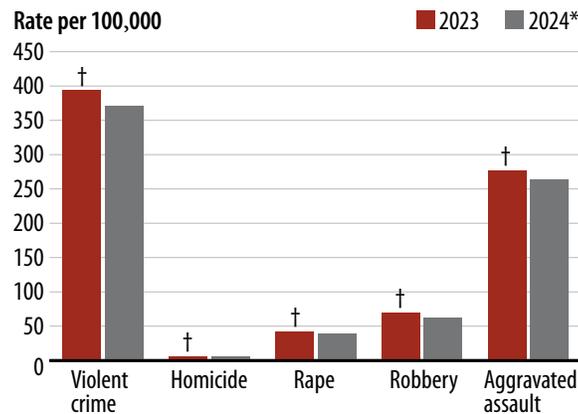
In 2024, the rate of violent crime in the United States based on offenses reported by law enforcement agencies was 370.8 per 100,000 persons. This rate constituted a 6% decrease from 2023 (393.9 per 100,000) (figure 1, table 1).<sup>1,2</sup> Violent crime includes the offenses of homicide (composed of murder and nonnegligent manslaughter), rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

The 2024 estimates also show decreases in the rates of each violent crime offense type—homicide (5.1 per 100,000 persons; 16% decrease), rape (39.5 per 100,000; 6% decrease), robbery (62.5 per 100,000; 9% decrease), and aggravated assault (263.7 per 100,000; 5% decrease) compared to the rates for these offenses in 2023.

<sup>1</sup>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.

<sup>2</sup>The 2023 National Incident-Based Reporting System Estimation Program estimates were updated to reflect data transmitted to the FBI after the 2023 cutoff date. See *Methodology*.

**FIGURE 1**  
Rate of violent offenses reported by law enforcement, by offense type, 2023–2024



Note: Rates are calculated per 100,000 U.S. residents. Violent crime includes the offenses of homicide, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. See appendix table 1 for estimates and root mean square errors and appendix table 14 for person populations.

\*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, 2023–2024.

## HIGHLIGHTS

- The rate of violent offenses in the United States decreased from 393.9 per 100,000 persons in 2023 to 370.8 per 100,000 in 2024.
- The rate of property offenses decreased 9% from 2,019.7 per 100,000 persons in 2023 to 1,835.1 per 100,000 in 2024.
- The rate of violent victimization in 2024 was 376.9 per 100,000 persons, down from the 2023 rate of 401.1 per 100,000.
- Males and females both had decreases in the rate of homicide victimization from 2023 to 2024.
- The victimization rates for burglary and larceny-theft both decreased from 2023 to 2024.
- From 2023 to 2024, the overall violent victimization rate declined for persons who were white, black, or Asian. During the same period, Hispanic, American Indian or Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander persons did not experience statistically significant changes in their overall violent crime victimization rate.
- From 2023 to 2024, the rate of property victimization decreased 12% from 1,467.4 per 100,000 persons to 1,284.3 per 100,000.
- The motor vehicle theft victimization rate decreased 18% from 306.4 per 100,000 persons in 2023 to 250.5 per 100,000 in 2024.

Findings in this report, the second in an annual series, are based on the Bureau of Justice Statistics' (BJS) and FBI's National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) Estimation Program. NIBRS collects detailed information on crime incidents reported to law enforcement in the United States. Estimates in this report are based on NIBRS data from state, local, tribal, and university agencies.<sup>3</sup>

The NIBRS Estimation Program includes national and subnational estimates of crime offenses, incidents, and victimizations for violent and property crime. NIBRS estimates use imputation and weighting procedures to account for nonresponse and missing data. See *Methodology* for more information.

<sup>3</sup>Federal agencies reporting to NIBRS are not included in the estimates in this report. See *Methodology* for more information.

## Criminal Offenses

### The property offense rate decreased from 2023 to 2024

The rate of property offenses decreased from 2023 (2,019.7 per 100,000 persons) to 2024 (1,835.1 per 100,000)—a decline of 9% (**table 1**). Property crime includes the offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft. The offense rates for each of the three property offense types were lower in 2024 than in 2023. Burglary decreased from 255.6 per 100,000 in 2023 to 230.0 per 100,000 in 2024, while larceny-theft decreased from 1,431.9 to 1,334.5 per 100,000. The rate of motor vehicle theft showed the largest decline from 2023 (332.2 per 100,000) to 2024 (270.6 per 100,000)—a decrease of 19%.

**TABLE 1**  
**Number and rate of criminal offenses, by offense type, 2023–2024**

Offense type	2023		2024*	
	Number	Rate per 100,000 <sup>a</sup>	Number	Rate per 100,000 <sup>a</sup>
<b>Violent crime</b>	1,319,280 †	393.9 †	1,261,210	370.8
Homicide	20,280 †	6.1 †	17,420	5.1
Rape	140,510 †	42.0 †	134,300	39.5
Robbery	230,680 †	68.9 †	212,670	62.5
Aggravated assault	927,810 †	277.1 †	896,820	263.7
<b>Property crime</b>	6,763,710 †	2,019.7 †	6,241,060	1,835.1
Burglary	855,940 †	255.6 †	782,100	230.0
Larceny-theft	4,795,160 †	1,431.9 †	4,538,650	1,334.5
Motor vehicle theft	1,112,600 †	332.2 †	920,300	270.6

Note: Violent crime includes the offenses of homicide, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. Property crime includes the offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft. See appendix table 2 for root mean square errors.

\*Comparison group.

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

<sup>a</sup>Rates are calculated per 100,000 U.S. residents. See appendix table 14 for person populations.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics and Federal Bureau of Investigation, National Incident-Based Reporting System Estimation Program, 2023–2024.

## Levels of data collected through the National Incident-Based Reporting System

The National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) is a program administered by the FBI to collect crime data from law enforcement agencies in the United States. Data gathered in NIBRS can be used to estimate crime using three different units of analysis: crime incidents, the criminal offenses that are associated with the incidents, and the criminal victimizations that occurred as part of the incidents. This ensures that law enforcement agencies can report information on each of the offenses and victimizations associated with each crime incident.

Additionally, law enforcement agencies may report the type of victim involved in the incident. Type of victim can be reported as: individual, law enforcement officer, business, financial institution, government, religious organization, society, other, and unknown.<sup>4</sup> Not every

offense is committed against a person (e.g., individual). Offenses can also be committed against non-person victims (e.g., businesses). Most violent crime offenses (i.e., homicide, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault) are classified as crimes against individual persons. However, robbery can also be committed against a non-individual. For example, in a bank robbery, the bank itself is a victim. For this report, the counts and rates of victimization include only those in the individual victim category.

For additional information on the units of analysis that can be used to estimate crime with NIBRS data, and the types of victims on which data are collected, see *Levels of data collected through the National Incident-Based Reporting System* in *Crime Known to Law Enforcement, 2023* (NCJ 310188, BJS, November 2025).

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<sup>4</sup>See *NIBRS User Manual*, <https://le.fbi.gov/informational-tools/ucr/ucr-technical-specifications-user-manuals-and-data-tools>.

**Fourteen states had a violent offense rate that was higher than the national rate**

The violent offense rate varied across states, from 752.9 violent offenses per 100,000 persons in New Mexico to 100.0 per 100,000 in Maine (figure 2). In total, 14 states had a violent offense rate that was higher than the national rate of 370.8 per 100,000.

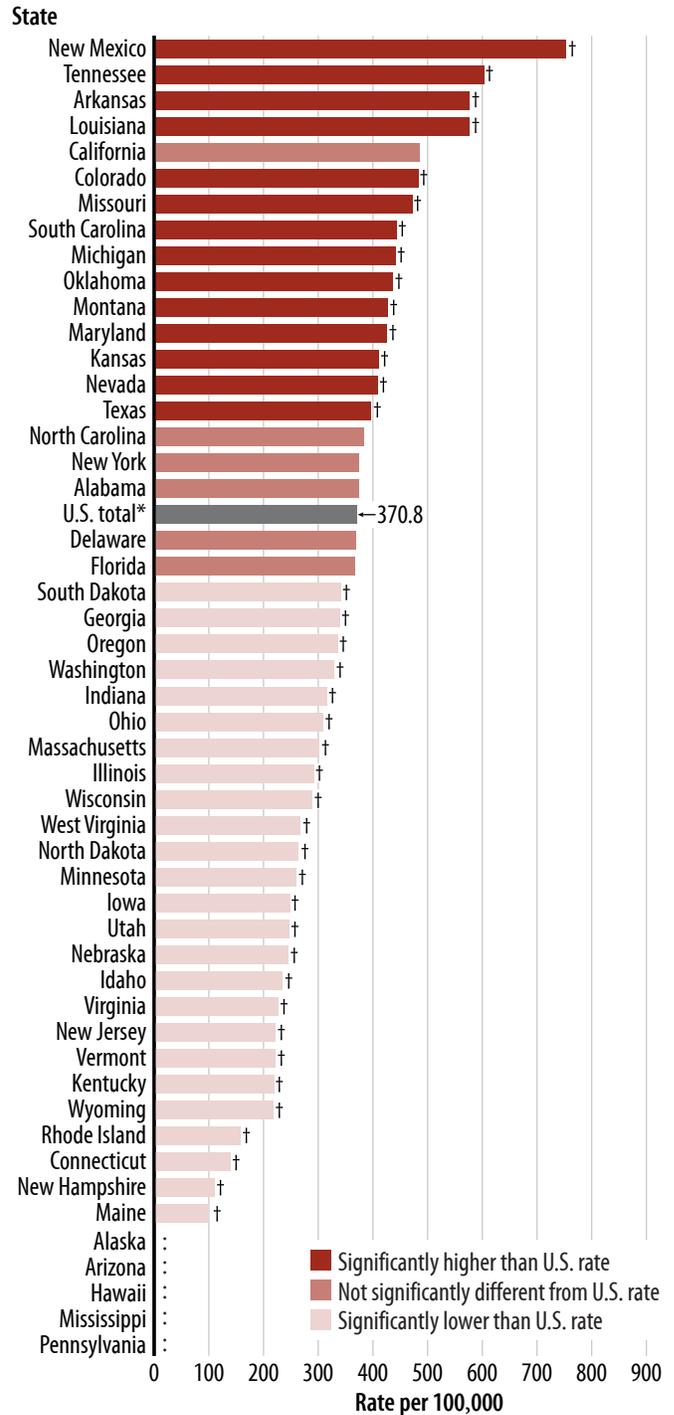
The homicide offense rate ranged from 11.1 per 100,000 in New Mexico to 1.0 per 100,000 in New Hampshire (table 2). A total of 19 states had a homicide offense rate that was higher than the national rate of 5.1 per 100,000.

The rape offense rate ranged from 69.4 per 100,000 in Arkansas to 16.3 per 100,000 in Delaware. A total of 20 states had a rape offense rate that was higher than the national rate of 39.5 per 100,000.

The robbery offense rate ranged from 123.7 per 100,000 in Maryland to 7.3 per 100,000 in Idaho. A total of six states had a robbery offense rate that was higher than the national rate of 62.5 per 100,000.

The aggravated assault offense rate ranged from 618.5 per 100,000 in New Mexico to 54.8 per 100,000 in Maine. A total of 16 states had an aggravated assault offense rate that was higher than the national rate of 263.7 per 100,000.

**FIGURE 2**  
Rate of violent offenses, by state, 2024



Note: Rates are calculated per 100,000 U.S. residents. Violent crime includes the offenses of homicide, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. See appendix table 3 for estimates and root mean square errors and appendix table 15 for state populations.

\*Comparison group.

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

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

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics and Federal Bureau of Investigation, National Incident-Based Reporting System Estimation Program, 2024.

**TABLE 2**  
**Number and rate of violent offenses, by state and offense type, 2024**

State	Violent offense type							
	Homicide		Rape		Robbery		Aggravated assault	
	Number	Rate per 100,000 <sup>a</sup>	Number	Rate per 100,000 <sup>a</sup>	Number	Rate per 100,000 <sup>a</sup>	Number	Rate per 100,000 <sup>a</sup>
U.S. total*	17,420	5.1	134,300	39.5	212,670	62.5	896,820	263.7
Alabama	450	8.8 †	1,420	27.5 †	1,860	36.1 †	15,510	300.7 †
Alaska	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Arizona	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Arkansas	220	7.3 †	2,140	69.4 †	1,210	39.2 †	14,230	460.6 †
California	1,640	4.2 †	16,100	40.8	42,410	107.6 †	131,310	333.0
Colorado	270	4.5 †	3,540	59.5 †	3,770	63.3	21,150	355.0 †
Connecticut	100	2.6 †	680	18.4 †	1,420	38.5 †	2,910	79.2 †
Delaware	60	5.7 †	170	16.3 †	500	47.4 †	3,140	298.3 †
Florida	1,270	5.4	8,110	34.7	13,060	55.9	63,190	270.4
Georgia	770	6.9 †	3,870	34.7 †	4,740	42.4 †	28,500	255.0 †
Hawaii	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Idaho	30	1.7 †	950	47.6 †	150	7.3 †	3,550	177.5 †
Illinois	820	6.4 †	6,130	48.2 †	11,610	91.3 †	18,540	145.9 †
Indiana	370	5.4 †	2,310	33.4 †	2,510	36.3 †	16,600	239.7 †
Iowa	70	2.2 †	1,160	35.7 †	610	18.9 †	6,190	190.9 †
Kansas	120	4.2 †	1,290	43.3 †	1,020	34.3 †	9,740	328.1 †
Kentucky	280	6.1 †	1,640	35.7 †	1,630	35.5 †	6,490	141.5 †
Louisiana	490	10.6 †	2,120	46.1	1,780	38.7	22,080	480.2 †
Maine	30	2.4 †	440	31.6 †	160	11.3 †	770	54.8 †
Maryland	450	7.2 †	2,140	34.1 †	7,750	123.7 †	16,280	259.9
Massachusetts	130	1.9 †	1,950	27.3 †	2,430	34.1 †	17,030	238.6 †
Michigan	530	5.3 †	5,880	58.1 †	3,260	32.1 †	35,030	345.5 †
Minnesota	170	2.9 †	2,140	36.9 †	2,840	49.1 †	9,900	170.9 †
Mississippi	290	9.8 †	980	33.4 †	1,090	37.0 †	:	:
Missouri	490	7.9 †	3,030	48.5 †	3,250	52.1 †	22,670	363.1 †
Montana	30	2.7 †	680	59.7 †	220	19.2 †	3,920	345.1 †
Nebraska	50	2.4 †	1,010	50.5 †	430	21.3 †	3,430	171.0 †
Nevada	200	6.1 †	1,710	52.2 †	2,060	63.0	9,360	286.5 †
New Hampshire	10	1.0 †	480	33.9 †	180	12.6 †	890	63.5 †
New Jersey	230	2.5 †	1,690	17.8 †	4,690	49.3 †	14,420	151.8 †
New Mexico	240	11.1 †	1,210	56.7 †	1,420	66.7 †	13,180	618.5 †
New York	540	2.7 †	4,090	20.6 †	18,920	95.3 †	50,790	255.7
North Carolina	820	7.4 †	3,260	29.5 †	5,660	51.2 †	32,670	295.7 †
North Dakota	20	3.1 †	410	50.9 †	220	28.2 †	1,450	181.7 †
Ohio	640	5.4 †	5,650	47.5 †	5,640	47.5 †	24,760	208.4 †
Oklahoma	260	6.4 †	2,570	62.8 †	1,660	40.5 †	13,380	326.8 †
Oregon	160	3.7 †	1,830	42.9 †	2,440	57.1 †	9,870	231.0 †
Pennsylvania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Rhode Island	20	2.0 †	340	30.6 †	250	22.6 †	1,140	102.1 †
South Carolina	410	7.4 †	2,090	38.1	1,960	35.8 †	19,760	360.8 †
South Dakota	40	4.5 †	450	49.0 †	210	23.3 †	2,440	263.9
Tennessee	570	8.0 †	2,820	39.1	4,260	58.9	35,890	496.6 †
Texas	1,630	5.2	15,960	51.0 †	20,020	64.0	86,100	275.2 †
Utah	90	2.6 †	2,140	61.1 †	1,030	29.3 †	5,380	153.5 †
Vermont	20	3.4 †	230	34.9 †	90	14.2 †	1,090	168.3 †
Virginia	430	4.8 †	2,600	29.5 †	2,930	33.3 †	13,980	158.7 †
Washington	300	3.8 †	3,020	38.0 †	5,380	67.6 †	17,480	219.7 †
West Virginia	100	5.9	970	55.1 †	210	11.7 †	3,450	194.8 †
Wisconsin	260	4.3 †	2,160	36.2 †	2,430	40.8 †	12,380	207.7 †
Wyoming	10	2.4 †	370	62.2 †	50	7.9 †	860	145.8 †

Note: See appendix table 4 for root mean square errors.

\*Comparison group.

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

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

<sup>a</sup>Rates are calculated per 100,000 U.S. residents. See appendix table 15 for state populations.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics and Federal Bureau of Investigation, National Incident-Based Reporting System Estimation Program, 2024.

**Sixteen states had a property offense rate that was higher than the national rate**

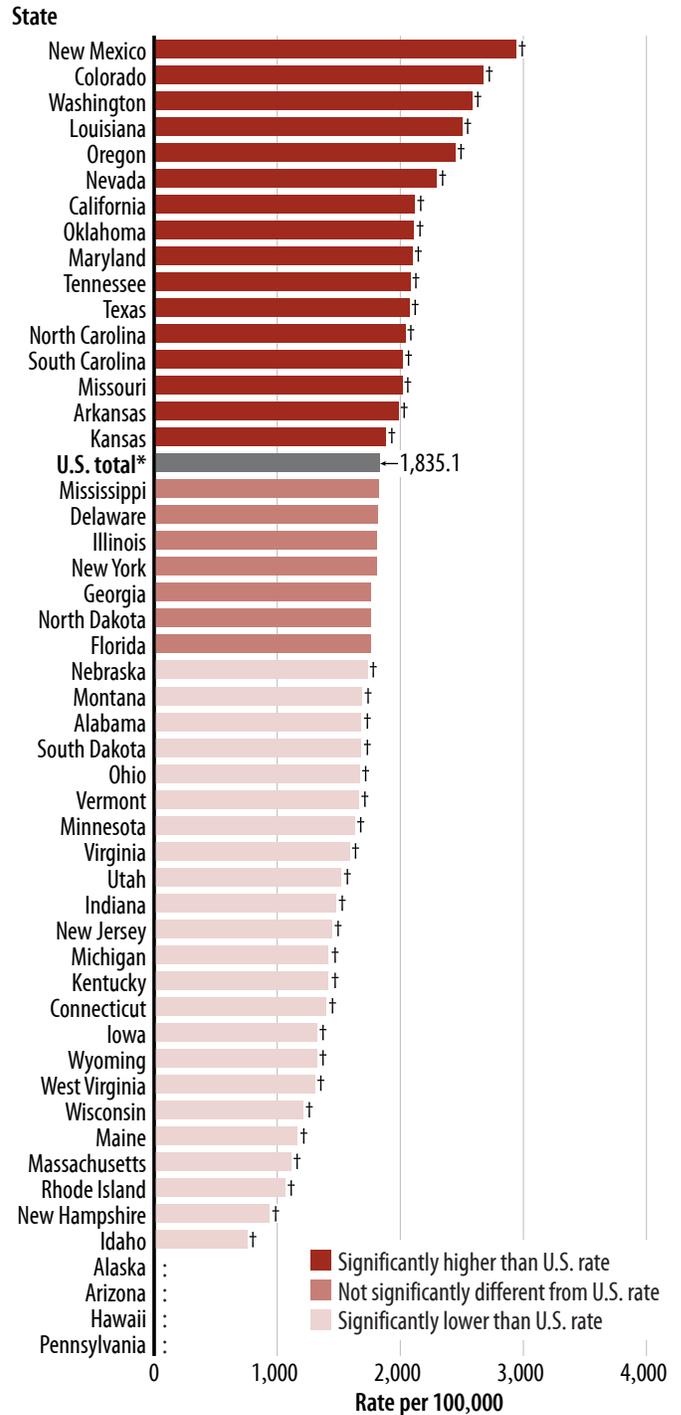
The property offense rate varied across the states, from 2,940.2 property offenses per 100,000 persons in New Mexico to 757.4 per 100,000 in Idaho (figure 3). In total, 16 states had a property offense rate that was higher than the national rate of 1,835.1 per 100,000.

The burglary offense rate ranged from 536.5 per 100,000 in New Mexico to 48.7 per 100,000 in New Hampshire (table 3). A total of 16 states had a burglary offense rate that was higher than the national rate of 230.0 per 100,000.

The larceny-theft offense rate ranged from 1,865.6 per 100,000 in New Mexico to 573.6 per 100,000 in Idaho. A total of 18 states had a larceny-theft offense rate that was higher than the national rate of 1,334.5 per 100,000.

The motor vehicle theft offense rate ranged from 538.1 per 100,000 in New Mexico to 65.3 per 100,000 in New Hampshire. A total of 11 states had a motor vehicle theft offense rate that was higher than the national rate of 270.6 per 100,000.

**FIGURE 3**  
Rate of property offenses, by state, 2024



Note: Rates are calculated per 100,000 U.S. residents. Property crime includes the offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft. See appendix table 5 for estimates and root mean square errors and appendix table 15 for state populations.

\*Comparison group.

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

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

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics and Federal Bureau of Investigation, National Incident-Based Reporting System Estimation Program, 2024.

**TABLE 3**  
**Number and rate of property offenses, by state and offense type, 2024**

State	Property offense type					
	Burglary		Larceny-theft		Motor vehicle theft	
	Number	Rate per 100,000 <sup>a</sup>	Number	Rate per 100,000 <sup>a</sup>	Number	Rate per 100,000 <sup>a</sup>
U.S. total*	782,100	230.0	4,538,650	1,334.5	920,300	270.6
Alabama	12,220	237.0 †	65,060	1,261.5 †	9,390	182.1 †
Alaska	:	:	:	:	:	:
Arizona	:	:	:	:	:	:
Arkansas	10,680	345.8 †	44,950	1,455.6 †	5,560	180.0 †
California	117,430	297.8	546,430	1,385.8	169,600	430.1 †
Colorado	20,260	340.2 †	109,130	1,831.9 †	29,850	501.1 †
Connecticut	4,170	113.5 †	38,310	1,042.3 †	8,890	241.9 †
Delaware	1,900	180.4 †	14,930	1,419.7 †	2,220	211.4 †
Florida	51,040	218.4	317,440	1,358.2	41,960	179.6
Georgia	22,580	202.0 †	148,940	1,332.5	25,520	228.4 †
Hawaii	:	:	:	:	:	:
Idaho	2,270	113.2 †	11,480	573.6 †	1,410	70.6 †
Illinois	37,500	295.1 †	153,750	1,209.8 †	38,590	303.6 †
Indiana	12,650	182.7 †	74,150	1,070.8 †	15,380	222.2 †
Iowa	6,360	196.1 †	32,020	987.7 †	4,500	138.8 †
Kansas	7,130	239.9 †	41,090	1,383.3 †	7,630	257.0 †
Kentucky	8,890	193.7 †	45,260	986.4 †	10,620	231.4 †
Louisiana	19,030	414.0 †	82,640	1,797.8 †	13,190	286.9
Maine	1,400	99.3 †	13,770	979.9 †	1,170	83.5 †
Maryland	11,900	190.0 †	93,340	1,490.3 †	26,250	419.2 †
Massachusetts	8,600	120.5 †	62,940	882.0 †	7,580	106.2 †
Michigan	18,650	183.9 †	100,730	993.7 †	24,040	237.2 †
Minnesota	10,610	183.2 †	71,130	1,227.9 †	12,630	218.0 †
Mississippi	:	:	36,580	1,242.8	5,130	174.3 †
Missouri	14,530	232.7	85,890	1,375.4 †	25,410	406.9 †
Montana	1,850	162.5 †	15,410	1,355.0	1,960	172.4 †
Nebraska	3,220	160.4 †	25,980	1,295.8	5,540	276.4
Nevada	11,870	363.3 †	47,060	1,440.3 †	15,980	489.1 †
New Hampshire	690	48.7 †	11,520	817.4 †	920	65.3 †
New Jersey	13,750	144.8 †	107,180	1,128.2 †	16,230	170.8 †
New Mexico	11,430	536.5 †	39,740	1,865.6 †	11,460	538.1 †
New York	26,910	135.5 †	301,600	1,518.2 †	30,390	153.0 †
North Carolina	34,020	308.0 †	161,760	1,464.4 †	29,410	266.3
North Dakota	2,200	276.8 †	10,290	1,292.4	1,540	192.9 †
Ohio	26,010	218.9 †	145,740	1,226.5 †	26,990	227.1 †
Oklahoma	16,700	407.8 †	60,000	1,465.0 †	9,690	236.7 †
Oregon	12,870	301.2 †	78,820	1,844.8 †	12,830	300.4 †
Pennsylvania	:	:	:	:	:	:
Rhode Island	1,060	95.6 †	9,420	846.4 †	1,390	124.9 †
South Carolina	15,240	278.3 †	83,000	1,515.5 †	12,350	225.4 †
South Dakota	1,680	181.6 †	12,010	1,298.8	1,840	199.2 †
Tennessee	17,870	247.3 †	107,390	1,485.8 †	25,020	346.2 †
Texas	84,600	270.4 †	458,230	1,464.4 †	105,420	336.9 †
Utah	5,270	150.3 †	43,390	1,238.4 †	4,550	129.9 †
Vermont	860	132.8 †	9,460	1,462.4 †	430	66.0 †
Virginia	9,570	108.6 †	117,540	1,333.9	12,940	146.9 †
Washington	31,080	390.6 †	138,810	1,744.3 †	35,470	445.7 †
West Virginia	3,330	188.2 †	18,010	1,017.7 †	1,730	97.9 †
Wisconsin	6,830	114.6 †	55,270	927.2 †	10,180	170.8 †
Wyoming	1,040	177.1 †	6,050	1,029.3 †	670	113.6 †

Note: See appendix table 6 for root mean square errors.

\*Comparison group.

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

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

<sup>a</sup>Rates are calculated per 100,000 U.S. residents. See appendix table 15 for state populations.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics and Federal Bureau of Investigation, National Incident-Based Reporting System Estimation Program, 2024.

## Criminal Victimization

### Violent and property crime victimization rates decreased from 2023 to 2024 for all offense types

In 2024, the rate of violent victimization was 376.9 per 100,000 persons, down from the 2023 rate of 401.1 per 100,000 (table 4). Among violent crime, the homicide victimization rate saw the largest decline, falling 16% from 6.1 per 100,000 persons in 2023 to 5.1 per 100,000

in 2024. The victimization rates for rape, robbery, and aggravated assault were also lower in 2024 than in 2023.

Property victimization decreased 12% from a rate of 1,467.4 per 100,000 persons in 2023 to 1,284.3 per 100,000 in 2024. The victimization rates for burglary and larceny-theft also decreased during this period, down 10% and 11%, respectively. The motor vehicle theft victimization rate showed the largest decline from 2023 (306.4 per 100,000 persons) to 2024 (250.5 per 100,000)—a decrease of 18%.

**TABLE 4**  
**Number and rate of criminal victimizations, by offense type, 2023–2024**

Offense type	2023		2024*	
	Number	Rate per 100,000 <sup>a</sup>	Number	Rate per 100,000 <sup>a</sup>
<b>Violent crime</b>	1,343,290 †	401.1 †	1,281,850	376.9
Homicide	20,280 †	6.1 †	17,420	5.1
Rape	136,690 †	40.8 †	130,890	38.5
Robbery	259,480 †	77.5 †	237,640	69.9
Aggravated assault	927,810 †	277.1 †	896,820	263.7
<b>Property crime</b>	4,914,290 †	1,467.4 †	4,367,870	1,284.3
Burglary	722,130 †	215.6 †	662,680	194.9
Larceny-theft	3,260,250 †	973.5 †	2,933,490	862.6
Motor vehicle theft	1,026,030 †	306.4 †	851,890	250.5

Note: Violent crime includes the offenses of homicide, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. Property crime includes the offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft. See appendix table 7 for root mean square errors.

\*Comparison group.

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

<sup>a</sup>Rates are calculated per 100,000 U.S. residents. See appendix table 14 for person populations.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics and Federal Bureau of Investigation, National Incident-Based Reporting System Estimation Program, 2023–2024.

### **The violent victimization rate decreased from 2023 to 2024 for persons in all age groups except those ages 18 to 24**

In 2024, the rate of violent victimization was 353.4 per 100,000 females, a decrease from 2023 (376.0 per 100,000) (table 5). The female victimization rate declined from 2023 to 2024 for each of the four violent crime types of homicide, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. Similarly, the rate of violent victimization of males was 400.9 per 100,000 males, a decrease from 2023 (426.6 per 100,000). The male victimization rate declined from 2023 to 2024 for three of the four violent crime types—homicide, robbery, and aggravated assault. There was no statistically significant change in the male rape victimization rate from 2023 to 2024.

The violent victimization rate declined for both white and black persons from 2023 to 2024. The victimization rates for the specific offenses of homicide, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault also declined for white and black persons from 2023 to 2024. Hispanic individuals had a violent victimization rate of 568.0 per 100,000, which was not significantly different from the 2023 rate (585.3 per 100,000). The 2024 victimization rates of Hispanic persons for homicide (5.6 per 100,000)

and robbery (133.0 per 100,000) were lower than the 2023 rates.

Asian individuals had a violent victimization rate of 142.4 per 100,000 in 2024, a decline from the 2023 rate (154.2 per 100,000). The 2024 victimization rates of Asian persons were lower than the 2023 rates for homicide, rape, and robbery. The aggravated assault victimization rate for Asian persons in 2024 was not statistically different from 2023. During the same period, American Indian or Alaska Native and Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander persons did not experience statistically significant changes in their overall violent crime victimization rates. Of the violent crime types, the only significant change was in the homicide victimization rate for Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander persons, which declined from 7.8 per 100,000 in 2023 to 6.3 per 100,000 in 2024.

From 2023 to 2024, persons ages 18 to 24 were the only age group that did not experience a decrease in their violent victimization rate. While the overall violent victimization rate remained flat for persons ages 18 to 24, they did experience a decrease in the homicide victimization rate, falling from 13.0 per 100,000 persons in 2023 to 10.8 per 100,000 in 2024.

**TABLE 5****Rate of violent victimization, by victim demographics and offense type, 2023–2024**

Victim demographic	Violent victimization type									
	Violent crime		Homicide		Rape		Robbery		Aggravated assault	
	2023	2024*	2023	2024*	2023	2024*	2023	2024*	2023	2024*
<b>U.S. total</b>	401.1 †	376.9	6.1 †	5.1	40.8 †	38.5	77.5 †	69.9	277.1 †	263.7
<b>Sex</b>										
Male	426.6 †	400.9	9.5 †	8.0	9.5	9.3	103.8 †	94.4	304.1 †	289.4
Female	376.0 †	353.4	2.7 †	2.3	71.7 †	67.1	51.6 †	45.8	250.5 †	238.5
<b>Race/Hispanic origin</b>										
White <sup>a</sup>	242.8 †	223.7	2.6 †	2.2	35.7 †	32.6	38.6 †	33.6	166.0 †	155.5
Black <sup>a</sup>	943.3 †	869.9	21.9 †	18.3	60.2 †	57.9	153.8 †	139.7	708.1 †	654.8
Hispanic	585.3	568.0	6.7 †	5.6	54.1	54.0	147.1 †	133.0	377.8	375.8
American Indian or Alaska Native <sup>a</sup>	559.7	577.9	7.9	6.8	63.6	63.9	91.5	99.7	397.1	408.0
Asian <sup>a</sup>	154.2 †	142.4	1.3 †	1.0	9.6 †	8.5	71.7 †	63.2	71.7	69.8
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander <sup>a</sup>	513.0	502.5	7.8 †	6.3	48.0	50.6	115.0	110.7	342.5	335.5
<b>Age</b>										
11 or younger	143.6 †	132.1	1.4 †	1.1	41.6 †	36.6	4.1	3.8	96.4 †	90.6
12 to 17	526.0 †	480.3	5.2 †	4.2	156.1 †	136.6	72.3 †	69.1	292.6 †	270.6
18 to 24	745.3	724.0	13.0 †	10.8	81.5	80.9	156.8	147.8	494.6	485.1
25 to 34	738.4 †	691.4	11.5 †	9.3	49.4	48.7	146.2 †	131.6	532.0 †	502.4
35 to 64	398.4 †	376.8	6.0 †	5.4	20.0	20.5	84.6 †	75.1	288.1 †	276.1
65 or older	95.4 †	92.8	2.0	2.0	3.4 †	3.6	24.9 †	22.1	65.2	65.3

Note: Rates are calculated per 100,000 U.S. residents. Violent crime includes the offenses of homicide, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. See appendix table 8 for root mean square errors and appendix table 14 for person populations.

\*Comparison group.

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

<sup>a</sup>Excludes persons of Hispanic origin (e.g., “white” refers to non-Hispanic white persons and “black” refers to non-Hispanic black persons).

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics and Federal Bureau of Investigation, National Incident-Based Reporting System Estimation Program, 2023–2024.

**The property victimization rate was lower in 2024 than 2023 for white, black, Hispanic, and Asian persons**

From 2023 to 2024, property victimization rates decreased for both males and females (table 6). In 2024, the property victimization rate for males was 1,425.6 per 100,000 persons, compared to 1,606.1 per 100,000 in 2023. For females, the property victimization rate declined from 1,331.0 per 100,000 persons in 2023 to 1,145.8 per 100,000 in 2024.

Property victimization rates were lower in 2024 than in 2023 for persons who were white, black, Hispanic, or

Asian. The 2024 rate of property victimization was not significantly different from the rate in 2023 for persons who were American Indian or Alaska Native or who were Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander.

For all age groups, the overall rate of property crime victimization decreased from 2023 to 2024. Persons ages 25 to 34 experienced a 13% decline in the property crime victimization rate. The rate for this age group decreased to 2,222.6 per 100,000 persons in 2024 from 2,566.7 per 100,000 in 2023 but remained the highest rate of property crime victimization compared to other age groups.

**TABLE 6**  
**Rate of property victimization, by victim demographics and offense type, 2023–2024**

Victim demographic	Property victimization type							
	Property crime		Burglary		Larceny-theft		Motor vehicle theft	
	2023	2024*	2023	2024*	2023	2024*	2023	2024*
U.S. total	1,467.4 †	1,284.3	215.6 †	194.9	973.5 †	862.6	306.4 †	250.5
<b>Sex</b>								
Male	1,606.1 †	1,425.6	235.8 †	214.1	1,050.5 †	939.3	353.6 †	301.1
Female	1,331.0 †	1,145.8	195.8 †	176.0	897.8 †	787.4	259.9 †	200.9
<b>Race/Hispanic origin</b>								
White <sup>a</sup>	1,241.8 †	1,059.3	195.8 †	171.3	859.4 †	738.3	213.5 †	171.8
Black <sup>a</sup>	2,332.1 †	2,021.9	313.3 †	284.3	1,460.0 †	1,306.6	597.9 †	463.0
Hispanic	1,786.6 †	1,634.9	229.9	219.3	1,128.1 †	1,048.0	458.4 †	394.4
American Indian or Alaska Native <sup>a</sup>	1,090.1	1,042.4	195.9	191.9	700.9	678.4	216.0	192.8
Asian <sup>a</sup>	866.2 †	805.3	151.4	146.8	597.9 †	552.3	129.5 †	117.5
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander <sup>a</sup>	2,170.6	1,888.6	279.3	261.8	1,448.5	1,229.2	479.1	423.9
<b>Age</b>								
11 or younger	32.0 †	28.8	8.2 †	7.9	22.4 †	19.9	1.6 †	1.2
12 to 17	278.5 †	248.4	28.4 †	26.3	239.3 †	211.8	12.3	11.6
18 to 24	1,866.9 †	1,695.7	214.0 †	194.3	1,319.8 †	1,214.8	361.7 †	311.0
25 to 34	2,566.7 †	2,222.6	326.9 †	290.6	1,692.1 †	1,496.4	595.1 †	473.9
35 to 64	1,927.8 †	1,683.4	299.9 †	271.8	1,251.1 †	1,102.4	415.9 †	342.1
65 or older	1,070.9 †	944.2	198.1 †	180.3	710.3 †	632.4	185.8 †	151.8

Note: Rates are calculated per 100,000 U.S. residents. Property crime includes the offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft. See appendix table 9 for root mean square errors and appendix table 14 for person populations.

\*Comparison group.

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

<sup>a</sup>Excludes persons of Hispanic origin (e.g., “white” refers to non-Hispanic white persons and “black” refers to non-Hispanic black persons).

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics and Federal Bureau of Investigation, National Incident-Based Reporting System Estimation Program, 2023–2024.

**Fifteen states had a violent victimization rate that was higher than the national rate**

Violent victimization rates varied across the states, from 757.6 per 100,000 persons in New Mexico to 100.5 per 100,000 in Maine (figure 4). In total, 15 states had a violent victimization rate that was higher than the national rate of 376.9 per 100,000.

The homicide victimization rate among the states ranged from 11.1 per 100,000 in New Mexico to 1.0 per 100,000 in New Hampshire (table 7). A total of 18 states had a homicide victimization rate that was higher than the national rate of 5.1 per 100,000.<sup>5</sup>

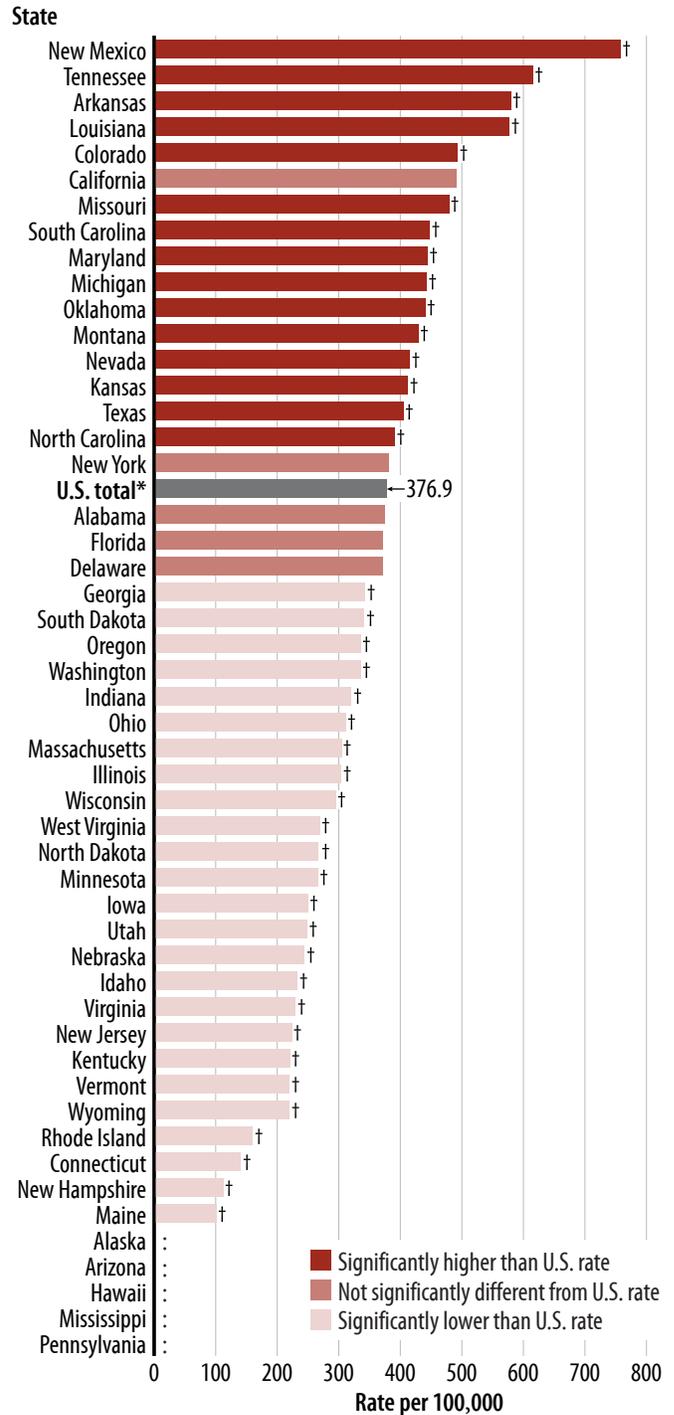
The rape victimization rate ranged from 68.6 per 100,000 in Arkansas to 15.8 per 100,000 in Delaware. A total of 19 states had a rape victimization rate that was higher than the national rate of 38.5 per 100,000.

The robbery victimization rate ranged from 144.3 per 100,000 in Maryland to 8.2 per 100,000 in Idaho. A total of six states had a robbery victimization rate that was higher than the national rate of 69.9 per 100,000.

The aggravated assault victimization rate ranged from 618.5 per 100,000 in New Mexico to 54.8 per 100,000 in Maine. A total of 16 states had an aggravated assault victimization rate that was higher than the national rate of 263.7 per 100,000.

<sup>5</sup>The number of states with a homicide offense rate greater than the U.S. offense rate, presented in table 2, differs from the number of states with a homicide victimization rate greater than the U.S. victimization rate. Offense and victimization are two different levels of analysis, and their variances are estimated separately. See *Methodology* for more on how variance is used to test for statistical significance for both estimate types.

**FIGURE 4**  
Rate of violent victimization, by state, 2024



Note: Rates are calculated per 100,000 U.S. residents. Violent crime includes the offenses of homicide, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. See appendix table 10 for estimates and root mean square errors and appendix table 15 for state populations.

\*Comparison group.

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

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

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics and Federal Bureau of Investigation, National Incident-Based Reporting System Estimation Program, 2024.

**TABLE 7**

**Number and rate of violent victimizations, by state and offense type, 2024**

State	Violent victimization type							
	Homicide		Rape		Robbery		Aggravated assault	
	Number	Rate per 100,000 <sup>a</sup>	Number	Rate per 100,000 <sup>a</sup>	Number	Rate per 100,000 <sup>a</sup>	Number	Rate per 100,000 <sup>a</sup>
U.S. total*	17,420	5.1	130,890	38.5	237,640	69.9	896,820	263.7
Alabama	450	8.8 †	1,370	26.6 †	1,960	38.1 †	15,510	300.7 †
Alaska	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Arizona	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Arkansas	220	7.3 †	2,120	68.6 †	1,330	42.9 †	14,230	460.6 †
California	1,640	4.2 †	14,850	37.7	46,130	117.0 †	131,310	333.0
Colorado	270	4.5 †	3,500	58.8 †	4,460	74.9 †	21,150	355.0 †
Connecticut	100	2.6 †	660	18.0 †	1,510	41.0 †	2,910	79.2 †
Delaware	60	5.7 †	170	15.8 †	550	51.9 †	3,140	298.3 †
Florida	1,270	5.4	8,080	34.6	14,320	61.3	63,190	270.4
Georgia	770	6.9 †	3,770	33.8 †	5,290	47.3 †	28,500	255.0 †
Hawaii	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Idaho	30	1.7 †	900	44.9 †	170	8.2 †	3,550	177.5 †
Illinois	820	6.4 †	6,120	48.2 †	13,060	102.8 †	18,540	145.9 †
Indiana	370	5.4 †	2,300	33.2 †	2,900	41.9 †	16,600	239.7 †
Iowa	70	2.2 †	1,150	35.4 †	690	21.3 †	6,190	190.9 †
Kansas	120	4.2 †	1,210	40.7 †	1,160	38.9 †	9,740	328.1 †
Kentucky	280	6.1 †	1,490	32.4 †	1,860	40.6 †	6,490	141.5 †
Louisiana	490	10.6 †	2,080	45.3	1,890	41.1	22,080	480.2 †
Maine	30	2.4 †	440	31.6 †	170	11.9 †	770	54.8 †
Maryland	450	7.2 †	2,060	33.0 †	9,040	144.3 †	16,280	259.9
Massachusetts	130	1.9 †	1,940	27.1 †	2,630	36.8 †	17,030	238.6 †
Michigan	530	5.3	5,860	57.8 †	3,470	34.2 †	35,030	345.5 †
Minnesota	170	2.9 †	2,140	36.9 †	3,220	55.6 †	9,900	170.9 †
Mississippi	290	9.8 †	980	33.3 †	1,170	39.9 †	:	:
Missouri	490	7.9 †	2,860	45.8 †	3,890	62.4 †	22,670	363.1 †
Montana	30	2.7 †	680	59.5 †	240	21.4 †	3,920	345.1 †
Nebraska	50	2.4 †	980	48.8 †	440	22.0 †	3,430	171.0 †
Nevada	200	6.1 †	1,700	51.9 †	2,300	70.4	9,360	286.5 †
New Hampshire	10	1.0 †	480	33.9 †	190	13.6 †	890	63.5 †
New Jersey	230	2.5 †	1,680	17.7 †	4,940	52.0 †	14,420	151.8 †
New Mexico	240	11.1 †	1,190	56.0 †	1,550	72.6 †	13,180	618.5 †
New York	540	2.7 †	3,900	19.7 †	20,540	103.4 †	50,790	255.7
North Carolina	820	7.4 †	3,200	28.9 †	6,470	58.6 †	32,670	295.7 †
North Dakota	20	3.1 †	410	50.9 †	250	30.8 †	1,450	181.7 †
Ohio	640	5.4 †	5,650	47.5 †	5,910	49.8 †	24,760	208.4 †
Oklahoma	260	6.4 †	2,500	61.1 †	1,880	46.0 †	13,380	326.8 †
Oregon	160	3.7 †	1,750	41.0	2,560	60.0 †	9,870	231.0 †
Pennsylvania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Rhode Island	20	2.0 †	340	30.4 †	280	25.5 †	1,140	102.1 †
South Carolina	410	7.4 †	2,030	37.1	2,330	42.5 †	19,760	360.8 †
South Dakota	40	4.5 †	450	48.9 †	220	24.1 †	2,440	263.9
Tennessee	570	8.0 †	2,730	37.8	5,330	73.8	35,890	496.6 †
Texas	1,630	5.2	15,730	50.3 †	23,270	74.4	86,100	275.2 †
Utah	90	2.6 †	2,050	58.4 †	1,170	33.4 †	5,380	153.5 †
Vermont	20	3.4 †	230	34.8 †	80	12.5 †	1,090	168.3 †
Virginia	430	4.8 †	2,510	28.5 †	3,250	36.9 †	13,980	158.7 †
Washington	300	3.8 †	3,000	37.7	5,920	74.3	17,480	219.7 †
West Virginia	100	5.9	970	54.9 †	240	13.5 †	3,450	194.8 †
Wisconsin	260	4.3 †	2,140	35.9 †	2,790	46.9 †	12,380	207.7 †
Wyoming	10	2.4 †	360	61.8 †	50	9.0 †	860	145.8 †

Note: See appendix table 11 for root mean square errors.

\*Comparison group.

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

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

<sup>a</sup>Rates are calculated per 100,000 U.S. residents. See appendix table 15 for state populations.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics and Federal Bureau of Investigation, National Incident-Based Reporting System Estimation Program, 2024.

**Sixteen states had a property victimization rate that was higher than the national rate**

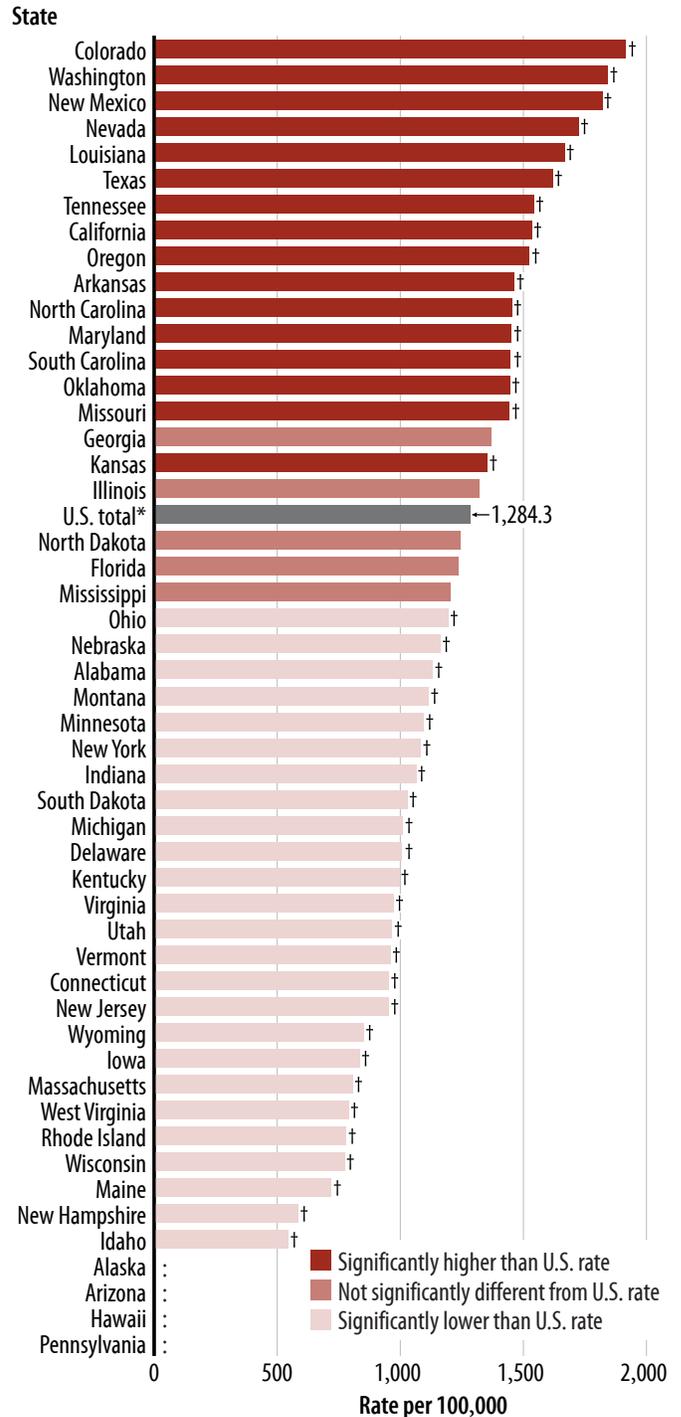
Property victimization rates varied across the states, from 1,916.3 per 100,000 persons in Colorado to 543.4 per 100,000 in Idaho (figure 5). In total, 16 states had a property victimization rate that was higher than the national rate of 1,284.3 per 100,000.

The burglary victimization rate among the states ranged from 412.9 per 100,000 in New Mexico to 45.1 per 100,000 in New Hampshire (table 8). A total of 16 states had a burglary victimization rate that was higher than the national rate of 194.9 per 100,000.

The larceny-theft victimization rate ranged from 1,207.2 per 100,000 in Colorado to 383.3 per 100,000 in Idaho. A total of 14 states had a larceny-theft victimization rate that was higher than the national rate of 862.6 per 100,000.

The motor vehicle theft victimization rate ranged from 506.1 per 100,000 in New Mexico to 54.8 per 100,000 in New Hampshire. A total of 11 states had a motor vehicle theft victimization rate that was higher than the national rate of 250.5 per 100,000.

**FIGURE 5**  
Rate of property victimization, by state, 2024



Note: Rates are calculated per 100,000 U.S. residents. Property crime includes the offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft. See appendix table 12 for estimates and root mean square errors and appendix table 15 for state populations.

\*Comparison group.

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

:Not shown. Estimate did not meet statistical reliability criteria.

See *Methodology*.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics and Federal Bureau of Investigation, National Incident-Based Reporting System Estimation Program, 2024.

**TABLE 8**  
**Number and rate of property victimizations, by state and offense type, 2024**

State	Property victimization type					
	Burglary		Larceny-theft		Motor vehicle theft	
	Number	Rate per 100,000 <sup>a</sup>	Number	Rate per 100,000 <sup>a</sup>	Number	Rate per 100,000 <sup>a</sup>
U.S. total*	662,680	194.9	2,933,490	862.6	851,890	250.5
Alabama	10,240	198.5	42,140	817.1 †	8,140	157.7 †
Alaska	:	:	:	:	:	:
Arizona	:	:	:	:	:	:
Arkansas	10,060	325.8 †	31,250	1,012.0 †	4,990	161.5 †
California	92,730	235.2	360,330	913.8	159,420	404.3 †
Colorado	16,610	278.8 †	71,910	1,207.2 †	28,420	477.0 †
Connecticut	3,710	100.9 †	23,410	637.0 †	8,320	226.4 †
Delaware	1,360	128.9 †	7,590	721.1 †	1,880	178.3 †
Florida	43,570	186.4	207,860	889.4	39,940	170.9 †
Georgia	18,670	167.1 †	112,770	1,008.9 †	22,690	203.0 †
Hawaii	:	:	:	:	:	:
Idaho	2,100	104.7 †	7,670	383.3 †	1,280	64.2 †
Illinois	35,390	278.5 †	99,090	779.7 †	35,930	282.7 †
Indiana	11,830	170.9 †	49,220	710.8 †	13,650	197.1 †
Iowa	5,700	175.9 †	17,620	543.7 †	4,050	124.9 †
Kansas	7,130	239.9 †	26,200	882.0	7,240	243.8 †
Kentucky	7,670	167.1 †	29,560	644.3 †	9,870	215.2 †
Louisiana	17,320	376.8 †	50,580	1,100.3 †	10,730	233.5
Maine	1,240	88.1 †	7,920	564.0 †	1,060	75.1 †
Maryland	8,780	140.2 †	58,990	941.8 †	24,720	394.8 †
Massachusetts	8,110	113.6 †	43,160	604.8 †	6,850	96.0 †
Michigan	17,100	168.7 †	65,760	648.8 †	20,480	202.0 †
Minnesota	9,360	161.7 †	42,800	738.8 †	11,930	206.0 †
Mississippi	:	:	20,770	705.9 †	4,300	146.1 †
Missouri	12,850	205.7 †	55,800	893.5 †	23,370	374.2 †
Montana	1,620	142.2 †	9,790	861.3	1,770	155.5 †
Nebraska	2,780	138.6 †	15,480	772.1 †	5,260	262.2
Nevada	9,490	290.5 †	33,060	1,011.7 †	14,940	457.3 †
New Hampshire	640	45.1 †	6,900	489.5 †	770	54.8 †
New Jersey	12,380	130.3 †	64,880	682.8 †	14,710	154.8 †
New Mexico	8,800	412.9 †	20,470	961.1 †	10,780	506.1 †
New York	18,340	92.3 †	178,240	897.2	27,190	136.9 †
North Carolina	29,280	265.1 †	108,600	983.2 †	27,280	247.0
North Dakota	2,230	280.4 †	6,430	806.7	1,420	177.8 †
Ohio	23,210	195.4	98,130	825.8	24,150	203.2 †
Oklahoma	14,660	358.1 †	36,510	891.5	9,020	220.3 †
Oregon	9,750	228.2 †	45,330	1,061.0 †	11,950	279.8 †
Pennsylvania	:	:	:	:	:	:
Rhode Island	1,040	93.1 †	6,480	582.8 †	1,210	108.4 †
South Carolina	13,580	248.0 †	55,760	1,018.1 †	11,110	202.8 †
South Dakota	1,630	176.4 †	6,770	732.5 †	1,720	186.2 †
Tennessee	15,600	215.8 †	73,410	1,015.6 †	23,600	326.5 †
Texas	72,160	230.6 †	340,390	1,087.8 †	99,950	319.4 †
Utah	4,720	134.6 †	25,730	734.5 †	4,060	115.8 †
Vermont	640	99.2 †	5,280	816.6 †	360	55.3 †
Virginia	8,360	94.9 †	66,600	755.8 †	11,700	132.8 †
Washington	23,530	295.7 †	95,640	1,201.7 †	33,630	422.6 †
West Virginia	3,090	174.5	9,840	555.7 †	1,590	89.6 †
Wisconsin	6,400	107.4 †	31,130	522.2 †	9,450	158.5 †
Wyoming	990	168.6 †	3,500	595.1 †	560	95.6 †

Note: See appendix table 13 for root mean square errors.

\*Comparison group.

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

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

<sup>a</sup>Rates are calculated per 100,000 U.S. residents. See appendix table 15 for state populations.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics and Federal Bureau of Investigation, National Incident-Based Reporting System Estimation Program, 2024.

## Methodology

Incident, offense, and victimization data in this report come from the Bureau of Justice Statistics' (BJS) and FBI's National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) Estimation Program for 2023 and 2024.

### NIBRS data

NIBRS is a data collection system designed and maintained by the FBI, which compiles data on crimes recorded by participating law enforcement agencies. NIBRS captures detailed information from federal, state, local, tribal, and university agencies on 52 different offenses that can occur within a crime incident and collects arrest-only information for an additional 10 offenses.<sup>6</sup> Estimates in this report do not include data from federal agencies. For more information about the NIBRS data structure and details about the data elements included in the collection, see BJS's NIBRS page and the FBI's Crime Data Explorer (CDE).<sup>7</sup>

### Calculating national estimates of crime

Beginning with the 2021 data year, BJS and the FBI began publishing national estimates of crime reported to law enforcement based on NIBRS data. To calculate these estimates, 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 released the first set of national estimates derived from the new methodology. The data tables for the NIBRS estimates are available through the FBI's CDE on the [NIBRS Estimates](#) page.<sup>8</sup> The 2023 and 2024 NIBRS national estimates can also be accessed through the [BJS NIBRS National Estimates API](#).<sup>9</sup> For additional information on the NIBRS estimation methodology, see [NIBRS Estimation and Extract File Creation Methodology Report](#) (NCJ 310516, BJS, December 2025).

Annual NIBRS estimates are based on data reported to law enforcement, which typically reflect the incident date. That means 2024 data include all incidents in 2024

<sup>6</sup>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.

<sup>7</sup>See <https://bjs.ojp.gov/national-incident-based-reporting-system-nibrs> and <https://cde.ucr.cjis.gov>.

<sup>8</sup>See NIBRS Estimation Tables on the FBI's CDE Documents and Downloads page at <https://cde.ucr.cjis.gov/LATEST/webapp/#/pages/downloads>.

<sup>9</sup>See <https://bjs.ojp.gov/national-incident-based-reporting-system-nibrs-national-estimates-api>.

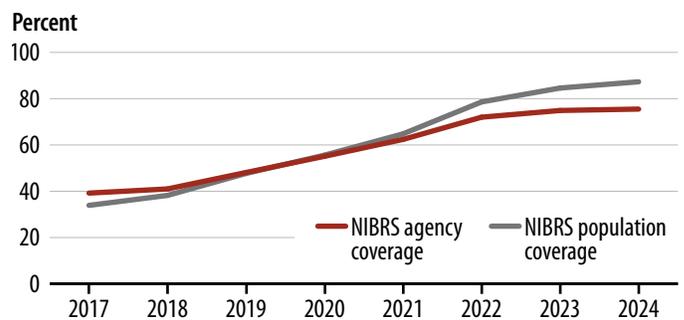
that were reported to law enforcement by the time data were transmitted to the FBI or aggregated elsewhere. NIBRS data that are transmitted to the FBI after the cutoff date are still considered part of that year's data, but they are not published until the data release the following year. For example, 2023 data that did not make the cutoff date were not included in the original 2023 estimates but were included in the updated 2023 estimates that were published with the original 2024 estimates. For this reason, prior-year estimates differ slightly from what was previously published.

The victim of a property crime can be an individual or a non-individual (e.g., a business). In 2024, 67% of property crime victims were individuals and 33% were non-individual victims. The findings in this report are based on individual person victims because rates of property victimization by demographic characteristics cannot be calculated for non-individuals. NIBRS estimates for non-individual victims can be found on the FBI's CDE.

### Unit nonresponse

For the NIBRS Estimation Program, nonreporting agencies are those law enforcement agencies that did not report at least 1 month of 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 24% in 2024. About 76% of law enforcement agencies (N = 14,601) reported at least 1 month of NIBRS data to the FBI in 2024, representing 87% of the U.S. population ([figure 6](#)).

**FIGURE 6**  
NIBRS agency and population coverage, by year, 2017–2024



Note: Percentages prior to 2024 include agencies that submitted data after the cutoff date. See *Methodology*. See appendix table 16 for percentages.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics and Federal Bureau of Investigation, National Incident-Based Reporting System Estimation Program, 2017–2024; U.S. Census Bureau, 2017–2024.

To account for nonreporting agencies, a unit nonresponse weight was applied to the reporting agencies that submit 3 or more months of NIBRS data in the year (see appendix table 16 for reporting agencies and population coverage by number of months reported).<sup>10</sup> The purpose of the NIBRS unit nonresponse weighting adjustment is for reporting agencies to represent both their own crime data and the crime data from those 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) state, (3) judicial district, and (4) tribal agencies. 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 on the FBI NIBRS Estimates webpage*.<sup>11</sup>

### Significance testing

BJS conducted statistical tests to determine whether differences in estimated counts, percentages, and rates in this report were statistically significant.

Findings described in this report as increases or decreases passed significance testing at the 0.05 level (95% confidence level). Percent change is reported as significant when the difference between the underlying counts is also significantly different.

Two significance testing procedures were used:

1. For comparing estimates across years (e.g., comparing the change in rate from 2023 to 2024), the primary test procedure was a correlated samples t-test.
2. When comparing estimates within the same year, the primary test procedure was a t-test that incorporates the root mean square error (RMSE).

For more information on significance testing procedures, see “Significance testing” in *Crime Known to Law Enforcement, 2023* [\(NCJ 310188, BJS, November 2025\)](#).

<sup>10</sup>For a list of reporting agencies in each state, see State Tables, Offenses by Agency under National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) Tables on the FBI’s CDE Documents and Downloads page [\(NCJ 310188, BJS, November 2025\)](#).

<sup>11</sup>See <https://cde.ucr.cjis.gov/LATEST/webapp/#/pages/explorer/crime/nibrs-estimates> [\(NCJ 310188, BJS, November 2025\)](#).

### 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 statistical 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 NIBRS estimation procedures. For more information about the reliability criteria applied, see “Estimate reliability” in *Crime Known to Law Enforcement, 2023* [\(NCJ 310188, BJS, November 2025\)](#).

### NIBRS definitions

An **incident** is “one or more offenses committed by the same offender, or group of offenders acting in concert, at the same time and place.”

**Violent crimes** include the offenses of homicide, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

**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.” 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.

**Rape** is “penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, or by a sex-related object. This definition also includes instances in which the victim is incapable of giving consent because of temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity (including due to the influence of drugs or alcohol) or because of age. Physical resistance is not required on the part of the victim to demonstrate lack of consent.”

**Robbery** is “the taking of anything of value from the control, custody, or care of another person by force or threat of force and/or by putting the victim in fear of immediate harm.”

**Aggravated assault** is “an unlawful attack by one person upon another wherein the offender uses a dangerous weapon or displays it in a threatening manner, or the victim suffers obvious severe or aggravated bodily injury, or where there was a risk for serious injury/intent to seriously injure.”

**Property crimes** include the offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft.

**Burglary** (i.e., breaking and entering) is “the unlawful entry into a building or other structure with the intent to commit a felony or a theft.”

**Larceny-theft** is “the unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another person.”

**Motor vehicle theft** is “the theft of a motor vehicle.” A motor vehicle is “a self-propelled vehicle that runs on the surface of land and not on rails that is not proceeds of another crime.” Motor vehicles include automobiles, buses, recreational vehicles, trucks, and other motorized vehicles (e.g., motorcycles, motor scooters, trail bikes).

These definitions come from the NIBRS User Manual. For more information, see the manual at <https://le.fbi.gov/informational-tools/ucr/ucr-technical-specifications-user-manuals-and-data-tools> <sup>2</sup>.

## State Estimate Suppression: Explanatory Notes for 2024

Estimates are suppressed when they are considered to be statistically unreliable. BJS documents the reasons for suppression of state estimates below. For more information on suppression rules and estimate reliability, see “Estimate reliability” in *Crime Known to Law Enforcement, 2023* <sup>2</sup> (NCJ 310188, BJS, November 2025).

**Alaska**—State estimates are suppressed because the ratio generated by dividing the root-mean-square error (RMSE) by the estimate (E) is greater than or equal to 30% ( $RMSE/E \geq 0.30$ ) and because an agency that comprised 10% or more of the population did not report NIBRS data.

**Arizona**—State estimates are suppressed because an agency that comprised 10% or more of the population did not report NIBRS data.

**Hawaii**—State estimates are suppressed because an agency that comprised 10% or more of the population did not report NIBRS data.

**Mississippi**—State estimates are suppressed because the ratio generated by dividing the root-mean-square error (RMSE) by the estimate (E) is greater than or equal to 30% ( $RMSE/E \geq 0.30$ ).

**Pennsylvania**—State estimates are suppressed because the ratio generated by dividing the root-mean-square error (RMSE) by the estimate (E) is greater than or equal to 30% ( $RMSE/E \geq 0.30$ ).

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**APPENDIX TABLE 1****Estimates and root mean square errors for figure 1: Rate of violent offenses reported by law enforcement, by offense type, 2023–2024**

Offense type	2023		2024*	
	Rate per 100,000	Root mean square error	Rate per 100,000	Root mean square error
<b>Violent crime</b>	393.9 †	5.25	370.8	3.09
Homicide	6.1 †	0.22	5.1	0.08
Rape	42.0 †	1.31	39.5	0.74
Robbery	68.9 †	1.02	62.5	2.15
Aggravated assault	277.1 †	3.33	263.7	1.98

Note: Violent crime includes the offenses of homicide, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

\*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, 2023–2024.

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**APPENDIX TABLE 2****Root mean square errors for table 1: Number and rate of criminal offenses, by offense type, 2023–2024**

Offense type	2023		2024	
	Number	Rate per 100,000	Number	Rate per 100,000
<b>Violent crime</b>	17,586	5.25	10,492	3.09
Homicide	743	0.22	259	0.08
Rape	4,389	1.31	2,514	0.74
Robbery	3,424	1.02	7,324	2.15
Aggravated assault	11,162	3.33	6,749	1.98
<b>Property crime</b>	105,524	31.51	63,604	18.70
Burglary	4,740	1.42	9,874	2.90
Larceny-theft	75,030	22.40	66,444	19.54
Motor Vehicle theft	34,184	10.21	4,408	1.30

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics and Federal Bureau of Investigation, National Incident-Based Reporting System Estimation Program, 2023–2024.

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**APPENDIX TABLE 3**

**Estimates and root mean square errors for figure 2: Rate of violent offenses, by state, 2024**

State	Number		Rate per 100,000	
	Estimate	Root mean square error	Estimate	Root mean square error
U.S. total*	1,261,210	10,492	370.8	3.09
Alabama	19,240	88	373.1	1.71
Alaska	:	~	:	~
Arizona	:	~	:	~
Arkansas	17,800	455	576.5 †	14.75
California	191,460	23,981	485.6	60.82
Colorado	28,730	76	482.3 †	1.27
Connecticut	5,100	0	138.7 †	0.00
Delaware	3,870	0	367.7	0.00
Florida	85,620	9,081	366.3	38.85
Georgia	37,880	194	338.9 †	1.74
Hawaii	:	~	:	~
Idaho	4,680	109	234.1 †	5.46
Illinois	37,100	797	291.9 †	6.27
Indiana	21,800	265	314.8 †	3.83
Iowa	8,030	25	247.7 †	0.76
Kansas	12,170	46	409.8 †	1.55
Kentucky	10,040	0	218.7 †	0.00
Louisiana	26,460	784	575.6 †	17.05
Maine	1,410	36	100.0 †	2.57
Maryland	26,610	194	424.9 †	3.10
Massachusetts	21,540	262	301.8 †	3.67
Michigan	44,700	106	441.0 †	1.04
Minnesota	15,050	78	259.9 †	1.35
Mississippi	:	~	:	~
Missouri	29,440	190	471.5 †	3.05
Montana	4,850	109	426.7 †	9.56
Nebraska	4,920	70	245.1 †	3.48
Nevada	13,330	14	407.8 †	0.43
New Hampshire	1,560	40	111.0 †	2.82
New Jersey	21,030	1,947	221.4 †	20.50
New Mexico	16,040	635	752.9 †	29.81
New York	74,340	6,836	374.2	34.41
North Carolina	42,400	640	383.9	5.79
North Dakota	2,100	72	263.8 †	9.07
Ohio	36,690	415	308.8 †	3.50
Oklahoma	17,880	98	436.5 †	2.39
Oregon	14,300	190	334.8 †	4.46
Pennsylvania	:	~	:	~
Rhode Island	1,750	48	157.2 †	4.30
South Carolina	24,220	516	442.2 †	9.42
South Dakota	3,150	47	340.7 †	5.13
Tennessee	43,550	284	602.5 †	3.93
Texas	123,710	365	395.4 †	1.17
Utah	8,630	79	246.4 †	2.26
Vermont	1,430	0	220.9 †	0.00
Virginia	19,930	130	226.2 †	1.48
Washington	26,190	314	329.1 †	3.94
West Virginia	4,730	437	267.4 †	24.69
Wisconsin	17,230	61	289.0 †	1.02
Wyoming	1,280	54	218.3 †	9.17

Note: Violent crime includes the offenses of homicide, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

\*Comparison group.

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

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

~Not applicable.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics and Federal Bureau of Investigation, National Incident-Based Reporting System Estimation Program, 2024.

**APPENDIX TABLE 4**

**Root mean square errors for table 2: Number and rate of violent offenses, by state and offense type, 2024**

State	Violent offense type							
	Homicide		Rape		Robbery		Aggravated assault	
	Number	Rate per 100,000	Number	Rate per 100,000	Number	Rate per 100,000	Number	Rate per 100,000
U.S. total	259	0.08	2,514	0.74	7,324	2.15	6,749	1.98
Alabama	5	0.09	6	0.12	16	0.30	73	1.41
Alaska	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
Arizona	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
Arkansas	8	0.27	53	1.70	38	1.24	373	12.07
California	103	0.26	1,001	2.54	4,399	11.16	18,665	47.33
Colorado	2	0.03	9	0.15	6	0.09	63	1.05
Connecticut	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Delaware	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Florida	210	0.90	954	4.08	1,576	6.74	7,058	30.20
Georgia	29	0.26	211	1.89	194	1.73	233	2.08
Hawaii	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
Idaho	1	0.06	23	1.17	3	0.17	84	4.22
Illinois	41	0.32	177	1.39	105	0.82	900	7.08
Indiana	8	0.11	88	1.27	61	0.88	221	3.19
Iowa	3	0.09	17	0.52	10	0.31	47	1.43
Kansas	3	0.11	25	0.83	8	0.28	26	0.89
Kentucky	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Louisiana	43	0.93	391	8.51	730	15.88	427	9.29
Maine	1	0.08	9	0.64	6	0.44	23	1.62
Maryland	5	0.08	23	0.36	48	0.77	137	2.19
Massachusetts	3	0.04	28	0.40	28	0.39	212	2.97
Michigan	8	0.08	84	0.82	7	0.07	136	1.34
Minnesota	1	0.02	16	0.27	13	0.22	52	0.90
Mississippi	4	0.13	76	2.59	85	2.89	~	~
Missouri	7	0.11	40	0.64	35	0.56	154	2.47
Montana	1	0.08	18	1.63	7	0.59	86	7.54
Nebraska	5	0.23	11	0.54	31	1.53	68	3.38
Nevada	1	0.03	4	0.13	10	0.32	21	0.64
New Hampshire	1	0.10	11	0.79	4	0.26	26	1.87
New Jersey	17	0.18	428	4.50	328	3.45	1,661	17.48
New Mexico	6	0.28	10	0.45	37	1.75	597	28.05
New York	133	0.67	603	3.03	1,080	5.44	5,028	25.31
North Carolina	12	0.11	160	1.45	47	0.43	433	3.92
North Dakota	1	0.14	14	1.73	11	1.33	50	6.24
Ohio	6	0.05	86	0.72	35	0.30	332	2.80
Oklahoma	4	0.10	17	0.41	14	0.34	71	1.73
Oregon	6	0.14	104	2.43	6	0.15	81	1.91
Pennsylvania	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
Rhode Island	1	0.06	9	0.81	9	0.81	30	2.71
South Carolina	10	0.18	147	2.69	30	0.55	349	6.37
South Dakota	3	0.30	3	0.33	10	1.07	44	4.72
Tennessee	5	0.07	32	0.44	20	0.27	238	3.29
Texas	6	0.02	16	0.05	37	0.12	309	0.99
Utah	3	0.07	20	0.58	18	0.51	46	1.32
Vermont	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Virginia	5	0.06	18	0.20	23	0.26	92	1.05
Washington	6	0.08	41	0.52	69	0.87	215	2.70
West Virginia	10	0.56	88	4.98	33	1.89	321	18.15
Wisconsin	2	0.04	8	0.14	4	0.08	53	0.90
Wyoming	2	0.32	29	4.93	4	0.74	31	5.19

~Not applicable.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics and Federal Bureau of Investigation, National Incident-Based Reporting System Estimation Program, 2024.

**APPENDIX TABLE 5**

**Estimates and root mean square errors for figure 3: Rate of property offenses, by state, 2024**

State	Number		Rate per 100,000	
	Estimate	Root mean square error	Estimate	Root mean square error
<b>U.S. total*</b>	6,241,060	63,604	1,835.1	18.70
Alabama	86,670	738	1,680.5 †	14.32
Alaska	:	~	:	~
Arizona	:	~	:	~
Arkansas	61,190	1,594	1,981.4 †	51.61
California	833,470	45,495	2,113.7 †	115.38
Colorado	159,250	146	2,673.2 †	2.46
Connecticut	51,360	0	1,397.6 †	0.00
Delaware	19,060	0	1,811.6	0.00
Florida	410,440	57,077	1,756.1	244.21
Georgia	197,040	9,568	1,762.8	85.60
Hawaii	:	~	:	~
Idaho	15,160	367	757.4 †	18.34
Illinois	229,840	2,990	1,808.5	23.53
Indiana	102,180	2,252	1,475.7 †	32.52
Iowa	42,870	497	1,322.6 †	15.33
Kansas	55,850	494	1,880.1 †	16.64
Kentucky	64,770	0	1,411.6 †	0.00
Louisiana	114,860	3,297	2,498.7 †	71.72
Maine	16,340	350	1,162.7 †	24.92
Maryland	131,490	930	2,099.4 †	14.85
Massachusetts	79,120	917	1,108.7 †	12.86
Michigan	143,420	627	1,414.8 †	6.18
Minnesota	94,360	708	1,629.0 †	12.22
Mississippi	53,730	6,647	1,825.5	225.84
Missouri	125,830	494	2,015.0 †	7.90
Montana	19,220	575	1,689.8 †	50.57
Nebraska	34,740	294	1,732.6 †	14.67
Nevada	74,910	103	2,292.7 †	3.14
New Hampshire	13,120	221	931.5 †	15.66
New Jersey	137,170	10,782	1,443.8 †	113.49
New Mexico	62,630	1,700	2,940.2 †	79.82
New York	358,900	15,712	1,806.7	79.10
North Carolina	225,190	944	2,038.7 †	8.55
North Dakota	14,030	509	1,762.0	63.87
Ohio	198,740	1,912	1,672.5 †	16.09
Oklahoma	86,390	619	2,109.5 †	15.11
Oregon	104,520	172	2,446.4 †	4.03
Pennsylvania	:	~	:	~
Rhode Island	11,870	283	1,066.9 †	25.43
South Carolina	110,590	3,219	2,019.3 †	58.77
South Dakota	15,530	72	1,679.6 †	7.78
Tennessee	150,290	1,168	2,079.3 †	16.15
Texas	648,250	284	2,071.7 †	0.91
Utah	53,200	834	1,518.6 †	23.81
Vermont	10,750	0	1,661.2 †	0.00
Virginia	140,040	744	1,589.4 †	8.44
Washington	205,370	2,583	2,580.6 †	32.46
West Virginia	23,080	1,306	1,303.8 †	73.76
Wisconsin	72,290	328	1,212.6 †	5.50
Wyoming	7,760	234	1,320.0 †	39.78

Note: Property crime includes the offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft.

\*Comparison group.

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

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

~Not applicable.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics and Federal Bureau of Investigation, National Incident-Based Reporting System Estimation Program, 2024.

**APPENDIX TABLE 6**

**Root mean square errors for table 3: Number and rate of property offenses, by state and offense type, 2024**

State	Property offense type					
	Burglary		Larceny-theft		Motor vehicle theft	
	Number	Rate per 100,000	Number	Rate per 100,000	Number	Rate per 100,000
<b>U.S. total</b>	9,874	2.90	66,444	19.54	4,408	1.30
Alabama	50	0.97	701	13.58	17	0.33
Alaska	~	~	~	~	~	~
Arizona	~	~	~	~	~	~
Arkansas	297	9.61	1,175	38.06	163	5.27
California	14,826	37.60	15,331	38.88	22,417	56.85
Colorado	34	0.57	149	2.50	22	0.37
Connecticut	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Delaware	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Florida	4,546	19.45	43,840	187.57	12,228	52.32
Georgia	430	3.84	8,935	79.93	263	2.36
Hawaii	~	~	~	~	~	~
Idaho	67	3.33	279	13.92	33	1.63
Illinois	1,156	9.09	1,721	13.55	174	1.37
Indiana	469	6.78	1,682	24.29	212	3.05
Iowa	62	1.90	500	15.43	51	1.58
Kansas	61	2.04	290	9.76	205	6.90
Kentucky	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Louisiana	688	14.96	1,855	40.36	2,747	59.76
Maine	25	1.81	309	21.97	22	1.55
Maryland	115	1.84	707	11.29	149	2.37
Massachusetts	118	1.65	759	10.63	102	1.44
Michigan	130	1.29	387	3.82	135	1.34
Minnesota	60	1.03	582	10.04	95	1.64
Mississippi	~	~	2,703	91.83	688	23.36
Missouri	160	2.56	429	6.87	195	3.12
Montana	54	4.74	486	42.69	43	3.75
Nebraska	31	1.57	147	7.32	142	7.07
Nevada	95	2.90	52	1.58	166	5.09
New Hampshire	14	1.02	195	13.86	21	1.46
New Jersey	254	2.68	9,836	103.53	1,255	13.21
New Mexico	1,036	48.61	276	12.95	477	22.39
New York	2,809	14.14	6,998	35.23	5,931	29.86
North Carolina	639	5.79	797	7.21	627	5.68
North Dakota	59	7.46	403	50.55	52	6.55
Ohio	457	3.85	1,654	13.92	231	1.94
Oklahoma	81	1.97	524	12.80	43	1.05
Oregon	34	0.79	134	3.13	44	1.04
Pennsylvania	~	~	~	~	~	~
Rhode Island	30	2.71	223	20.09	35	3.18
South Carolina	349	6.37	2,539	46.37	342	6.25
South Dakota	52	5.58	98	10.58	62	6.66
Tennessee	128	1.77	932	12.90	132	1.82
Texas	115	0.37	192	0.62	67	0.21
Utah	66	1.87	757	21.61	85	2.44
Vermont	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Virginia	72	0.82	599	6.80	84	0.95
Washington	312	3.93	1,872	23.53	512	6.44
West Virginia	199	11.23	1,062	60.01	207	11.69
Wisconsin	63	1.06	321	5.39	38	0.64
Wyoming	55	9.29	179	30.48	30	5.18

~Not applicable.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics and Federal Bureau of Investigation, National Incident-Based Reporting System Estimation Program, 2024.

## APPENDIX TABLE 7

### Root mean square errors for table 4: Number and rate of criminal victimizations, by offense type, 2023–2024

Offense type	2023		2024	
	Number	Rate per 100,000	Number	Rate per 100,000
<b>Violent crime</b>	18,026	5.38	11,190	3.29
Homicide	741	0.22	258	0.08
Rape	4,381	1.31	2,514	0.74
Robbery	3,591	1.07	7,571	2.23
Aggravated assault	10,965	3.27	6,757	1.99
<b>Property crime</b>	91,127	27.21	44,154	12.98
Burglary	3,834	1.14	10,464	3.08
Larceny-theft	66,192	19.76	49,194	14.46
Motor vehicle theft	29,389	8.78	5,797	1.70

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics and Federal Bureau of Investigation, National Incident-Based Reporting System Estimation Program, 2023–2024.

## APPENDIX TABLE 8

### Root mean square errors for table 5: Rate of violent victimization, by victim demographics and offense type, 2023–2024

Victim demographic	Violent victimization type									
	Violent crime		Homicide		Rape		Robbery		Aggravated assault	
	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024
<b>U.S. total</b>	5.38	3.29	0.22	0.08	1.31	0.74	1.07	2.23	3.27	1.99
<b>Sex</b>										
Male	4.83	4.50	0.31	0.10	0.43	0.51	1.48	2.72	3.16	2.53
Female	6.19	2.29	0.10	0.04	2.29	0.95	0.66	1.48	3.51	1.60
<b>Race/Hispanic origin</b>										
White	3.26	1.62	0.10	0.08	1.51	1.10	0.41	1.03	1.88	1.30
Black	34.61	28.41	1.02	0.44	3.21	2.97	3.27	2.38	27.57	26.06
Hispanic	8.37	15.02	0.17	0.08	1.96	0.43	2.72	6.03	5.48	8.93
American Indian or Alaska Native	40.75	18.59	1.11	0.43	5.20	4.05	2.39	7.91	34.83	15.60
Asian	8.42	8.09	0.09	0.06	0.38	0.59	3.82	4.09	4.24	3.55
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	35.59	25.13	0.86	0.66	3.49	3.31	6.98	9.16	26.07	16.83
<b>Age</b>										
11 or younger	3.96	1.30	0.03	0.03	1.48	1.10	0.07	0.22	2.55	0.71
12 to 17	8.24	3.46	0.13	0.06	5.45	3.56	1.67	2.33	3.38	1.79
18 to 24	14.78	5.18	0.44	0.22	2.44	1.17	2.07	5.31	10.71	4.92
25 to 34	10.62	7.58	0.37	0.09	1.92	0.57	2.28	4.46	7.20	4.56
35 to 64	4.37	4.62	0.22	0.06	0.68	0.18	1.10	2.63	2.85	2.47
65 or older	1.16	2.02	0.03	0.04	0.06	0.11	0.76	1.14	0.60	1.07

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics and Federal Bureau of Investigation, National Incident-Based Reporting System Estimation Program, 2023–2024.

## APPENDIX TABLE 9

### Root mean square errors for table 6: Rate of property victimization, by victim demographics and offense type, 2023–2024

Victim demographic	Property victimization type							
	Property crime		Burglary		Larceny-theft		Motor vehicle theft	
	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024
<b>U.S. total</b>	27.21	12.98	1.14	3.08	19.76	14.46	8.78	1.70
<b>Sex</b>								
Male	28.81	11.71	1.58	3.62	21.64	14.87	9.00	1.31
Female	26.01	12.28	0.68	2.18	17.24	12.64	9.91	2.50
<b>Race/Hispanic origin</b>								
White	21.61	12.04	1.54	1.90	15.98	11.48	6.70	2.38
Black	102.78	102.20	10.09	10.97	62.44	72.08	31.71	21.57
Hispanic	64.99	15.32	3.89	4.17	45.14	15.79	17.27	4.63
American Indian or Alaska Native	71.77	19.66	11.05	5.59	42.91	12.12	16.69	5.20
Asian	20.44	26.79	4.55	9.84	16.38	13.25	4.21	5.91
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	337.16	160.04	19.97	12.21	255.20	129.51	62.46	26.26
<b>Age</b>								
11 or younger	0.64	0.30	0.14	0.12	0.54	0.25	0.11	0.04
12 to 17	3.78	2.72	0.23	0.20	3.44	2.60	0.21	0.23
18 to 24	61.67	30.02	2.92	1.97	41.58	26.73	20.52	3.18
25 to 34	70.17	37.85	2.13	1.48	47.77	36.74	24.04	5.19
35 to 64	27.99	13.01	2.79	5.29	20.38	16.10	10.63	2.24
65 or older	9.42	5.13	2.57	4.64	7.33	4.12	4.30	0.95

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics and Federal Bureau of Investigation, National Incident-Based Reporting System Estimation Program, 2023–2024.

**APPENDIX TABLE 10**

**Estimates and root mean square errors for figure 4: Rate of violent victimization, by state, 2024**

State	Number		Rate per 100,000	
	Estimate	Root mean square error	Estimate	Root mean square error
U.S. total*	1,281,850	11,190	376.9	3.29
Alabama	19,280	116	373.9	2.25
Alaska	:	~	:	~
Arizona	:	~	:	~
Arkansas	17,880	467	579.0 †	15.13
California	193,810	23,676	491.5	60.04
Colorado	29,370	78	493.0 †	1.32
Connecticut	5,170	0	140.7 †	0.00
Delaware	3,900	0	371.1	0.00
Florida	86,780	9,148	371.3	39.14
Georgia	38,280	199	342.5 †	1.78
Hawaii	:	~	:	~
Idaho	4,650	109	232.2 †	5.45
Illinois	38,500	819	303.0 †	6.44
Indiana	22,150	266	319.9 †	3.83
Iowa	8,090	30	249.6 †	0.94
Kansas	12,230	29	411.7 †	0.98
Kentucky	10,110	0	220.3 †	0.00
Louisiana	26,520	733	576.9 †	15.94
Maine	1,410	36	100.5 †	2.59
Maryland	27,810	206	443.9 †	3.28
Massachusetts	21,710	281	304.2 †	3.94
Michigan	44,860	101	442.6 †	1.00
Minnesota	15,420	101	266.2 †	1.75
Mississippi	:	~	:	~
Missouri	29,900	227	478.8 †	3.63
Montana	4,870	111	428.7 †	9.73
Nebraska	4,890	70	244.0 †	3.47
Nevada	13,550	39	414.8 †	1.19
New Hampshire	1,580	42	111.9 †	2.99
New Jersey	21,260	1,919	223.8 †	20.19
New Mexico	16,140	722	757.6 †	33.90
New York	75,730	6,839	381.2	34.43
North Carolina	43,110	393	390.3 †	3.56
North Dakota	2,120	73	266.4 †	9.19
Ohio	36,930	384	310.8 †	3.23
Oklahoma	18,030	101	440.2 †	2.46
Oregon	14,340	154	335.5 †	3.61
Pennsylvania	:	~	:	~
Rhode Island	1,780	48	159.9 †	4.32
South Carolina	24,520	502	447.6 †	9.17
South Dakota	3,150	53	341.0 †	5.73
Tennessee	44,510	296	615.8 †	4.10
Texas	126,650	553	404.8 †	1.77
Utah	8,680	82	247.7 †	2.35
Vermont	1,420	0	219.0 †	0.00
Virginia	20,150	131	228.7 †	1.49
Washington	26,680	328	335.2 †	4.12
West Virginia	4,760	396	268.9 †	22.39
Wisconsin	17,550	48	294.5 †	0.81
Wyoming	1,290	53	218.9 †	9.05

Note: Violent crime includes the offenses of homicide, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

\*Comparison group.

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

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

~Not applicable.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics and Federal Bureau of Investigation, National Incident-Based Reporting System Estimation Program, 2024.

**APPENDIX TABLE 11**

**Root mean square errors for table 7: Number and rate of violent victimizations, by state and offense type, 2024**

State	Violent victimization type							
	Homicide		Rape		Robbery		Aggravated assault	
	Number	Rate per 100,000	Number	Rate per 100,000	Number	Rate per 100,000	Number	Rate per 100,000
U.S. total	258	0.08	2,514	0.74	7,571	2.23	6,757	1.99
Alabama	3	0.06	12	0.23	8	0.16	106	2.06
Alaska	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
Arizona	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
Arkansas	9	0.30	97	3.13	41	1.33	352	11.39
California	99	0.25	833	2.11	3,933	9.97	19,087	48.41
Colorado	2	0.03	9	0.15	7	0.11	65	1.09
Connecticut	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Delaware	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Florida	211	0.90	865	3.70	1,783	7.63	7,097	30.37
Georgia	27	0.24	222	1.99	214	1.91	232	2.08
Hawaii	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
Idaho	1	0.06	23	1.16	3	0.17	84	4.21
Illinois	41	0.32	186	1.46	106	0.83	935	7.36
Indiana	9	0.13	104	1.51	66	0.96	208	3.00
Iowa	3	0.09	13	0.40	10	0.31	50	1.54
Kansas	3	0.10	17	0.57	6	0.22	28	0.93
Kentucky	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Louisiana	42	0.92	394	8.57	814	17.70	336	7.31
Maine	1	0.08	9	0.64	7	0.47	23	1.62
Maryland	5	0.08	23	0.36	54	0.86	145	2.31
Massachusetts	3	0.04	31	0.43	31	0.43	227	3.18
Michigan	7	0.07	86	0.85	8	0.08	122	1.21
Minnesota	1	0.02	15	0.26	25	0.44	64	1.10
Mississippi	5	0.17	75	2.54	54	1.82	~	~
Missouri	7	0.11	40	0.64	32	0.51	189	3.03
Montana	1	0.09	18	1.59	8	0.68	87	7.68
Nebraska	4	0.21	12	0.61	5	0.24	62	3.07
Nevada	0	0.01	6	0.18	13	0.39	46	1.41
New Hampshire	1	0.10	11	0.78	5	0.34	28	1.95
New Jersey	19	0.20	431	4.54	278	2.93	1,578	16.61
New Mexico	8	0.37	7	0.35	43	2.01	671	31.51
New York	134	0.67	688	3.46	1,181	5.95	4,868	24.50
North Carolina	8	0.07	48	0.44	60	0.54	296	2.68
North Dakota	1	0.13	14	1.74	11	1.39	50	6.31
Ohio	6	0.05	85	0.72	37	0.31	291	2.45
Oklahoma	4	0.10	17	0.41	17	0.41	72	1.75
Oregon	5	0.12	96	2.24	11	0.26	53	1.23
Pennsylvania	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
Rhode Island	1	0.06	9	0.80	10	0.86	30	2.70
South Carolina	9	0.17	144	2.62	33	0.60	339	6.19
South Dakota	2	0.26	4	0.48	11	1.15	47	5.10
Tennessee	5	0.07	30	0.41	37	0.51	237	3.28
Texas	9	0.03	32	0.10	40	0.13	476	1.52
Utah	2	0.07	21	0.59	21	0.59	47	1.35
Vermont	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Virginia	5	0.06	17	0.19	25	0.28	92	1.04
Washington	6	0.08	41	0.51	77	0.97	224	2.81
West Virginia	9	0.51	75	4.21	40	2.24	297	16.76
Wisconsin	2	0.03	8	0.13	8	0.13	47	0.78
Wyoming	2	0.31	29	4.92	5	0.88	30	5.15

~Not applicable.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics and Federal Bureau of Investigation, National Incident-Based Reporting System Estimation Program, 2024.

**APPENDIX TABLE 12**

**Estimate and root mean square errors for figure 5: Rate of property victimization, by state, 2024**

State	Number		Rate per 100,000	
	Estimate	Root mean square error	Estimate	Root mean square error
U.S. total*	4,367,870	44,154	1,284.3	12.98
Alabama	58,290	270	1,130.1 †	5.23
Alaska	:	~	:	~
Arizona	:	~	:	~
Arkansas	45,140	1,199	1,461.7 †	38.84
California	604,580	27,930	1,533.3 †	70.83
Colorado	114,160	184	1,916.3 †	3.10
Connecticut	35,050	0	953.7 †	0.00
Delaware	10,580	0	1,005.9 †	0.00
Florida	288,650	27,532	1,235.0	117.80
Georgia	153,060	6,403	1,369.4	57.28
Hawaii	:	~	:	~
Idaho	10,870	243	543.4 †	12.14
Illinois	167,890	2,246	1,321.0	17.67
Indiana	73,640	1,784	1,063.4 †	25.76
Iowa	27,000	345	833.0 †	10.63
Kansas	40,220	183	1,354.0 †	6.16
Kentucky	45,670	0	995.3 †	0.00
Louisiana	76,580	2,697	1,665.9 †	58.68
Maine	10,100	235	719.1 †	16.72
Maryland	90,860	657	1,450.7 †	10.50
Massachusetts	57,470	578	805.3 †	8.09
Michigan	102,300	623	1,009.2 †	6.14
Minnesota	63,400	383	1,094.5 †	6.61
Mississippi	35,390	3,020	1,202.6	102.61
Missouri	89,920	485	1,440.0 †	7.77
Montana	12,670	341	1,113.9 †	29.98
Nebraska	23,290	237	1,161.6 †	11.83
Nevada	56,310	82	1,723.5 †	2.50
New Hampshire	8,240	133	585.1 †	9.43
New Jersey	90,280	4,661	950.2 †	49.06
New Mexico	38,760	1,670	1,819.3 †	78.41
New York	215,120	8,454	1,082.9 †	42.55
North Carolina	160,400	861	1,452.1 †	7.80
North Dakota	9,910	330	1,244.7	41.49
Ohio	141,900	1,988	1,194.2 †	16.73
Oklahoma	59,120	265	1,443.7 †	6.48
Oregon	65,080	258	1,523.3 †	6.04
Pennsylvania	:	~	:	~
Rhode Island	8,670	200	779.2 †	17.98
South Carolina	79,140	1,012	1,445.0 †	18.47
South Dakota	9,500	151	1,027.5 †	16.34
Tennessee	111,430	882	1,541.7 †	12.21
Texas	506,240	395	1,617.9 †	1.26
Utah	33,840	455	966.0 †	13.00
Vermont	6,200	0	958.3 †	0.00
Virginia	85,650	511	972.1 †	5.79
Washington	146,680	1,613	1,843.1 †	20.27
West Virginia	13,990	846	790.3 †	47.80
Wisconsin	46,110	287	773.5 †	4.82
Wyoming	5,000	221	851.6 †	37.54

Note: Property crime includes the offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft.

\*Comparison group.

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

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

~Not applicable.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics and Federal Bureau of Investigation, National Incident-Based Reporting System Estimation Program, 2024.

**APPENDIX TABLE 13**

**Root mean square errors for table 8: Number and rate of property victimizations, by state and offense type, 2024**

State	Property victimization type					
	Burglary		Larceny-theft		Motor vehicle theft	
	Number	Rate per 100,000	Number	Rate per 100,000	Number	Rate per 100,000
<b>U.S. total</b>	10,464	3.08	49,194	14.46	5,797	1.70
Alabama	54	1.05	232	4.50	18	0.36
Alaska	~	~	~	~	~	~
Arizona	~	~	~	~	~	~
Arkansas	303	9.82	803	26.01	164	5.31
California	12,011	30.46	14,810	37.56	19,851	50.34
Colorado	51	0.86	150	2.52	25	0.41
Connecticut	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Delaware	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Florida	4,465	19.10	19,776	84.61	8,625	36.90
Georgia	247	2.21	6,397	57.23	342	3.06
Hawaii	~	~	~	~	~	~
Idaho	58	2.89	167	8.34	28	1.40
Illinois	1,214	9.55	1,087	8.55	121	0.95
Indiana	584	8.43	1,071	15.46	207	2.98
Iowa	37	1.15	329	10.13	43	1.31
Kansas	75	2.53	149	5.03	34	1.13
Kentucky	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Louisiana	1,697	36.91	1,949	42.40	2,108	45.85
Maine	25	1.75	200	14.24	19	1.35
Maryland	113	1.81	467	7.45	133	2.12
Massachusetts	106	1.48	463	6.49	96	1.35
Michigan	178	1.75	388	3.83	147	1.45
Minnesota	51	0.88	259	4.48	109	1.89
Mississippi	~	~	1,779	60.45	1,115	37.88
Missouri	150	2.39	299	4.78	173	2.77
Montana	42	3.73	269	23.66	55	4.86
Nebraska	26	1.32	99	4.92	140	6.97
Nevada	40	1.24	140	4.27	169	5.16
New Hampshire	10	0.74	113	8.00	16	1.13
New Jersey	231	2.43	2,991	31.48	1,594	16.78
New Mexico	1,056	49.56	327	15.34	466	21.88
New York	1,938	9.76	1,640	8.25	6,007	30.24
North Carolina	651	5.89	552	5.00	569	5.15
North Dakota	60	7.59	231	29.03	49	6.16
Ohio	494	4.16	1,809	15.22	145	1.22
Oklahoma	74	1.80	179	4.38	35	0.86
Oregon	44	1.03	259	6.07	23	0.54
Pennsylvania	~	~	~	~	~	~
Rhode Island	28	2.56	143	12.85	32	2.85
South Carolina	195	3.56	694	12.67	156	2.84
South Dakota	52	5.68	154	16.66	74	7.96
Tennessee	122	1.69	628	8.69	172	2.38
Texas	96	0.31	266	0.85	204	0.65
Utah	69	1.97	320	9.14	89	2.55
Vermont	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Virginia	62	0.70	385	4.37	76	0.87
Washington	222	2.79	1,027	12.90	475	5.97
West Virginia	182	10.27	599	33.87	157	8.90
Wisconsin	67	1.13	240	4.02	38	0.64
Wyoming	55	9.35	165	28.08	24	4.01

~Not applicable.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics and Federal Bureau of Investigation, National Incident-Based Reporting System Estimation Program, 2024.

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**APPENDIX TABLE 14****Population of U.S. residents, by demographic characteristics, 2023–2024**

Demographic characteristic	2023	2024
<b>U.S. total</b>	334,893,952	340,092,279
<b>Sex</b>		
Male	166,088,577	168,356,035
Female	168,803,123	171,733,994
<b>Race/Hispanic origin</b>		
White	198,592,072	199,477,898
Black	48,438,781	49,972,143
Hispanic	58,911,814	60,342,980
American Indian or Alaska Native	3,088,585	2,891,290
Asian	25,219,450	26,748,793
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	640,355	656,819
<b>Age</b>		
11 or younger	47,953,012	48,578,897
12 to 17	26,178,293	26,839,369
18 to 24	31,629,947	31,004,936
25 to 34	45,840,747	46,533,533
35 to 64	127,925,654	129,923,194
65 or older	55,364,047	57,210,101

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2023–2024.

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**APPENDIX TABLE 15****Population of U.S. residents, by state, 2024**

	2024
<b>U.S. total</b>	340,092,279
Alabama	5,157,478
Alaska	740,133
Arizona	7,582,382
Arkansas	3,088,333
California	39,431,263
Colorado	5,957,231
Connecticut	3,675,069
Delaware	1,051,917
Florida	23,372,215
Georgia	11,177,644
Hawaii	1,446,146
Idaho	2,001,260
Illinois	12,708,853
Indiana	6,924,275
Iowa	3,241,451
Kansas	2,970,420
Kentucky	4,588,372
Louisiana	4,597,004
Maine	1,405,012
Maryland	6,263,220
Massachusetts	7,136,171
Michigan	10,136,905
Minnesota	5,792,672
Mississippi	2,943,045
Missouri	6,244,748
Montana	1,137,233
Nebraska	2,005,278
Nevada	3,267,467
New Hampshire	1,409,032
New Jersey	9,500,851
New Mexico	2,130,256
New York	19,865,163
North Carolina	11,046,024
North Dakota	796,497
Ohio	11,882,251
Oklahoma	4,095,310
Oregon	4,272,371
Pennsylvania	13,078,572
Rhode Island	1,112,308
South Carolina	5,476,740
South Dakota	924,425
Tennessee	7,227,688
Texas	31,290,831
Utah	3,503,613
Vermont	646,955
Virginia	8,811,195
Washington	7,958,180
West Virginia	1,769,977
Wisconsin	5,960,975
Wyoming	587,618

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2024.

## APPENDIX TABLE 16

### Percentages for figure 6: NIBRS agency and population coverage, by year, 2017–2024

Year	Number of law enforcement agencies	U.S. population	All eligible NIBRS agencies		NIBRS 1+ month reporters		NIBRS 3+ month reporters	
			Agency coverage	Population coverage	Agency coverage	Population coverage	Agency coverage	Population coverage
2017	18,444	325,719,178	42.1%	34.3%	39.2%	33.9%	38.4%	33.8%
2018	18,550	327,167,434	44.0	38.7	41.0	38.2	40.1	37.8
2019	18,670	328,239,355	51.4	48.1	48.1	47.7	46.6	47.0
2020	18,631	329,484,123	59.0	56.6	55.1	55.6	52.7	53.6
2021	18,924	331,894,354	71.8	72.1	62.4	64.8	60.7	64.3
2022	18,930	333,239,652	76.6	79.3	72.0	78.6	70.5	78.1
2023	19,163	334,893,952	79.4	85.2	74.9	84.6	73.4	84.3
2024	19,328	340,092,279	81.0	88.4	75.5	87.3	74.3	86.9

Note: “All eligible NIBRS agencies” includes any agency that was able to submit NIBRS data. “NIBRS 1+ month reporters” includes any agency that reported 1 or more months of NIBRS data in the year. “NIBRS 3+ month reporters” includes any agency that reported 3 or more months of NIBRS data in the year. Percentages for 2023 and earlier include agencies that submitted data after the submission cutoff date. See *Methodology*.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics and Federal Bureau of Investigation, National Incident-Based Reporting System Estimation Program, 2017–2024; and U.S. Census Bureau, 2017–2024.



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.

This report was written by Lizabeth Remrey, PhD, and Erica L. Smith. Lizabeth Remrey, PhD, and Stephanie Mueller verified the report.

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